

Arkansas.

# Education - 1937 - Industrial Schools.

## EX-SHERIFF HEADS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

WRIGHTSVILLE, Ark., Aug. 12—James Bass, former sheriff of Mississippi County, replaced Tandy Washington Coggs, Negro, as superintendent of the Negro Boys

Industrial School, in the first important change since Governor Bailey took office.

Ex-superintendent Coggs had held this post for twelve years. He was recently elected president of the Arkansas Baptist College at Little Rock.



# Education - 1937 Industrial Schools.

Florida.

St. Augustine, Fla., Record  
July 4, 1937

## Plan Is Made For Gardens Of Great Tropical Charm

### Natural Hammock Land Be Used By Colored Students

state. It is possible that some of the boys and girls who study today at the Normal Institute are descendants of those slaves who once toiled as bondsmen in the sugar-cane fields.

The negro was introduced to this country through St. Augustine, and today it is in St. Augustine that he is receiving the finest in educational advantages, through the work of Professor N. W. Collier of the Florida Normal and Industrial Institute. The program of the Institute is going hand in hand with the principles of the St. Augustine Historical Restoration, for there has been developed at the Institute a plan for a great constructive project in the development of a Tropical Garden, which promises to become famous, if the original idea can be carried out. The plan for this has been developed by Dr. H. J. Stockman, graduate landscape engineer of the University of Ghent, Belgium. The plan is picturesque and colorful, including two and a half miles of winding canals and lakes navigable for small boats and gondolas, which will be propelled by students acting as guides and serenading the visitor with old negro songs as the boat glides through this tropical beauty. As a focal point in the system of canals, there exists a small island which according to the plan will serve as an out-of-door theatre, where choruses of more than 500 students will sing their old-time negro spirituals.

Some of the facts connected with the place and its one-time owner are colored with romance. Colonel Hanson's brother was a staunch abolitionist and his home just outside of Boston was one of the stations of the Underground Railway in Fugitive Slave Law days, while down here in Florida the Colonel was holding the negro as chattel. Today, the granddaughter of the abolitionist brother is a winter resident of St. Augustine and is the school's loyal, and helpful friend.

Under the sheltering boughs of the grand old oaks two and three hundred years old, the original old-time log meeting house and several log cabins will be reproduced. It is planned to reconstruct the original mansion of the owner of the plantation where nearby may be found the original ancient coquina well and the remains of the old sugar mill that produced syrup and sugar in the day of slavery.

The plan also calls for five-and-a-half miles of hard-surfaced roadway, three-and-a-half miles of walks suitable for pedestrians and wheel chairs.

One of the most colorful aspects of this project as planned will be the rehabilitation of the old Hanson slave quarters, known as one of the oldest and largest slave plantations in Florida. The present site was once a sugar plantation, owned by Colonel John M. Hanson, who came to Florida from New England to engage in the Indian Wars and who afterward became one of the largest slave owners in the



## Macon Negroes Helping Underprivileged of Race

Rev. and Mrs. J. T. Saxon Establish Trade School to Provide Better Living

By EUGENE ANDERSON

In the Black Belt of the South are many underprivileged Negroes. The privileged Negroes are of a different type. They get the benefit of the philanthropy of a generous white people both North and South. But the other class are the forgotten in the world. They are the widows forsaken by unworthy husbands, the underfed and unschooled, hungry gutter-snipes.

In Macon two Negroes imbued with the missionary spirit are trying to save as many of them as possible. Disciples of Booker T. Washington they are J. T. Saxon and Lillie B. White, who married each other when they finished schooling in Atlanta colleges when Dr. Washington was at the height of usefulness in the South. Saxon was ordained as a minister and his wife was trained for teaching. When they started out each could earn a good salary. But the death of their only son caused them to think of values above money. The child in grade school, saw something his people needed. He said, "Papa, I want to be a doctor and relieve my people."

The Saxons purchased a drug store and saved pennies to pay for their son's education. The child finished his local schooling, and was sent away to college. He wanted to relieve the sufferings of his people, and had expressed the desire to minister to their needs whether they had money to pay for the service or not. Nothing could have been more pleasing to the parents, for preaching and teaching both required self-sacrifice.

Son Dies at 18

But they were determined that funds should be provided against disappointment, and they accumulated \$3,000 to guarantee their son's education. Within two years the son died at 18 years of age; but he had taught his parents a higher ambition than money-making. They drew down their \$3,000, and sat with it before them on a table. It was sacred money. It represented the ambition they had for their son. They cried over it, and they prayed over it. They both believed in prayer. Finally they revealed the light that had come to each.

No Tuition Charged

The Smith-Hughes law was passed by congress just in time to save Saxon from being completely swamped by his obligations. He could not charge tuition, because the people whom he sought to serve were on the borderline of starvation.

To qualify for the Smith-Hughes funds, under which his teachers could draw a small salary, he chartered his institution, and opened for business.

More than a hundred students came. Many of them doubled their earnings after a few months of study. Some were taught to do nursing in sick rooms, many were taught to be cooks, most of them were taught to do sewing; in other words, they were trained as expert servants, as Booker Washington had advised.

Tools were scarce, and no money was available for others. So the teachers had to do double duty. They could not accommodate all the students with the small equipment. They did double duty, and all have prayed together regularly and steadily for a way by which the school can be properly and adequately financed. This is more necessary now than ever, because aid of the Smith-Hughes only lasted for only a short time.

The Macon Memorial Trade School for Negroes, operated by a board of trustees in honor of James Robert Saxon, has made good. Saxon reports that not a student has ever failed to obtain a position at increased pay after making good in school, and testimonial letters from appreciative white people pour in constantly; every few weeks comes an evidence that a prayer has been answered, but donations so far have been so small that he has barely kept ahead of the sheriff. But his prayers have not abated.



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REV. J. T. SAXON

Warm Springs, Ga., Mirror  
September 17, 1937

## WARM SPRINGS SCHOOL OPENS— MR. PEABODY AIDED FOUNDING

(Editor's note: The following article on the Eleanor Roosevelt School was taken from "The Saratogian," daily paper of Saratoga, New York.)

The rattle of dishes and the ringing of an anvil signalized the opening today of the Eleanor Roosevelt Industrial School for Negroes.

The school on the outskirts of Warm Springs is a source of pride for Mrs. Roosevelt, the President and George Foster Peabody, philanthropist, who were instrumental in its founding.

Principal Norman Wilson, a Hampton Institute graduate, expressed the theory of education behind the school:

"It is founded for the purpose of training the hand as well as the mind, thus equipping members of our race to make their way in life as good husbands and wives."

The curriculum includes courses in agriculture, home economics, wood carving, ironmongering and regular scholastic work for the primary through the ninth grades.

Opening day enrollment was 126, but Principal Wilson looked for a roster of 200 before conclusion of the term.

Besides work in the shops and classrooms, boys will till an eight-acre field. Girls will can vegetables grown there.

"We hope to train waiters, nurses and attendants for the Warm Springs Foundation and to furnish the foundation produce," said Wilson.

President Roosevelt dedicated the \$12,000 brick school last March. It was financed through a WPA grant and private subscriptions.

—The Associated Press.



# Education-1937

## Industrial Schools.

Shreveport, La., Journal  
January 5, 1937

### Father Daniels Continuing Work Begun Century Ago by Negro Preacher-Educator

#### Rally in Celebration of Anniversary of "John the Baptist" Is Held Near Mooringsport.

That the work established by the late negro preacher and educator, John Austen Jones, known as "John the Baptist," in Northwest Louisiana and East Texas, especially in Caddo parish, is being carried on with plans for steady expansion by his grandson, Father I. P. Daniels, well-known negro leader, was pointed out at a rally held recently in the old St. John church near Mooringsport. The meeting was for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the beginning of "John the Baptist" service 100 years ago and also the anniversary of 25 years of similar service by Father Daniels.

Five generations of the pioneer negro preacher and educator, who established 14 churches and a number of schools in this section and was expanding his work when he passed in 1876, were represented at the recent anniversary program. Among those present were aged negroes who were among his students and church members soon after the civil war when he returned to this section and resumed work he started before the war. Father Daniels, who presided at the anniversary meeting and gave everybody a chance to talk, reviewed the work of his grandfather and progress of members of the race. He stated that the "Keep Busy Institute" which he, Daniels, established in Shreveport a number of years ago, is still being conducted for the benefit of negro boys and girls and that his other work of teaching members of his race to be self-supporting and useful and law-abiding citizens is still going on with plans for expansion. He urged all present to help in this work.

#### Testimonials Are Read.

Among the testimonials and other statements concerning Father Daniels' work which were read at the meeting, were letters of endorsement from Dr. W. J. Sandidge, Caddo parish health officer; Leon I. Kahn, as city commissioner of

utilities; M. A. McCutcheon, as president of the American National bank; E. A. Conway, as vice president and cashier of the Exchange National bank; George M. Hearne, as president of the Continental Bank & Trust Co.; A. T. Kahn, deceased, as vice president of the Commercial National bank; W. B. Jacobs, as assistant cashier, First National bank; L. H. Baker, as cashier of the City Savings Bank & Trust Co., and W. G. Hudson, as chairman of the antvice committee of Shreveport.

These letters were written during the period 1919-1928.

Dr. Sandidge in his statement,

Jan. 12, 1928, said, in part:

"Father Daniels is hereby given authority to teach the public regarding methods of prevention of disease and sanitation in general."

Former Commissioner Kahn on Oct. 30, 1922, said, in part:

"Father Daniels is active in this community, having established a 'keep-busy-institute.' I have always found him extremely earnest in his work and at all times so licitous regarding the welfare of boys and girls in the community."

An excerpt from a letter by Mr. McCutcheon said:

"We are familiar with the work being done by Father I. C. Daniels in the 'keep-busy-institute.' Out of the earnings of these boys and girls there has been deposited by Father Daniels in this bank (American National) during the year \$1,044.25 and we understand he has made a great work among your people and we believe that he is doing a good deed to organize such an educational program as you are able to do within the various organizations of your own race in this community."

Mr. Hudson, in part, on July 26, 1919, said:

"This committee is aware of your keen interest in the prosecution of the work of this organization (anti-vice committee of Shreveport) and your interest in its aims for the future. You are in position to do a great work among your people and this is your authority to proceed to organize such an educational program as you are able to do within the various organizations of your own race in this community."

Mr. Conway said on July 25, 1935:

"Father Daniels formerly maintained a nice account with this bank (Exchange National) and the aggregate of his deposits from Feb.

8, 1893, to May 18, 1923, was \$1,052.18. We have a good opinion of Father Daniels."

Mr. Hearne, July 24, 1925, said: "You have deposited in our bank (referring to Father Daniels) from time to time since December, 1920, to the present date different sums amounting to \$1,134.50. This money, we understand, has been earned by the boys in your charge, through showing them how to do things, earning their own food and clothing instead of loafing around on the streets of our city, or having to be sent to the parish poor farm." (Continental Bank & Trust Co.)

The late Mr. Kahn on Aug. 17, 1925, said:

"Father I. C. Daniels had an account with this bank (Commercial National bank) from March 30, 1922, to Aug. 7, 1922, inclusive, during which time he deposited various amounts aggregating \$1,732.45."

Mr. Jacobs on July 27, 1925, said: "Father Daniels has originated and run the 'keep-busy institute.' His work is entirely confined to the boys and girls of his race, whom he has shown how to honestly earn a living. Since May 11, 1922, the earnings of these boys and girls deposited in this bank (First National bank) have amounted to \$2,099.35."

Mr. Baker on July 29, 1925, said:

"Father I. P. Daniels has carried an account with this bank from January, 1920. During that time he has deposited with us amounts aggregating nearly \$10,000. He is very much interested in the uplifting of boys and girls of the colored race, and we believe that his efforts along this line have met with remarkable success."

Mr. Hudson, in part, on July 26, 1919, said:

"This committee is aware of your keen interest in the prosecution of the work of this organization (anti-vice committee of Shreveport) and your interest in its aims for the future. You are in position to do a great work among your people and this is your authority to proceed to organize such an educational program as you are able to do within the various organizations of your own race in this community."

Louisiana.



# Education - 1937

## Industrial Schools.

Hazelhurst, Miss. Courier  
July 29, 1937

### PROPOSED A. H. S. FOR NEGROES

A news item was furnished us this week by County Superintendent of Education, Frank Oswalt, regarding the proposed deed-ing of Utica Institute, a negro institution which was established by the late Rev. Mr. Holtzclaw, to Copiah and Hinds counties. From this news item we gain the information that Vaughn Watkins, Hinds county attorney, plans to call a joint meeting of the boards of supervisors and school boards of Copiah and Hinds counties in reference to the proposed organization of a negro agricultural high school at Utica Institute. Should this proposition be considered favorably by the joint boards it would be the first negro A. H. S. to be established in Copiah county.

This may or may not be a good proposition for the taxpayers of Copiah county. It is stated that a levy of one-eighth mill would have to be levied in Copiah county to put over the deal. This amount seems small to begin with, but once we get into a combination of this sort it might mean the levying of several mills to carry on such a school for the colored race.

After the meeting has been held and we know more about the matter we will have more editorial comment along this line.

At this time, without approving or disapproving the proposition, we do think that before any definite action is taken by these joint boards that the matter should be submitted to the voters.

Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., News  
October 21, 1937

## UTICA SCHOOL OPENS SESSION

The Utica Institute has thrown open its doors for its 28th session and on the first day the student body was more than twice the number as on the same day last year, and new students give promise of being better able to take care of their expenses this year than last.

Arthur W. Mitchell, a member of congress from Illinois, came down from Washington, D. C., for the opening.

Of the faculty, three-fourths of the last year's members are retained. New teachers are: H. E. Spoonuer, of Furnace, Mass.; Hazel Olson, Crookton, Minn.; Julia Madison, Atlanta, Ga.; Vinette Stephenson, Salma, Ala.; and Mapluma Nicholson, Perkins. These are all A. M.'s except the latter, whose degree is still to come from Southern University.

There will be dedicated October 22 and 23 a new combined mess and assembly hall, a fifty thousand dollar structure, capable of taking care of four hundred students at meals, and with a large section left for kitchen and storage room.

Albion L. Holsey, secretary of Tuskegee Institute and as organizer of the National Negro Stores, Inc., will make the dedicatory address.

J. C. Robinson, commander-in-chief of Emperor Haile Selassie's air force in the late Ethiopian war, will be on hand with four airplanes to help the celebration. He will remain on the airfield throughout the occasion, and will carry passengers daily. Both days will be used as our annual fair days, and it is hoped that all friends will bring their exhibits.

Graduation exercises for the class of 1937, will take place in the new auditorium. This class could not finish last May because of lost time by reason of late opening. All friends should be on hand. Two nights will be given to programs to be announced later.



# Education - 1937 Industrial Schools.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont  
February 4, 1937

## 75 STUDYING AT NEGRO COLLEGE

Fountain Inn Institution  
Started Three Weeks Ago  
Said Be Proving Popular

The south's first "People's college" for negroes, started three weeks ago in Fountain Inn, is drawing an average attendance of 75 students every week, Director G. A. Anderson reported today.

Three sessions of the training school have already been held, and nine more, scheduled for each Monday night, remain on the program.

Courses in English, public speaking, home-making, farm mechanics, and vocational agriculture are being taught. Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Lyon and Captain Michael Seymour of the Greenville County Council for Community Development, and Miss Eleanor Lombard, of the Greenville Woman's college faculty, are aiding a staff of 10 negro instructors in conducting the people's college program.

Greenville, S. C. News  
February 14, 1937

## Negro Farmers To Visit At Clemson

Twenty farmers who are enrolled in the Fountain Inn Negro Adult college will be taken to Clemson college tomorrow by G. A. Anderson, director of the college, for an inspection tour of the experiment station. Especial attention will be paid to purebred hogs, the director said.

The party will return in time to attend the fifth session of the adult college. Eight more weekly sessions of the institution remain, four having been.

Columbia S. C. State  
November 2, 1937

## BUDGET GROUP GETS REQUESTS

Industrial School for Girls  
First to Be Heard  
Today.

The Industrial School for Girls will be the first to present its financial

requests for the fiscal year 1938-39 when the state budget commission opens its hearings this morning.

Others to follow are: Reformatory for Negro Boys, comptroller general, treasurer, judicial department, attorney general, secretary of state, state library, commission on State House and ground, relic room.

Hearings will not be held Wednesday, to permit Governor Olin Johnston, Chairman S. M. Ward of the senate finance committee and Chairman Neville Bennett of the house ways and means committee, composing the commission, to attend the "Legislature day" observance at Winthrop college.

Thursday hearings are: Department of labor, chief game warden, Winthrop college, children's bureau, school for deaf and blind, hospital, colored college, Confederate infirmary, adjutant general.

After receiving requests, which usually requires about three weeks the commission drafts its recommendations to the general assembly.

A total of \$8,733,381 was recommended last year, but the legislature increased teachers' salaries and added an additional month of state aid which accounted largely for the \$10,282,854 appropriation bill that was enacted.

A separate bill was passed providing \$1,519,999 for the new public welfare program and total authorizations in several other measures aggregated \$2,416, making a grand total of \$11,805,271.

South Carolina.



# Education-1937 Industrial Schools.

Tennessee

Athens, Tenn., Post Athenian  
July 12, 1937

## COOK COLORED SCHOOL TO HAVE NEW DORMITORIES

Accommodates The Negro  
Boy and Girl in  
Rural Section

Supt. Swafford Says  
Move To Be Great  
Help

The J. L. Cook colored school will have dormitory accommodation for boy and girl students living in rural communities.

This is made possible by a recent purchase by the county and City Board of Education in a joint deal, for two residences which joined the colored school campus.

Each building has several rooms. One house will be for the boys and the other for girl students, with a teacher living in each of the dormitories.

Supt. Will J. Swafford said this morning, this will be a great help to the colored students, besides saving the cost of transportation.

The buildings will be improved and arranged to accommodate as many students as possible without overcrowding.



Education-1937

Virginia  
6

Industrial Schools

# Noted Woman Founder Of County School

*Journal and Guide*  
**Virginia E. Randolph**  
**Fund Seen As Boon  
To Education**

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Plans to honor Miss Virginia Randolph, noted Virginia educator and pioneer Jeanes Fund worker, have taken definite shape and a fund is being created through the combined efforts of all Jeanes workers that will promote the task undertaken by Miss Randolph twenty-nine years ago this week.

Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president of the Southern Education Foundation, Inc., in a recent statement said: "During the past year some Jeanes teachers discussed plans to honor in some manner Miss Virginia Randolph, Jeanes teacher in Henrico County, and the first person to do such work in an entire county."

"After careful consideration it was decided that the best plan would be to raise a fund to be called the Virginia Randolph Fund, to be entrusted to the directors of the Foundation." The income would be applied to promotion of her rural education program where the Slater and Jeanes Funds, now merged with the Southern Education Foundation, have not reached or employed it.

## WON HARMON AWARD

Miss Randolph is the founder and principal of the school in Hanover County, near Richmond, that bears her name. In 1926 she was the recipient of the coveted Harmon Award in Education. The award, a \$400 and a gold medal, was the first in education to be made by the Harmon Foundation for distinguished service by Negroes.

The Harmon award was made to Miss Randolph for her original plan of adapting rural school programs to the needs of Negroes in the country districts in the southern states, particularly in their home life.

STARTED IN 1907

The name of the indefatigable

## NEW HONOR



Miss Virginia Randolph, above, winner of the Harmon Award in Education and founder of the school named for her in Hanover County, near Richmond, is the recipient of a new honor. The Southern Education Foundation, Inc., is creating a fund to be named in honor of the noted Virginia educator of Henrico County, and the first person to do such work in an entire county.

A woman has been synonymous with those of the Jeanes Fund and Anna T. Jeanes herself. The fund was established in 1907 and the courageous Miss Randolph identified herself with the movement during the following year. Since that time Miss Randolph has established her school in Hanover County and has made remarkable changes in the educational facilities in that area and throughout the South.

## CONSOLIDATED GROUP

The Southern Education Foundation, Inc., which will administer the affairs of the proposed Virginia Randolph Fund, represents a consolidation of three of the oldest and most indispensable funds for aiding Negro education in the South.

Early this year the George Peabody Fund, the John F. Slater Fund, and the Anna T. Jeanes Fund were merged and incorporated under the name of the Southern Education Foundation, Inc. The consolidation was effected mainly to facilitate the administration of the three organizations and to eliminate unnecessary overhead. The actual funds of these organizations, however, remain intact and are separately administered by the larger body.

Virginia Randolph Day was celebrated throughout the South on Tuesday, October 26. The final report on the Randolph Fund will be released a few days before Christmas.

## HOW BEING CREATED

The fund is being created in this manner: each Jeanes teacher is seeking a quota of \$50, secured in her county from both races, under the general direction of state chairmen. Final reports are scheduled for December 15.

Dr. Wright suggested some weeks ago that Jeanes Day be observed with suitable exercises on October 26, adding: "The records show that Miss Randolph commenced her work as a Jeanes teacher on October 26, 1908."

## FUND COMMITTEE

The Virginia Randolph Fund committee consists of: Mrs. Mayme L. Copeland, Hopkinsville, Ky., chairman; James W. White, Whiteville, Tenn., secretary; Mrs. Mary F. McDavid, Montgomery, Ala.; R. C. Childress, Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. Henrietta G. Dominis, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Mrs. Sarah F. Brown, Newman, Ga.; G. C. Jones, Haynesville, La.; Miss Genevieve O. Daniels, Bay St. Louis, Miss.; Mrs. Corinne H. Johnson, Lilbourn, Mo.; Mrs. Mary C. Holliday, Statesville, N. C.; Miss Marie McIver, Raleigh, N. C.; Miss Willa L. Greene, Sapulpa, Okla.; Mrs. Alice M. LaSaine, Charleston, S. C.; Mrs. M. J. Bland, New Boston, Texas; Miss India Hamilton, King William, Va.; and Mrs. Matilda M. Booker, Rowdton, Va.

Farmville, Va. Herald

October 29, 1937

## Former Slave Now Principal Of Negro School at Virso

Just a mile off of one of Virginia's busy highways in a quiet grove of oaks stands a neat colored school house containing two large rooms and a yard worn clean by the play of young feet. Upon casual approach the building seems uninhabited, so quiet it is, but, moving closer, there is a steady hum of soft quick voices and the occasional soft laughter that goes with happy activity.

The sovereign of this small schoolhouse is a man whose career has been unique in the annals of Prince Edward, and certainly without parallel in the public school system of Virginia.

Rev. Peyton E. Anderson, D. D., was born a slave and lived in slavery until he was eight years old. He, with his faithful family, remained on the original plantation where they had been servants at the close of the war, and, with the help of his former masters young Peyton was sent from school to school to take advantage of the education offered Negroes in the state at that time. His record indicates his worthiness.



Rev. Peyton E. Anderson, D. D.

Graduating from the Richmond Institute, he received his certificate to teach about 1876, when he was nineteen years old—after taking nine subjects and making a general average of 88, with grades of 95 in history.

He came back to his native

county to begin his work and was the first Negro teacher in Prince Edward under the late Dr. B. M. Smith, superintendent of public schools at that time. He has served uninterruptedly until the present day in varied capacities depending upon the need and development of Negro education in this section. Sixty-one years of uninterrupted service, and the "new curriculum" problems hold no terror for him.

Peyton states with unaffected pride that he and his family were once the property of the aristocracy of Virginia. He was born at "Forklands", home of the Dupuy family, and was given as body servant to E. L. Dupuy, now commissioner of revenue in Prince Edward, and brother of Judge Dupuy, of Roanoke. Peyton was named by Dr. Joseph Dupuy Eggleston, father of Dr. J. D. Eggleston, president of Hampden-Sydney College, which is an indication of the affectionate regard in which his parents were held by the Dupuy family.

As the first Negro public school teacher in the county, Peyton attended the "teachers' institutes" which were held monthly under Dr. Smith for demonstration work, and he learned rapidly. Through his own efforts and with some help from the late Judge F. M. Watkins, he completed his education at Hampton Institute, and at the Virginia State College for Negroes. About ten years ago the Princeton College in Indiana conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon him.

More than ten years ago when Negro public school facilities in the county had reached a deplorable state, Peyton was called upon to act as colored supervisor. Under his direction forty colored school patrons leagues were formed in the district and through their efforts mainly twenty-three new school buildings were constructed and two old ones renovated. These were all practical unambition, but comfortable one, two and three-room structures that are still in use.

He is now principal of the Virso Industrial Graded School, with his daughters as his assistants.

"From Slave to Educator of his People" might well be the title of a biography of this Negro whose quiet and unassuming dig-

ally, humor, and steadfast purpose have made him an outstanding example to members of his race.



# Woman Teaches Blind And Is Also Librarian

One of the most outstanding personalities attending the annual convention of the American Library Association at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last week was Mrs. Sadie Peterson Delaney of the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., who played a prominent role in the conference program.

Bringing to the attention of the country's most prominent librarians the fine work being done at the Alabama institution, Mrs. Delaney spoke to hospital librarians at the Montclair Hotel last Tuesday night, and also to a group at the West 135th street branch of the public library on Monday night of this week.

## Counselor to Blind.

Counselor, teacher and librarian all in one, Mrs. Delaney, who left the Harlem branch of the public library fifteen years ago to organize the Veterans' Library at Tuskegee, is the first Negro hospital librarian and the only veterans' hospital librarian in the United States.

A vital person, interested not only in the rehabilitation of soldiers, but also in the social, civic and economic problems of Negroes as a whole, Mrs. Delaney made her home with Mrs. Gertrude Elise Ayer, 2509 Seventh avenue, while she was in the city.

Justly proud of her work at Tuskegee, the librarian, between appointments on Monday, outlined some of the contributions she has made to library work in this country.

## Teaches Braille.

"We were the first to set up a biblio-therapy unit and department for the blind," she explained, "and we are the only library in this country teaching Braille. We have attracted the attention of people of other countries who come from all over the world to survey our work."

Outlining the organization of the biblio-therapy program, Mrs. Delaney said that it has aided substantially in the rehabilitation of the mental patient, who comes from the closed wards in groups for their first orientation. Later he is given a limited parole to the library and soon finds it a necessary part of his hospital life.

Furnished with the patient's major medical diagnosis through his sur-

geon, Mrs. Delaney, through her constant contact with the patient, obtains his educational background, previous occupation, habitat, etc.

## Stimulate Interest.

The next step is to awaken the patient's latent qualities and stimulate his interest through books and carefully selected reading material. Being interested in various subjects, the introvert or anti-social patient gradually becomes alert and communicative.

"His conversation becomes coherent," Mrs. Delaney said, "and he begins to make inquiries about people



Mrs. Sadie Peterson Delaney.

places and things. The library atmosphere is soothing to the restlessness of the most disturbed patients."

At the Tuskegee Library a library press club has been organized to create greater interest in articles from the press and in current literature and books and so the patients may find an outlet for self expression. Many times the patients, through their activity in the club, are guided into new vocations or inspired to improve their standards in former vocations and return to their native communities useful persons.

"One of the greatest benefits to mental patients through the library has been in the Department for the

Blind," according to Mrs. Delaney. Here Mrs. Delaney has patiently taught mentally handicapped blind patients the reading of Braille.

"Classes have been formed, and it has been found that by allowing the ambulant blind to come each afternoon in groups to study and read Braille a fine spirit of brotherhood has been developed to the extent that the Braille group meets in its ward each morning for group reading and to prepare their lessons and program to be used in the library in the afternoon. Their interest in Braille has almost obliterated their physical handicaps."

Several of the men now reading Braille had to begin without even knowing the alphabet, and it is through the medium of Braille that they have become literate.

## "A Principal Woman."

Mrs. Delaney's work has not gone unnoticed. She was selected by the Mitre Chambers, London, England, in 1932, as one of the principal women in America. She is a member of the International Hospital Libraries Guild, Queens' Garden, England; the American Library Association; the League of Nations Library Society, and is honorary president of Lambda chapter of the Iota Phi Lambda Sorority. She has also contributed many authoritative articles to magazines and journals.

Other Negroes attending the convention included Miss Palyne Robb of the Talladega College library; Miss Lillie K. Daly of Palmer Memorial Institute in Sedalia, N. S.; Miss Alberta Calvin of Bluefield Institute; Miss Zenobia Coleman of Tougaloo College; Mrs. Alpha S. Rogers of Virginia State College; Mrs. James E. Dorsey of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania; Miss Dorothy McAllister of Howard University.

Also Mrs. Catherine Lattimore of the 135th street library; Walter G. Daniel of Howard University; Mrs. Margaret Williams of the Dunbar junior high school in Baltimore; Mrs. Laura Hart Tucker; Mrs. Susan D. Butler of Charleston, S. C.; Miss Naomi Rushing of Howard University; Orestes J. Baker of Prairie View College.

## Other Activities.

Also A. Mercer Daniel of Howard University Law Library; Miss H. Baltimore Brown, of the 135th street library; Wilk S. Peters of Texas College; Miss M. Marcella Walker of Chicago; Wallace Van Jackson of Virginia Union University and Miss

Roberta McLemore of Howard University.

Other activities during the conference were a dinner at the West 137th street branch of the Y. W. C. A. last Friday, and a special exhibit of Negro art, including all available material on Ira Aldridge and Victor Sejour, arranged last Thursday by A. Schomburg, curator at the 135th street branch of the public library, assisted by Mrs. Catherine Lattimore.

# New Library Talladega

Ground Broken Sunday For

\$130,000 BUILDING  
New Building 122x72  
Feet 30-37

Talladega, Ala., Sept. 26. More than ten months in advance of the date set in the conditional offer of \$65,000 from the General Education Board, Talladega College has secured, through gifts, the additional \$65,000 necessary to erect a new library building on its campus. The ground breaking ceremonies took place today.

The new building will permit increased space for regular library work including four floors of stacks for book storage, seminar rooms adjacent to stacks, study rooms, a browsing room for casual readers, and provision for future enlargement are among the features of the new building. In addition the increase in space will permit removal of administrative offices from historic Swayne hall to the old library building. In turn Swayne Hall will become fully equipped with classrooms. The new building, which will measure 122 feet long and 72 feet wide, will be constructed of

brick and limestone, with steel and concrete floors and a slate roof.



Education - 1937  
Libraries.

## TWENTY-THREE NEGRO LIBRARIANS AT MEET

NEW YORK. By Marcella Walker of A.L.A. Twenty-three Negro librarians from various parts of the nation were present at the annual convention of the American Library Association which was brought to New York the country's leaders in this field. Although the 135th street branch of the New York public library in Harlem was listed officially as one of the three places for delegates to visit, Negroes did not have any noticeable places on the program for various sessions.

Mrs. Sadie P. Delaney, librarian of U. S. Veterans hospital at Tuskegee and formerly of the 135th street branch here, was scheduled to lead a section group. Since being in Alabama, Mrs. Delaney has received high praise for her work with the blind. She is the only hospital organizer of a veterans' library in the nation.

## Librarians Hold Sessions In New York

Special Exhibit Is Arranged By A. A. Schomburg

By MARCELLA WALKER  
NEW YORK CITY—(ANP)—Twenty-one Negro librarians from various parts of the nation were present at the annual convention of the American Library Association which last week brought to New York the country's leaders in this field.

Although the 135th St. branch of the New York public library in Harlem was listed officially as one of the three places for delegates to visit, Negroes did not have any noticeable places on the program for various sessions.

Mrs. Sadie P. Delaney, Librarian of U. S. Veterans hospital at Tuskegee and formerly of the 135th Street branch here, was scheduled to lead a section group.

A dinner was held Friday at the YWCA for the visiting librarians. Some, however, objected on the ground that news of the affair would get back to white delegates who would then say Negroes preferred being off to themselves and always gravitated toward each other if at all possible. A breakfast was also given by the Chicago and Kentucky contingents.

A. A. Schomburg, head of the Harlem library, arranged a special exhibit of Negro art for the A.L.A., including all available material on Ira Aldridge and Victor Sejour.

The other person whose complete works were shown was Sejour, a quadroon born in New Orleans.

Delegates to the sessions included Miss Paulyne Robb, of the Talladega College library; Miss Lillie K. Daly, librarian of Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.; Miss Alberta Calvin, librarian of Bluefield Institute; Miss Zenobia Coleman, Tougaloo College librarian; Mrs. Alpha S. Rogers, Virginia State College librarian; Mrs. James E. Dorsey, Lincoln University (Pa.), assistant librarian; Miss Dorothy McAllister, Howard University assistant librarian; Mrs. Lattimore, 135th Street assistant librarian; Walter G. Daniel, Howard University librarian.

Mrs. Margaret Williams, Baltimore, Dunbar Junior High School librarian; Mrs. Laura Hart Tucker; Mrs. Susan D. Butler, Charleston, S. C., librarian Dart Hall branch; Miss Naomi Rushing, Howard University librarian; Orestes J. Baker, Prairie View College librarian; A. Mercer Daniel, librarian Howard University law library; Miss H. Baltimore Brown, 135th Street assistant librarian.

Wilk S. Peters, Texas College librarian; Mrs. Sadie P. Delaney, Tuskegee; Miss M. Marcella Walker, Chicago, Woodland Branch assistant librarian; Wallace Van Jackson, Virginia Union University librarian and Miss Roberta McLemore, Howard University assistant librarian.



Education - 1937

Florida

## Libraries.

Palmetto, Fla., News

October 7, 1937

### NEGRO LIBRARY

Lakeland, Fla., Oct. 7—The Colored Branch of the Lakeland Public Library, the second library building in Florida for negroes, opened for the first time on Monday, October 4.

Since January 15, 1934, the Lakeland Public Library has provided library service for negroes, until recently the collection having been housed at Washington Park High School.

The branch building is an attractive bungalow, renovated by the WPA. The library is next to the new auditorium for negroes.

There is an excellent book collection, including works by and about negroes.

The branch has standard library equipment and is comfortably and attractively furnished.

E. L. Dunbar, the librarian in charge of the branch, received her library training at Hampton Institute and at Atlanta University.

Lakeland, Fla., Ledger & Star Tele

December 8, 1937

## Photo, Story On Colored Library

A photograph and story about Lakeland's new colored library, erected as a city-sponsored WPA project, appears in the current issue of the Library Journal.

Miami, Fla. Herald

December 7, 1937

### NEGRO SECTION LIBRARY

#### PLEDGES ARE RECEIVED

Pledges for a proposed library in the negro section of Miami are being received by the Friendship Garden club at the home of the president, A. M. Coleman, 2057 N. W. Sixth court, or by Naomi Espy, 1930 N. W. Fifth place.



Education-1937

## Libraries.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle  
August, 31, 1937

# Augusta Negroes' Library Plans Opening Ceremonies

### 2,000 Books Are Collected for First Institution of Its Kind in City—Will Use Old Number Five Fire Station Building

After seven months of intensive campaigning on the part of leaders in the colored community, everything now is in readiness for the formal opening of Augusta's first colored public library which will be celebrated with dedicatory exercises Thursday evening at 6:30 o'clock at the building on Gwinnett street above and other financial efforts succeeded in raising since the beginning of the drive for funds on June 14, more than two hundred dollars. Included in the funds raised were donations from business houses of the city, from clubs and organizations and from interested individuals. The Richmond county commissioners have given their support to the project.

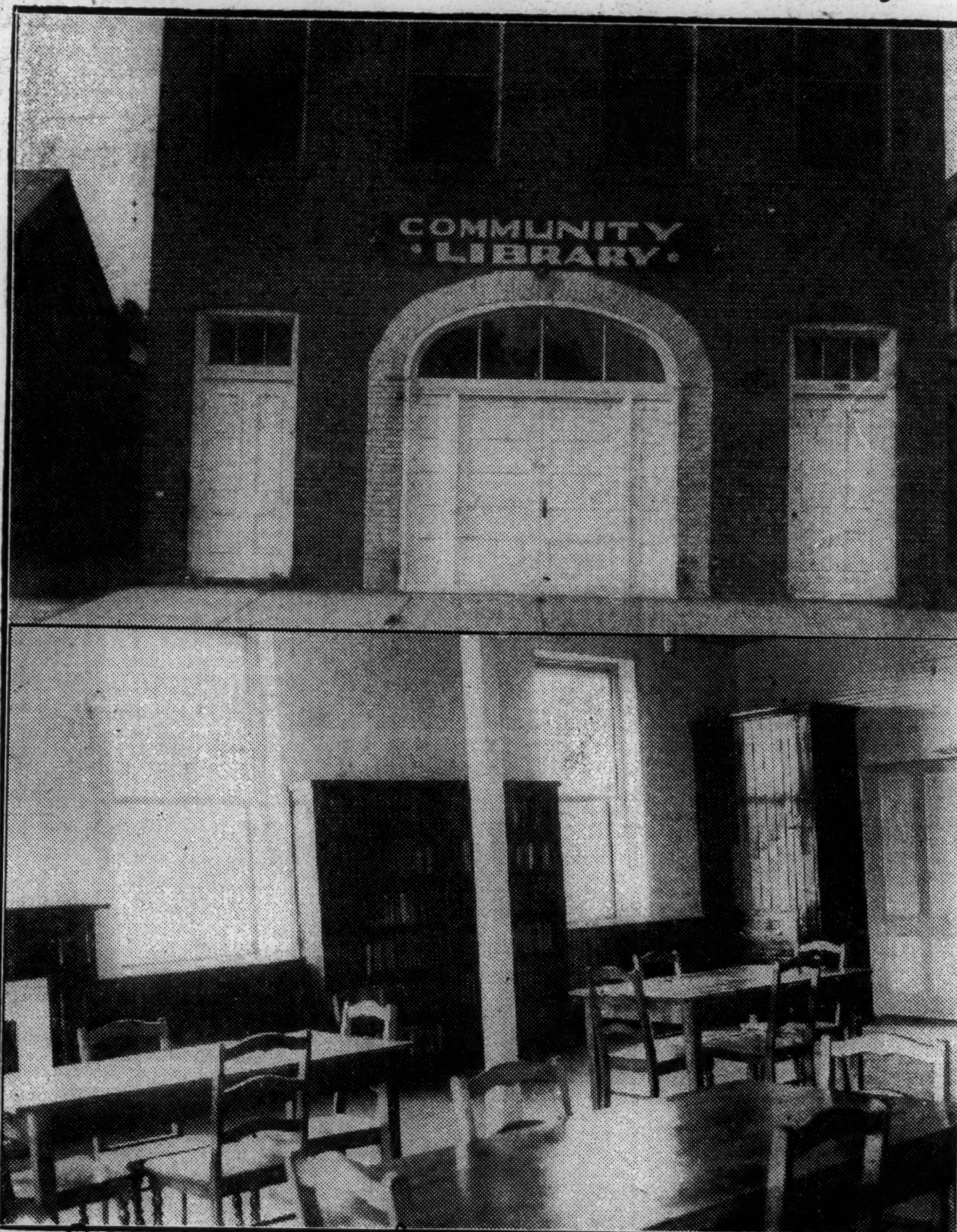
The drive for a library, launched early in January by the Community Forum, progressive organization among Negroes, throughout the months that ensued has touched the entire city with responses from white and colored citizens in book and financial contributions and the completed project will stand as a monument to their generosity. The opening exercises will provide an opportunity for citizens to inspect the work that has been done.

First step in the campaign was taken when an appeal for book contributions was made through the churches of the city and through the columns of The Augusta Chronicle and as donations were made, increasing greatly as the call was heard by the people of Augusta, by hired dray and by the use of cars offered by interested friends, collection of hundreds of volumes of novels, encyclopedia, and other reference works was made. Books were stored in The Chronicle substation and in the course of several months has mounted to 2,000.

The idea of securing books as gifts from the Augusta citizenry was in keeping with the plan of the organization to show its own interest and desire to work for the enterprise and the interest and generosity of the people before seeking a building in which to house the library. With a large supply of books and with donations continuing to pour in, leaders in the library work with the assistance of a special citizens committee contacted Mayor R. E. Allen and members of the city council of Augusta and requested of them the use of the abandoned fire station No. 5 as a building for the library. On motion of Councilman J. M. Lee Sr. the

Georgia

## Augusta's First Negro Public Library



*Augusta Ga. Chronicle 8-31-37*  
The first free library for the colored residents of Augusta will open its doors Thursday evening at 6:30 o'clock. Stocked with approximately 2,000 volumes, the Community Library, shown above, is located on the 1300 block of Gwinnett street. The exterior of the building (top) has been re-painted, and the interior (bottom) shows a section of the upstairs floor with its reading tables and book cases. (Staff photos by Harris.)



## Many Books Are Contributed To Community Library Stock

Both White and Colored Citizens Cooperate in Providing Volumes of Educational and Entertainment Value

Columbus, Ga., News Record  
October 1, 1937

In response to a request for additional volumes of literature for both children and adults for the Community Library, now in the first month of its existence, numbers of white and colored citizens have called Agents L. B. Wallace and Wm. Dent of the Community Forum and have contributed worthwhile books to the institution. Included among them were donations of more than fifty splendid boys books by the Smythe family on Eighth street, a set of encyclopedia from Rev. H. F. Anderson, pastor of Christ Presbyterian church; over one hundred fiction and other volumes contributed by Hattie Greene on Gwinnett street, who has cooperated fully with the library, located just across the street from her home.

Rev. J. H. McCluskey and family, Rosa Evans and Rosa Frances, on Pine street made splendid book contributions during the week. Librarian Celeste Hatcher brought a number of modern novels from her home in South Carolina to give to the library. Mrs. Irene Gary contributed thirty volumes through Lillie Brooks. A donation of fifty cents was made by Addie Scott, Paine high school student, who from the first has exhibited a remarkable interest in the library. Addie along with numbers of other girls of the city recently presented a play, "Cinderella" in the interest of the library drive.

Members of the Community Forum executive committee are intensely interested in ways and means of purchasing new children's volumes and contemporary adult fiction for the library and in their meeting Tuesday evening in the office of the president, 1139 Twelfth street at 6 o'clock will take up this problem.

School children of the city continue to make use of the library and every effort is being made to cooperate with them. Adults are urged to take advantage of the books now on the library shelves. Hours during the week are from 2 in the afternoon until 8 o'clock, and on Saturday from 1 until 4 o'clock.

## Young Colored Men Making Appeal For Library Facilities

An outstanding colored organization of the city, the Young Men's Civic Club, has issued an appeal for library facilities for colored people of the community.

In a letter which places before the city the necessity for such an institution, the club asks for co-operation whereby the library may be obtained.

"We are asking your co-operation in our effort," the letter reads, "to obtain a branch library for the colored people of Columbus where they may spend their leisure time profitably."

Text of the appeal is as follows:

"It is a fallacy seemingly accepted by some communities that libraries and the use of the same should be reserved for certain classes only. Fortunately, this belief is not generally accepted, for most communities have public libraries open to all.

"Experience has shown that those minds that have access to the works of our better authors, and the biographies of men whose lives have been so closely linked with the progress of civilization, invariably become our best citizens.

"Let us in this community profit by the truth of that age old axiom. An idle mind is the devil's workshop—and teach our present and future citizens the value of reading good books. Then, having taught them this valuable lesson, let us place these books at their disposal. This may very readily and easily be done by granting to all the use of our public libraries.

"In some communities the use of one library by all races is not feasible, and so in such instances branch libraries have been established. After having considered the problem in our own community we have concluded that the estab-

lishing of a branch library for negroes would solve the problem of providing books for all.

"Calling again upon history as our criterion, we find that no people, no nation, and no community is stronger than its weakest link. We must then admit that one group in our community will advance only as the group with which it is closely allied advances. Working from this premise we necessarily find that since the need of good books are essential to the advancement of the youth of the white race, so are they essential, in a greater sense, because of the lack of proper environment, to the youth of the colored race.

"So! ladies and gentlemen of this community, we are asking your co-operation in our effort to obtain a branch library for the colored people of Columbus where they may spend their leisure time profitably.

"Anticipating your favorable and generous co-operation, we remain, sincerely yours for a greater and ever progressive Columbus.

"The Young Men's Civic Club,  
IRA B. DAVIS, President.  
1612 2nd Ave.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun  
October 4, 1937

## Negroes Seeking Branch Library

The Young Men's Civic club, organization for negroes of which Ira B. Davis is president, is making efforts to have a branch library established here for negroes.

The club hopes to have the library established as a branch of the Columbus public library. The club has written to T. Hicks Fort, as president of the school board, asking the cooperation of that group.



# Education - 1937 Libraries

Georgia

Montezuma, Ga., Georgian  
July 31, 1937

## White Citizens Aid Negro Library Here

A number of books have been donated to the selves of the Negro library in Montezuma through the efforts of the following public-minded citizens: Jack Smith, Mrs. Lynn McKenzie, Mrs. Jere M. Moore, and the officers of Macon County W.P. A. Office. A total of 71 books was donated in the past few days.

An inspection of the library was made this week by Mayor J. Walker, Chief of Police R. B. Beeland, and Alderman Jack Smith. They commended the work being done at the library. As books are added to the store, the library's usefulness increases. Reading adds more to the pleasure and content of a people than any other recreation or study. Any type of wholesome book, whether it be fiction, textbook or religious work will be appreciated. Notify Vashtin Lamar, librarian, and arrangements will be made to pick them up.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle  
July 4, 1937

## WORK ON LIBRARY IN FINAL STAGES

Many Contributions of Books  
Are Made—Forum Seeks  
More Funds

With carpenters working daily in the Community library building, two sections of double shelves are nearing completion and additional sections will be started Tuesday of next week. Designs for new and beautiful double doors to improve the front of the edifice have been completed and mill and carpenter work will begin on them at once. The doors will be hung early next week and will present a very splendid front view for the building. Beginning Tuesday also cleaning work on the downstairs will be done so that a place may be provided for workers

who will sort the books and prepare them for the shelves.

Book contributions were received last week from J. A. Gabriel and family and financial contributions to the drive were made by Edw. L. Simmons and by George Evans and C. McCoy who are rendering a valuable service to the Community Forum. The organization is seeking additional funds with which to complete repairs to the building and to cover the cost of painting and furnishing the reading room with tables, chairs, desks, and other equipment.

The committee headed by R. V. Wallace with the help of M. B. Jefferson, M. B. Harper, Lucille Ellis, Willa Esther Brown, Ruth Leverett, Wilhelmina Moore, Harriet Martin and others will begin work this week in an effort to provide needed equipment for the library. A splendid service is being furnished the Forum by Louise Oliphant and Wilhelmina Moore in handling correspondence. Members of the Forum executive committee are at work on the second period of the financial drive with each member pledged to raise twenty-five dollars by July 14. The idea advanced by S. M. Jenkins, inserted Forum leader, has been adopted heartily by committee members, and has taken the place of a previously planned contest idea. The committee will hold its regular meeting Monday evening instead of Tuesday in the office of the president and every member is being urged to attend. The meeting will begin at 6 o'clock.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle  
July 25, 1937

## WORK PROGRESSES ON NEGRO LIBRARY

After seven months of intensive work on the part of community forum workers, inaugurated early in January when the decision was made at a regular meeting of the organization to seek a library for colored citizens, leaders viewing the work which has been done to date feel confident that the groundwork for a permanent institution has been laid and envision in the very near future the opening of the institution. The work of painting the upstairs interior, the newly built shelves, the new front doors and other parts of the building, begun Monday of this week was completed Saturday and the reading room presents now a bright and cheery appearance which is expected to be conducive to public interest.

Library worker Wilhelmina Moore is now engaged in accessioning the numerous volumes possessed by the library in preparation for placing them on the shelves and other work preparatory to opening will be done in the next week.

A number of volumes of books were received last week from Rosa Weaver of Aiken, S. C., while books have been pledged by E. V. Evans, on Twelfth street, and other citizens. A donation of library furniture has been made by L. Y. Hall of Gwinnett street. The executive committee of the forum will hold its regular weekly meeting Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock in the office of the president and every member is asked to be present. The problem of providing the library with chairs and tables and other necessary equipment will be taken up.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle  
September 5, 1937

## LIBRARY OPENING CALLED SUCCESS

Hundreds of Visitors Inspect  
Facilities at Community  
Institution

Hundreds of Augusta citizens visited the Community Library on Gwinnett street Thursday evening to inspect the premises, paying particular attention to the reading room and the bookshelves on which nearly two thousand books have been placed. Those attending were lavish in their praise of the work which has been accomplished to date and pledged their cooperation with all efforts which will be put forward to improve the library.

The lighting system, completed only shortly before the opening, was an especial object for admiration, six reflectors being used to light the three lanes of bookshelves and six large globe fixtures serving to illuminate the reading room. In the course of the evening a short program of dedication was presented under the direction of J. H. Chiles who served as master of ceremonies. Addresses were made by S. M. Jenkins, A. M. Carter, L. E. White, and J. W. Wallace, president of the Forum. Remarks of greeting were made by Clarence P. Reid who will assist the organization in one of its projects.

Members of the committee were introduced and commended for their work in the drive. Especially mentioned were Ruth Leverett, Mattie B. Jefferson, M. B. Harper, L. B. Harris, Harriett Martin, Wilhelmina Moore, and Ruby Robinson. Thanked for splendid souvenirs made and distributed was M. Hatcher. The committee received during the exercises a donation of five dollars from the La Nouvelle's club with a splendid letter of encouragement and a beautiful bouquet of flowers sent by J. H. Meyers.

In addition, the organization received subscriptions to two magazines given by A. C. Griggs, and another two from Herman Allrich. Numbers of citizens present pledged to give magazine subscriptions at once and a donation of a subscription to The Augusta Chronicle was promised.

Throughout Friday the reading room was used by numbers of people. Books called for included a volume on life insurance which was studied by one of the insurance agents of the city, and several fiction volumes. Numerous volumes were borrowed in the course of the day and went out on 14 day slips. Only requirements made were registration by the child or adult of name and address and the supplying of a well known reference. In the case of children the school and grade were taken. In the majority of cases the pastor was given as reference. Sponsors during the next week and beginning Tuesday will consider the best hours for opening and closing and will seek to organize both children and adult reading clubs. Among the young people drawn to the library on the first day were Martina Hall, Mary Edith Jones and S. Brown.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle  
August 31, 1937

## New Colored Library

Augusta's first free library for colored people will be formally opened Thursday evening, marking an important step in the cultural development of the Negro in Augusta which should be welcomed by members of both races. Reading of the type which this new library will furnish makes for better citizenship.

Among those invited to the library opening at 3:30 o'clock are Mayor Richard E. Allen, Jr., members of city council, the Richmond county commission and the Richmond County board of health and WPA leaders.

The movement for a colored public library had its inspirational inception in a letter written to The Chronicle in December, 1936, by the Rev. S. B. Wallace, retired Methodist minister, who at that

time said he hoped to see a free public library for colored people established by the end of 1937. Interested sponsors were found when the Community Forum, a colored group dedicated to the advancement of the Negro race in Augusta, in January commissioned its executive committee to begin a campaign looking toward the establishment of a library.

Through the cooperation of the city, the old fire station on Gwinnett street was made available as a site for the library, and the sponsors went about the task of obtaining books and the necessary finances. Hundreds of books and magazines were donated by both white and colored citizens, and substantial contributions were made by leading business men and others.

The WPA has furnished one librarian with the promise of another in the near future. It also has assisted in the binding of more than 500 books which needed repairs. A set of large front doors has been built and installed and the painting of the upstairs interior and the front of the building has been completed. Two sections of double bookshelves each sixteen feet long have been built and varnished, and chairs and tables purchased for the library.

The Chronicle congratulates the colored citizens on the opening of their first public library, and predicts a useful future for the organization.



# PUBLIC LIBRARY

## BENEFIT TO MANY

Average of 25 Book Loans per  
Day Made—Ministers Urged  
to Use References

With hours of the Community library set to meet the convenience of both young people and adults last week, scores of people took advantage of its reading facilities through the week, entering their names on the permanent records of the library and borrowing books on 14 day slips. Beginning Tuesday after the Labor Day holiday an average of 25 book loans were made a day with borrowing being increased substantially toward the close of the week.

Children, especially, are flocking to the library and have drawn heavily on the supply of juvenile literature on the library shelves. Sponsors of the enterprise, informed of this fact by the librarian began last week to seek sources of more and better children's volumes. Several white and colored citizens have promised children's literature and the librarian is hoping that these books soon may be added to the collection. In addition funds for new books of this and other types will be sought.

A collection of reference works and other volumes especially adapted to the needs of the ministers of the city is being built up and already includes concordances, Bible dictionaries, special treatment of finest suggested texts and other works. The pastors of the city are being urged to use this collection freely in preparing their sermons each week.

Hours of the library are Monday through Friday from 2 until 8 o'clock in the evening. On Saturday the library is open from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until 4. Young people and adults cordially are invited to register and use the volumes on the library shelves.

The Forum's magazine campaign has proved very successful. Subscriptions for the library have been donated by Dr. A. C. Griggs, S. I. Walton, L. B. Wallace, W. J. Lyda, J. W. Brown, W. H. Mays, J. W. Wallace, and others not yet reported.



Education - 1937

Georgia

## Libraries

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle

February 7, 1937

# Citizens Urged to Contribute Books for New Negro Library

The Community Forum, in the first step towards establishment of Augusta's first Public library for Negroes, is asking all citizens to contribute books.

At a recent Forum meeting, after citizens decided that a public library was very badly needed, 90 per cent of the assembled group made known its intention to contribute books for this needed project.

Among civic-minded individuals who have pledged books are: Dr. T. W. Josey, R. C. Williams, Rev. S. B. Wallace, Viola Smith, R. Dent, Deacon H. B. Garvin, Marie Wallace, J. P. Waring, V. Lowe, Edith Buchanan, Hattie Dryscoll, Dr. J. A. Evans, Rev. H. F. Anderson, M. B. Braxton, J. R. Harris, Dr. Jo. Carter Jr.

Many individuals have countless books that they have used now idle in their homes; these citizens are urged to exert their civic pride by making book contributions to the library. It is pointed out that a person may contribute one, two or any number of books or any amount of money.

The Community Forum is asking the people of Augusta, in the name of community progress and advancement, to cooperate with and support this worthy and timely civic enterprise, which is designed to improve conditions and standards in many ways.

Books or money may be taken to the president's office in the Augusta Chronicle's Substation, 1139 Twelfth street, or phone 4162 or 6851.

The Forum's executive committee will hold a business meeting with a group of citizens on Tuesday evening, Feb. 9, at 7:30 o'clock at which time the formal public library drive will be launched. All public-minded citizens are urged to attend the Tuesday meeting.

Fitzgerald, Ga., Leader-Enterprise  
February 4, 1937

## CARNEGIE LIBRARY REPORT FOR 1936

The Carnegie Library felt that prosperity was actually peeping round the corner when the city council very generously added \$500.00 to the 1936 appropriation, which the librarian hopes is an evidence that the city is really counting the library as one of its very worthwhile assets.

It is always disappointing to be forced to record a decline in circulation, approximately two thousand fewer books were circulated for home use in 1936 than in 1935. This we feel however is accounted for partially by very much less unemployment and more money in the hands of the people for other forms of recreation, and also from the establishment of more class room libraries, both in the city and county schools. Haying attractive books easily accessible at all times, the teachers find is a great help in preparing better discipline and helping the children to cultivate the habit of day.

spending some of their leisure time in the reading of good books. These class libraries are made up of books which contribute to the working out of the new project or unit system of teaching. Several WPA Projects and the NYIA workers have contributed very much to the efficiency of the library service during the year. The Book Binding Project has enabled us to repair a great number of books which had been discarded. These books were hardly worth sending to a commercial bindery but being able to repair them at a cost of less than ten cents per copy, enabled us to put them back in circulation and greatly increased our book stock.

During the rush of the Vacation Reading Club, a project providing a helper in the children's room, made it possible to establish a separate charging desk in the Juvenile room which was most helpful as it helped to do away with the congestion at the main desk. A small desk for this purpose was added to the library equipment.

A county project in action for only one month, demonstrated the possibilities of a wonderful plan, for taking books directly to the homes in the rural sections if only a worker could be qualified. Unfortunately it has been impossible to secure a qualified worker to continue this work, but the project is still open.

The Library in the colored school, The Fitzgerald Leader Enterprise and another WPA project, is still functioning and giving valuable assistance to the negro citizens. This library continues to create quite a bit of interest throughout the state.

The city very courteously repaired and freshened the library walls in September and added very much to the comfort of the building by installing four of the new type of electric fans which gives almost an air conditioned building during the summer months.

National Library Day, February 22nd, was Library Tag Day in Fitzgerald, sponsored by the Woman's Club and netted \$61.10 to the Book Fund. The Review Club again gave their generous gift of \$10 on this day. Good book week is always observed with enthusiasm throughout the city, attractive decorations and display of new books in the library, Book Playlets and talks on Books at all meetings during the week and the real Hi-Light is the Book Week Parade, participated in by more than two hundred and fifty children in costumes, representing some book or book character. Fitzgerald has the distinction of having the first book week proclamation and book week parade.

It is always an inspiration, even after twenty-one years of Library service under the same leadership, to have the citizens so interested and so enthusiastic in their response and to have the P. T. A.'s, the U. D. C. so generous in their gifts of appreciation during this Good Book Week.

The Librarian and the chairman of the Library Board attended the first Citizens Library Conference to be held in the state which met at Athens in April, the librarian giving the history of Practical Library Service in Ben Hill County. At this meeting the President of the State Library Association, displayed a map of Georgia, showing the library needs of the State. There are 115 counties in Georgia without a public library within their borders. It was a matter of real pride to see Ben Hill, a light spot in the midst of so much library darkness.

The two newspapers of the City, The Fitzgerald Leader Enterprise and another WPA project, is still functioning and giving valuable assistance to the negro citizens. This library continues to create quite a bit of interest throughout the state.

Friends all during the year help add attractiveness to the building in their gifts of so many lovely cut flowers. The librarian greatly appreciates every evidence of friendship and good will toward the library.

Always during every year, we have many inquiries from anxious parents, as to how they can get their daughters, who are not strong, opportunities to work in the library where the work is so light and they will have plenty of time to go on with their reading. When the requirements and duties are explained, it is interesting to note, that we never have the same application twice. The following statistical report explains that there is very little time for resting or for reading:

### Statistical Report

Number of books circulated:	
Adult Fiction	28,378
Adult non-fiction	23,524
Juvenile	39,077
Total	100,979
Phone calls for information	876
out of town	67
Letters giving information	
Material Assembled for debates	48
Reading room attendance	20,185
Reference helps given	12,315
Assisted in making programs	216
Talks by librarian before	
Civic organizations	47
New borrowers enrolled	629
Total number registered	4,485
Number books purchased	867
Books discarded	127
Net gain in books	740

### County Library

Number Schools served	4
Number Books circulated	21,038
Magazines distributed	9,048

Submitted:

Louise Smith, Librarian

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle

February 14, 1937

## Several Hundred Books Donated For Augusta's Negro Library

The Community Forum, in its newly launched drive towards the establishment of Augusta's first Negro public library, has received

the latter part of last week are: Rev. C. T. Screen, Rev. C. T. Davis, Tama Du- gas, C. Evans, Sylvia White, E. Harper Campbell, S. M. Jenkins and Cecelia Treadwell of Aiken, S. C., Julian Collins, Ruth Har- denborough, and Eliza Ferguson, who have and are working with the Forum on the library drive are: Sadie Green, Willa Estabrown, Mabel Reid, and Ruthy Babcock and E. Y. Lowe. The following public - minded persons, realizing the need and worth of a Negro public library, have very splendidly contributed many volumes of books and are: Julia Walton, Hattie Dryscoll, Lu- ankie Simpkins, Rev. H. F. Ander- son, Ethel Williams, and Eula Whitmore. The Forum is continuing its ap- peal to the people of Augusta to support the library drive.



Education - 1937

Georgia

# Libraries

## Citizens Urged to Contribute Books for New Negro Library

The Community Forum, in the first step towards establishment of Augusta's first Public library for Negroes, is asking all citizens to contribute books.

At a recent Forum meeting, attended by citizens decided that a public library was very badly needed, 90 per cent of the assembled group made known its intention to contribute books for this needed project.

Among civic-minded individuals who have pledged books are: Dr. T. W. Josey, R. C. Williams, Rev. S. B. Wallace, Viola Smith, R. Dent, Deacon H. B. Garvin, Marie Wallace, J. P. Waring, V. Lowe, Edith Buchanan, Hattie Dryscoll, Dr. J. A. Evans, Rev. H. F. Anderson, M. B. Braxton, J. R. Harris, Dr. Jo. Carter Jr.

Many individuals have countless books that they have used now idle in their homes; these citizens are urged to exert their civic pride by making book contributions to the library. It is pointed out that a person may contribute one, two or any number of books or any amount of money.

The Community Forum is asking the people of Augusta, in the name of community progress and advancement, to cooperate with and support this worthy and timely civic enterprise, which is designed to improve conditions and standards in many ways. Books or money may be taken to the president's office in the Augusta Chronicle's Substation, 1139 Twelfth street, or phone 4162 or 6851.

The Forum's executive committee will hold a business meeting with a group of citizens on Tuesday evening, Feb. 9, at 7:30 o'clock at which time the formal public library drive will be launched. All public-minded citizens are urged to attend the Tuesday meeting.

Fitzgerald, Ga., Leader-Enterprise  
February 4, 1937

## CARNEGIE LIBRARY REPORT FOR 1936

The Carnegie Library felt that one month, demonstrated the possibilities of a wonderful plan, for lack of the State. There are 115 counties round the corner when the city counting books directly to the homes in Georgia without a public library. The 1936 appropriation, which the city is really counting the library as one of its very worthwhile assets.

The Library in the colored school, The Fitzgerald Leader Enterprise and another WPA project, is still functioning and giving valuable assistance to the negro citizens. This library continues to create quite a bit of interest throughout the state.

It is always disappointing to be forced to record a decline in circulation, approximately two thousand fewer books were circulated for and home use in 1936 than in 1935. This we feel however is accounted for, partially by very much less unemployment and more money in the hands of the people for other forms of recreation, and also from the establishment of more class room libraries, both in the city and county schools. Haying attractive books easily accessible at all times, the teachers find is a great help in pre-paring the children to cultivate the habit of reading some of their leisure time. These class libraries are made up of bookshelves, attractive decorations and which contribute to the working out of the new project or unit system of teaching.

Several WPA Projects and the NYA workers have contributed very much to the efficiency of the library service during the year. The Binding Project has enabled us to repair a great number of books which had been discarded. These books were hardly worth sending to a commercial bindery but being able to repair them at a cost of less than ten cents per copy, enabled us to put them back in circulation and greatly increased our book stock.

During the rush of the Vacation Reading Club, a project providing helper in the children's room, made it possible to establish a separate charging desk in the juvenile room which was most helpful as it helped to do away with the congestion at the main desk. A small desk for this purpose was added to the library equipment.

A county project in action for only one month, demonstrated the possibilities of a wonderful plan, for lack of the State. There are 115 counties round the corner when the city counting books directly to the homes in Georgia without a public library. The 1936 appropriation, which the city is really counting the library as one of its very worthwhile assets.

Friends all during the year help add attractiveness to the building in their gifts of so many lovely cut flowers. The librarian greatly appreciates every evidence of friendship and good will toward the library. Always during every year, we have many inquiries from anxious parents, as to how they can get their daughters, who are not strong, opportunities to work in the library where the work is so light and they will have plenty of time to go on with their reading. When the requirements and duties are explained, it is interesting to note, that we never have the same application twice. The following statistical report explains that there is very little time for resting or for reading:

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Adult non-fiction 23,524  
Juvenile 39,077  
Total 100,979  
Phone calls for information 876  
out of town 67

Letters giving information 48  
Material Assembled for debates 20,185  
Reading room attendance 12,315  
Reference helps given 216  
Assisted in making programs 47  
Civic organizations 629  
New borrowers enrolled 4,485  
Total number registered 867  
Number books purchased 127  
Books discarded 740  
Net gain in books 4

County Library  
Number Schools served 4  
Number Books circulated 21,038  
Magazines distributed 9,048  
Submitted:  
Louise Smith, Librarian

## Several Hundred Books Donated For Augusta's Negro Library

The Community Forum, in its several hundred books from white establishment of Augusta's first Negro public library, has received worthy and needed civic enter-

pledged during the latter part of last week are: Rev. C. T. Screen, B. Pratt, Ruby Davis, Tama Dugas, C. Evans, Sylvia White, E. Harper Campbell, S. M. Jenkins and Cecelia Treadwell of Aiken, S. C., Julian Collins, Ruth Hardenborough, and Eliza Ferguson.

Books or money, which will be gladly called for, may be taken to The Augusta Chronicle Substation, 1139 Twelfth street or phone 4162 or 1851.

Among civic-minded citizens who have and are working with the Forum on the library drive are: Sadie Green, Willa Esta Brown, Mabel Reid, and Ruthey Babcock and E. Y. Lowe.

The following public-minded persons, realizing the need and worth of a Negro public library, have very splendidly contributed many volumes of books and are:

Julia Walton, Hattie Dryscoll, Lu-towards raising intelligence and cultural status of the community. son, Ethel Williams, and Eula Whitmore. William Dent has pledged a set of encyclopedias. Among individuals who have



Augusta, Ga., Chronicle  
March 21, 1937

## Many Augustans Pledge Books For Proposed Negro Library

Both White and Colored Citizens Showing Interest in Plan;  
Forum Play Progresses

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle  
April 4, 1937

Aided by the splendid editorial, "A Community Library For Augusta Negroes," in the main section of the Augusta Chronicle last week and continued interest co-operation and contribution from many white and colored citizens, the Community Forum's library committee viewed its drive as highly successful during the past week.

Col. R. E. Allen has expressed interest in the project and has promised to make a contribution.

Deacon H. B. Garvin and Prof. L. E. White have been making important contacts with city officials and other white citizens.

Rev. R. J. McCann, educator and minister, showing splendid civic spirit, has secured book contributions from white friends. Rev. McCann thinks highly of the library drive has promised and his influence and cooperation in making possible Augusta's first public library.

Among others cooperating with the library committee are I. Washington, W. H. Reid, numbers of ministers, leaders, organizations and countless citizens; Father Dukes has given use of his service and automobile on the drive.

W. S. Hornsby has promised to make a donation towards this worthy venture; Norma Thomas and large numbers of others have pledged during the past week.

Contributions have been received from Annie Thomas, Norma Thomas, C. Simpkins and C. Young.

Books will be called for, or may be taken to the Augusta Chronicle Substation office, 1139 12th street, or phone 4162, 6851, or the Hornsby-McCoy organization.

The Forum's executive committee will meet Tuesday afternoon at 5:30 in the president's office.

Work on the play, "A Dream of Queen Ester," which will be given by the Forum in connection with the library drive early next month, is progressing nicely with its cast of 30 talented Augustans

## Community Forum Starts Drive for Negro Library

City Wide Pew Rally to Be Held at Tabernacle Church This  
Week; Ministers of City Pledge Support

Today and during the coming week many ministers of the city are planning to further, with their support and influence, the Community Forum's drive towards the establishment of Augusta's first public library by securing contributions from members and friends of their churches for the city-wide pew rally which will be held at Tabernacle Baptist church on Sunday, April 11th at 4 o'clock.

With much interest and enthusiasm aroused among many white and colored citizens, and several thousand books and a large number of magazines, the city-wide pew rally is designed to raise funds to renovate the library building, to have books bound and for other necessary expenses connected with the establishment of a public library.

It stated that each minister may arrange for the collection of library contributions from his church prior to next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. At that hour at Tabernacle each minister will make his report. As a token of reward for the splendid community spirit shown in the drive by these leaders of the city, a hat made by a nationally known and reputable firm will be presented to the minister whose church makes the largest contribution.

Rev. R. C. Calhoun pastor of Macedonia Baptist church states that "The establishment of a library for our colored citizens of Augusta is of vital interest and should be supported by every citizen and organization in our group. Rev. L. A. Pinkston, who has planned to support the library drive and pew rally, was a member and one of the spokesmen of the Forum's library committee when it visited the mayor. Rev. J. H. McClusky of Greater Zion thinks highly of the library drive and has promised his cooperation and support in the pew rally. Rev. H. C. Carswell of Cumming Grove has stated that the proposed library will be of much value to our

city and pledged his support in the pew rally. Rev. L. C. Sapp of St. Paul's is of the opinion that a public library would mean much to the city of Augusta and has assured the library committee of his help in this worthy civic venture. Rev. A. H. Green said that a public library would do much in reducing juvenile delinquency and mould our boys and girls into better citizens. Rev. Green has pledged his wholehearted support in the drive.

Books or contributions may be taken to The Augusta Chronicle Substation office, 1139 Twelfth street, one may phone 4162, 6851, or the Hornsby - McCoy organization.

Ruth V. Wallace announces that plans are being perfected for the presentation of the biblical drama, "A Dream of Queen Ester," at the Bethlehem Community Center on the afternoon of Sunday, April 12.

Augusta, Ga. Herald  
April 7, 1937

### MINISTERS TO HELP IN DRIVE FOR LIBRARY

At a recent meeting of the Community Forum's Executive Committee plans were made to conduct a city-wide pew rally on Sunday afternoon, April 11. With much interest and enthusiasm aroused among many white and colored citizens for the need of a public library and plans toward securing a suitable permanent site developing quite successfully, the city-wide pew rally is designed to raise funds to renovate the building, to have books bound and for other necessary expense connected with the establishment of a public library.

Many ministers of the city, splendidly motivated by civic pride and the realization of the need and value of a public library in our community, have agreed wholeheartedly to support and lend their influence to the drive and pew rally. The Rev. I. J. Yancy, of the citizens library committee, recently conferred with the Baptist Ministers' Union regarding the drive and the citywide pew rally. That organization, in commendable civic spirit, agreed wholeheartedly to support the pew rally and this wor-

thy civic venture.

It is stated that each minister is to arrange for the collection of library contributions from members and friends of his church contacted during the two weeks of the drive and prior to 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, April 11. At that hour at a church which is said to be designated each minister will make his report.

All ministers throughout the city are being contacted daily and arrangements are being made to secure comments and opinions regarding the establishment of a library. The drive is designed to include all of the churches of the city and efforts will be made to align all of the religious forces of the community.

Waycross, Ga., Journal-Herald  
May 21, 1937

### NEGRO LIBRARY FUND

#### CONTINUES TO GROW

The Phillis Wheatley Club is still active and is working hard on the Negro Public Library fund, white as well as colored friends being invited to contribute to this worthy cause.

Additional contributors are announced as follows:

P. N. Harley Hardware Company, additional gift of windows for library, \$15; A. C. L. Employee's Club \$5; M. M. Monroe, lumber, \$5; Lyman Hall Chapter, D. A. R. \$2.50; Cecil Spear \$1; cash .50; cash .10, Dr. W. C. Hafford \$1; Jonathan Bryan Chapter D. A. R. \$1; R. L. Flanders \$1; cash .10; cash \$2.

Tylertown, Miss. Times  
May 6, 1937

## Negro Library Opened In Walthall

The first negro library in Walthall county was opened Saturday in Tylertown. It will be called the Matilda Dunbar Library, having been named for the wife of the negro poet, Paul Lawrence Dunbar. The library is located in a house donated by Cleo Allen, and has been equipped with 204 books, book cases, tables and other supplies donated by the colored people of Tylertown.

The library is sponsored by the Trojans, local negro federated club, whose members are working to raise the necessary funds to buy books. All donations requested will be from members of their own race.

The library is open from 2:30 to 5 o'clock on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday afternoons with Flora Dean as librarian. She will work under the direction of the Walthall County Library Director.

Waycross, Ga., Journal-Herald  
June 8, 1937

### NEGRO LIBRARY BE

#### DEDICATED IN JULY

The new Negro public library, 847 Folks street, is nearing completion, plans being made for formal dedication some time in July.

It is pointed out that approximately \$100 additional will be needed to complete the interior work, and subscriptions are solicited by the library leaders.

Donations may be left at the Journal-Herald office, or turned over directly to Anna Sirmons, Josephine Anderson, Catherine Green, S. O. Dunbar, Viola Adams, Tom Williams or Foster Sires.

Waycross, Ga., Journal-Herald  
July 9, 1937

### BOOKS NEEDED FOR NEGRO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Contributions of books for the Negro library, which soon will be located in their new home on Folks street, will be appreciated by the library committee, it is announced today.

Miss Lilliyan Stewart, who has taken special work in library management and operation, is assisting the Negro library board by directing the classification of books which will go into the new library.

There is an especial need for biographical books, it is announced. A dictionary also is needed.



Education - 1937

Louisiana

## Libraries

Minden, La., Herald  
August 20, 1937

### Library Expert Inspects Units Of Local System

Evanston Librarian Organized  
Virgin Island Lib-  
raries

Miss Edith C. Moon visited the Webster Parish Library on Wednesday afternoon and made a tour to several of the branches in the parish. Miss Moon is a School Librarian in one of the schools in Evanston, Ill. during the winter months, where she does special work with the retarded reader.

Miss Moon is also a specialist in Children's literature in connection with the Julius Rosenwald Fund and for the past three summers has taught in the Negro Normal Schools in Georgia and Louisiana. This summer she is giving a course at Grambling in the Use of Books especially designed for the Negro teachers who will have charge of the \$1000 collections of State Library books that are to be put in a number of the parishes by the State Department of Education.

Since 1929 Miss Moon has been working with the Negroes and has a keen understanding of their problems and relations. She spent three years and a half on the Virgin Islands, and while there she reorganized three libraries and was instrumental in putting in a school library system. Her work in the West Indies was done on a grant from the Carnegie Corporation.



Education-1937  
Libraries.

New York.

### *Keep Schomburg at Library*

**S** OON after the first of March the Board of Estimate will decide if Arthur A. Schomburg is to be retained as curator of Negro literature at the West 135th street branch library. Harlem wants Mr. Schomburg retained in his position, as recognition for the excellent work he has done and because of the value to the community derived from his employment.

Mr. Schomburg has devoted a quarter of a century to gathering a collection of Negro literature which is regarded as being so valuable and rare that the Carnegie Foundation purchased the collection and presented it to the library system of the city, housing it in the West 135th street branch. Not satisfied with that gesture, the foundation made Mr. Schomburg curator of the collection at an annual salary of \$2,400, and agreed to pay that sum for five years, after which the city was to assume the obligation.

The five years is now ended and it becomes the city's turn to accord to Mr. Schomburg this slight recognition of his lifetime work. City Comptroller Frank J. Taylor is hopeful that the Board of Estimate will recognize Mr. Schomburg's merit. Harlem is equally hopeful. We want Mr. Schomburg to remain at the library, in charge of his collection.



Education - 1937

## Libraries.

Henderson, N. C. Observer  
February 4, 1937

# BOOK CIRCULATION SETS RECORD HIGH

**9,303 Volumes Loaned By  
Perry Library and Branch  
in January**

**3,826 FOR BOOK TRUCK**

**Increase of Perry Library Is 3,879  
Over Last Year, With Gain  
Even Excluding Book  
Truck.**

Circulation of books by the H. Leslie Perry Memorial library and its Dunbar branch for Negroes set a new all-time monthly record in January at 9,303, it was shown today in the monthly report by Miss Mary Louise McDearman, librarian. It was the biggest month in the more than 12 years history of the institution.

The Perry library increase was 3,879, but 3,826 of this was due to the lendings of the book truck of the North Carolina Library Commission, which operated in the county in January. The month's increase was 53, however, over the 4,304 volumes for the January last year. Total circulation of the Perry library, including the book truck, was 8,183 volumes.

At the Dunbar branch for Negroes the circulation also showed a big increase, however, rising to 1,120, or 138 over the 982 of January, 1936. Of the Perry library's total, 4,921 books were of fiction and 3,262 non-fiction. Adults borrowed 4,254 books and juveniles 3,929. At the Dunbar branch 254 volumes were fiction and 866 non-fiction, and adults borrowed 124 and juveniles 996.

The average daily circulation for the Perry library was 315 for the 26 days the library was open, and 40 percent of the total was non-fiction. The Townsville branch had a circulation in January but had 87 members enrolled at the end of the month, while the South Henderson branch showed a circulation of 59 and had 239 members enrolled.

Sixty-five new volumes were added at the Perry library in January, of which 48 were fiction and 17 non-fiction, while there were no additions at all at the Dunbar branch.

The active membership at the Perry library was 4,272 at the end of January, after allowances for 57 names added and 68 withdrawn. Adult membership was 2,881 and juvenile 1,391. The Dunbar branch had 867 members at the end of the month, 12 being added and none withdrawn. Membership there included 245 adults and 622 juveniles.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer  
February 11, 1937

## CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR NEGRO SCHOOL LIBRARY

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 10. — Award of contracts for erection of a library building at the State normal school for negroes to cost \$32,662 was announced here today. The general contract was awarded the Dixon Construction company of Fayetteville. The heating contract goes to the Minor Plumbing company of Fayetteville, and the plumbing contract to T. L. Blow of Goldsboro. Work will start at once.

Funds for the construction were obtained by a PWA grant and through rigid economy in administering the maintenance budget of the school.

Elizabethon, N. C., Journal  
January 28, 1937

## Survey Made Of Books In Negro Homes Here

Through a survey conducted by the principal and faculty of the Bladen County Training school, assisted by students of all classes, some interesting facts have been revealed.

There has been an endeavor to locate reading deficiencies of students attending school. With the facts that this survey brings to light instructors believe that they have located one of the fundamental causes of the poor reading ability of its students.

Out of a total enrollment of 431 students there were located 1,566 books in the homes of their parents. (This number does not include rental books.) Three hundred and thirty-six of these books were classified as books on the elementary level from grade classification through the primer to the fifth grade; 207 were books that could not be classified as good reading materials. These included the cheapest of fiction and true stories; 126 were Bibles, 97 were discarded old high school books, 16 music books and seven books

rated above the quality of high school books. Altho the library facilities are very crowded and too small to take care of these growing needs, students are using one side of the auditorium as reading sections and for writing space to write up their library references, while the opposite side of the auditorium is being used as a class room.

These statistics were computed from the reports of 316 students' homes, 115 students reports could not be obtained; 61 homes took local newspapers; 19 took colored newspapers and 23 took farm magazines.

These figures are not discouraging. They somewhat further lend toward the general current educational trend of statistics. Since such a large number of students who enroll in the elementary schools drop out of school before they reach the seventh grade, one may expect that their reading material should be trite and very limited. This may account for the 207 books of such poor reading significance.

It was very gratifying to the faculty to locate as many Bibles as 126 in the homes of students. This is a great help in keeping the character training and religious feeling of the students up to par.

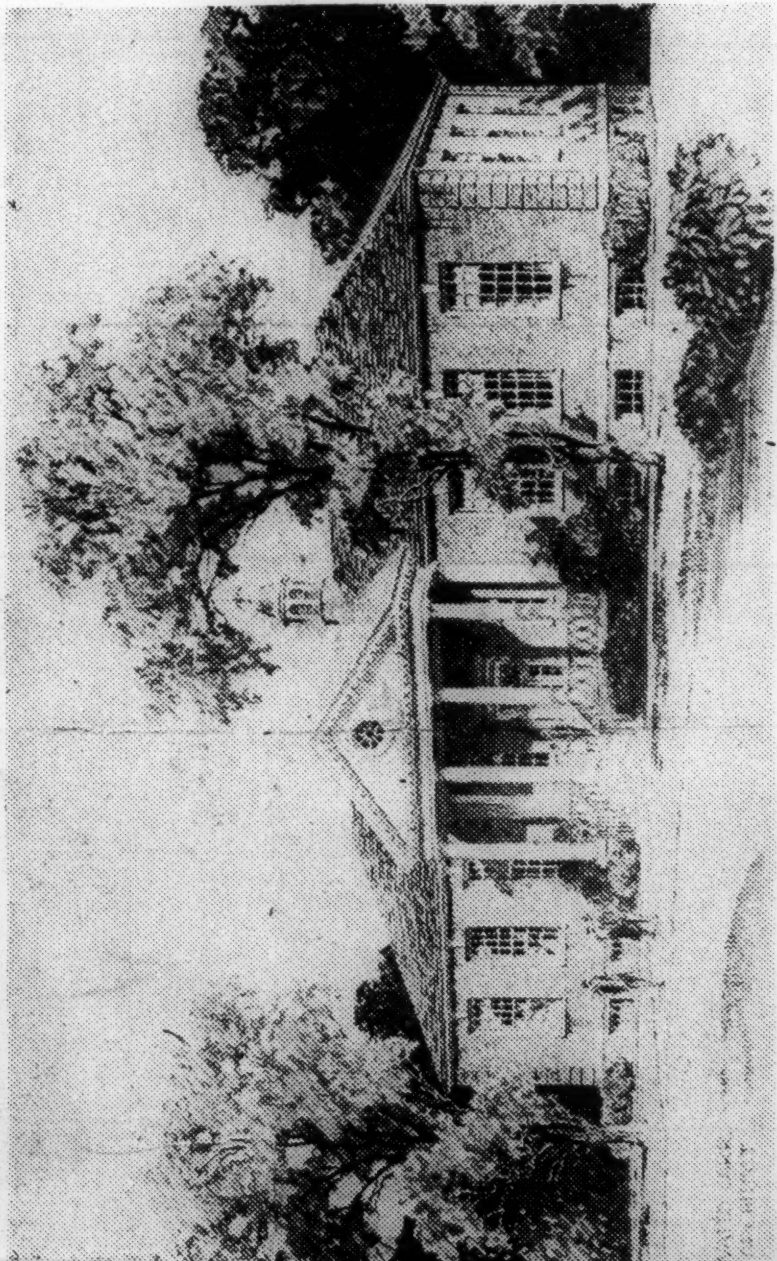
With these facts in hand the administration of the school is making a special drive to raise the reading ability of its students. To assist in this endeavor, the faculty has adopted a policy that may greatly improve reading. Visual aids, word games, flash cards, correlation of social studies, language arts and writing are being greatly stressed in the grades. In the high school all effort is being purged to locate student interest and to provide for them as far as the school's limited sources will allow, wholesome situations and environmental materials that shall help make them better citizens.

To accomplish this, the school has added to its library 111 volumes of books. These books include such books as the "Complete Works of O'Henry," "Stevenson," "Victor Hugo," "Readings in Citizenship by Vandebosh," "New Wonder World Reference Volumes," and various books of literary quality. At present there are 1,052 books in the library. Four daily newspapers: The Charlotte Observer, Greensboro Daily News, The New York Times and The Bladen Journal. Fourteen monthly and weekly magazines (inclusive) were subscribed for the library this year.

The students have taken on a thirsty interest in these materials and are proving valuable supplementary materials for classroom in-

## 7 Proposed Library For Negro College

Durham, N. C. Herald  
March 25, 1937



Here is the architect's drawing of the proposed new library building at North Carolina College for Negroes which will be constructed this spring and summer. The plans were prepared by George Watts Carr, Durham architect. A new auditorium, a dormitory and teachers home are included in the building program.



Librairie.

Henderson, N. C. March 27  
 February 4, 1937

# BOOK CIRCULATION

# SETS RECORD HIGH

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Elizabethton, N. C., Journal  
January 28, 1937

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Sixty-five new volumes were added as good reading materials. These at the Perry library in January, included the cheapest of fiction and which 48 were fiction and 17 non-fiction stories; 126 were Bibles, 97 fiction, while there were no additions at the high school books, all at the Dunbar branch.

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These statistics were computed to take care of these growing needs, from the reports of 316 students; students are using one side of the homes, 115 students reports could auditorium as reading sections and not be obtained; 61 homes took local or writing space to write up their newspapers; 19 took colored news-library references, while the opposites papers and 23 took farm magazines; side of the auditorium is being used. These figures are not discouraging as a class room.

They somewhat further lend toward the general current educational trend of statistics. Since such a large number of students who enroll in the elementary schools drop out of school before they reach the seventh grade, one may expect that their reading material should be quite and very limited. This may account for the 207 books of such poor reading significance.

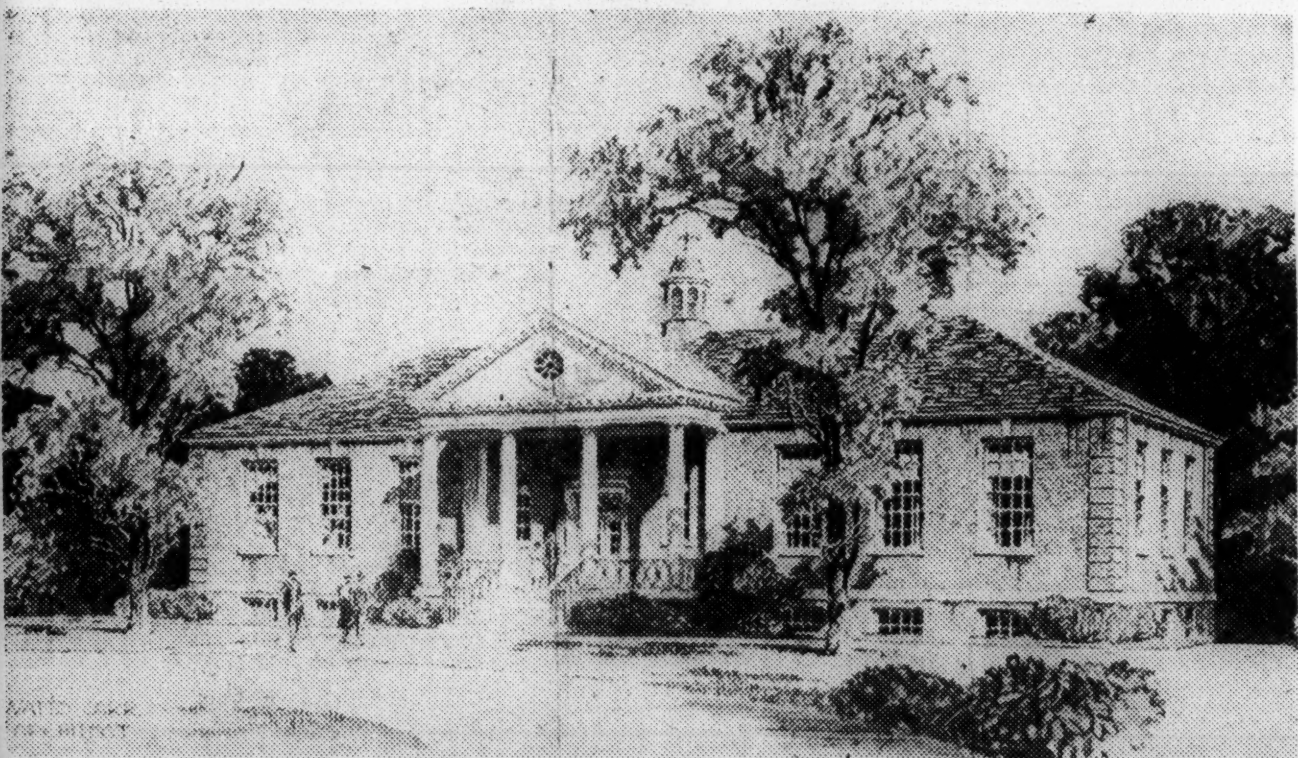
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The students have taken on a history interest in these materials and are proving valuable supplementary materials for classroom in-

## Proposed Library For Negro College



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# NEGRO LIBRARY SHOWS GROWTH

Cooperation Reported in Efforts to Develop Libraries and Other Programs.

BY N. C. NEWBOLD.

The Division of Cooperation in Education and Race Relations in North Carolina has undertaken several projects. Among these are:

1. Libraries—developing research materials on the Negro in the libraries at Duke and Chapel Hill. "In 1935—it was found that—the two libraries had about 5000 volumes on the subject, exclusive of extensive manuscript materials. Funds for further acquisitions have come from several sources. Together, from seven to eight thousand dollars have been expended in this field during the past year, and further purchases are being made for the current year.

In the acquisition of books on the Negro, the University of North Carolina is paying particular attention to anthropology, folklore, music, economic conditions, legal status, population problems and welfare work. Duke University is concentrating on history, literature, and education, religion and health. Duplication is avoided as far as possible—lists of recommended books have been submitted by committees from each of the Negro colleges in North Carolina—inter-library loans of books in the two university libraries are made freely to other schools.

On the basis of progress to date, it is believed that a cooperative Negro collection of educational importance can be formed in this region. R. B. Downs, Librarian, University of North Carolina, and chairman Library Committee of this division.

In looking over the accounts of Duke University, I find that in the fiscal year 1935-36, 2,607 books and pamphlets were purchased concerning the Negro.—Now, a work in regard to the nature of the material acquired—As a whole these acquisitions fall into the following groups: First of all, we have secured 40 or 50 works of travel and geography relating to Africa; second, we have acquired a good many of the 18th century anti-slavery books and pamphlets, the works of Clarkson, Benezet, and others. The third group are the publications of abolitionists and anti-slavery politicians some of which are very rare. For instance,

we have secured a good many copies of the LIBERATOR, and among the scarce abolition pamphlets are some issued in the interest of free labor associations. Fourth, there are a great many books by Negroes dating from the time of Wells Brown to the late Booker Washington. Some of these works are prose, others poetry, some by distinguished Negroes, others by unknown black men. Finally, there is a good deal of social material, works dealing with education and the race problem." W. K. Boyd, Professor of History, Duke University.

2. Programs in the field of religion. Several of the schools and Departments of Religion in the southeast representing both races are cooperating in this effort. Three distinct committees are at work on these matters as follows: a. Nine persons are considering "Religious Leadership. Ministerial training and local Parish Problems."

b. Five persons are "exploring the Possibilities of Summer or Other Short Periods of College study for Negro Ministers."

c. Five persons are studying "The Organization, Program and Value of Institutes which have been Held for Negro Ministers."

Preliminary reports have been made by all three of these committees and further study of the topics is being made for later consideration.

3. The committee of the Division working on health problems organized and conducted a graduate clinic for Negro doctors at Lincoln Hospital, Durham, in October 1936. The lectures were given by members of the faculties of the Medical Schools of Duke University, the University of North Carolina, and Wake Forest College. Fifty doctors attended the clinic, coming from North and South Carolina and Virginia. Those attending gave high praise to this first effort. Plans are being developed for a more ambitious project for the fall of 1937.

4. Life Sketches. Within recent years five distinguished Negroes who had rendered highly valuable service to public education in North Carolina have passed away. It is the aim to prepare brief sketches of the life and work of these persons, have these printed, and use them for supplementary reading in the public schools. Faculty members in ten colleges, five white and five Negro, and two or three students in each college are working on these life sketches.

5. Committees representing the Division have been at work on interesting projects. one committee has assisted Rev. W. A. Cooper, a Negro minister and artist of Charlotte, to publish his book—"A Portrayal of Negro Life." Another committee has brought together information on graduate and professional studies for Negroes in the United States. A third group is planning for a series of clinics for

Negro dentists to be conducted in a few cities in North Carolina.

The Division has a policy-forming group designated as "Cooperating Committees." These represent the organizations which support the Division of Cooperation in Education and race relations. The project is a part-time undertaking—the Director works at Duke University Tuesday, and Thursdays at the University of North Carolina.

The establishment of the Duke Endowment, was not, in itself, an entirely new venture for the Duke family. Rather, it was the culmination of a long series of generous benefactions of a notable father and two distinguished sons. Mr. Washington Duke, was for many years a tower of strength to Trinity College and many other educational, religious and welfare enterprises. Mr. Benjamin N. Duke gave liberally to Trinity College and to many other useful causes. He contributed largely also to Negro education including Kittrell College and others. Mr. James B. Duke, the founder of the Duke Endowment, has previously contributed to Trinity College and to many of the enterprises supported by his father and brother. He was a genius in organization, and evidently had a prophetic vision for the use of the vast fortune he accumulated, to serve mankind for generations to come.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel  
May 6, 1937

## Large Increase in Number of Books Loaned by Carnegie Public Library

Increase in the number of volumes loaned by the Carnegie Public Library during this April over April a year ago, was 884. The circulation was 12,592, a daily average of 484, while 303 from the County Tubercular Hospital and 812 reported from the Horton Negro branch, brought the entire circulation to 13,707, with county readers borrowing 2,255 of this number.

New publications with new copies of popular older books added during the month, amounted to 174, while there were 11 donated volumes accessioned, and 26 volumes of fiction from the rent shelf added to the general circulating collection.

The file of borrowers was increased by 164 names during April with 32 of these reregistered members and 12 members from the children's room transferring their card to the adult department.

With those visiting the reference room, using the magazines and newspaper files in the reading rooms, and those who attended the children's story hour, the attendance amounted to 2,704. The library subscribes to many interesting magazines and has others donated for the reading room, all of which are available for reading.

The Negro library on East Sixth street added 41 books during the month and added 37 new members and one reregistered member. The attendance at this branch has in-

## NEGRO LIBRARY HERE REPORTS ENLARGEMENT

In its fiscal year report to the city commissioners, the Richard B. Harrison Public Library for Negroes reported increases in the number of books on its shelves, the number of its borrowers and in the size of its staff.

A year ago the library, which is situated on East Hargett Street, possessed 2610 books. At present the number is 3310, representing an addition of 700 volumes. The borrowers a year ago numbered 1518. This past year there were 2484 Negroes using the library here or at its branches in Apex, Fuquay Springs and Zebulon.

Until this year there was only one librarian on the staff. Now there are two WPA and one NYA assistant, in addition to the head librarian. Formerly library hours were restricted to 32 hours each week. Because of the increase in its staff the library now stays open 42 hours each week.

The turn-over in books last year was 14,973.

The city contributed \$2,499.96 and the county added \$937.50 to the library's budget for the recent fiscal year.

## NEGRO LIBRARY MOVES INTO ITS NEW QUARTERS

The Harriet Tubman Negro branch of the Y. W. C. A. has moved into new quarters on Umstead street, occupancy of which was announced yesterday. The new building is two stories high.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald  
June 17, 1937

## LIBRARY SERVICE IMPROVES GRADES OF NEGRO PUPILS

Boys and Girls Who Read Most Books Turned in Best Scholastic Records Last Year

Negro students in the Durham county public school system read many library books last year through the agricultural extension service and in co-operation with the Durham Negro library, according to R. M. Gantt, NEC director for North Carolina. Reading of the proper kind of books during the year was reflected in the good grades made by the students.

A 4-H club boy in the Mill Grove colored school read 43 library books during the past term and made the highest grades in his class and, according to the NEC report, his teacher believes the record was due largely to information gathered from the books he read.

The 4-H club work for Negroes was carried on in Durham county under the direction of T. A. Hamme, Negro county farm agent. He reported that 412 library books were circulated 9,265 times among the members of reading clubs in 13 schools. The books were supplied by the Durham Negro library under an arrangement worked out in co-operation with the schools and the county agent. Hamme reported that he found a large number of the boys and girls read from 25 to 35 books each during the year and that for the most part those who read the most books made the highest grades. The continuance of the service is planned.



Wilmington, N. C. News  
July 7 1937

# Negro Group Asks Library Facilities

## ALSO MAKES PLEA FOR PLAYGROUND

## Delegation Tells City Com- missioners It Hopes To Reduce Crime Record

A delegation from the Colored Chamber of Commerce appeared before the city commission this morning with a plea for support of library facilities and for playgrounds.

Spokesmen were the Rev. W. C. Cleland, pastor of St. Stephen's A.M.E. church; Dr. F. W. Avant, leading negro physician, and Dr. H. E. DuBissette, dentist.

The Reverend Cleland voiced the general opinions of the delegation and Dr. Avant called attention to the crying need for playground facilities for negroes.

"We are anxious," the doctor said, "to have our crime record decreased."

Dr. DuBissette cited the new state law which prohibits boys under 14 from working.

"Many of these boys were formerly busy as bootblacks," Dr. DuBissette said, "but under the new law and without playgrounds they are turned adrift to get into mischief."

Commissioner Fisher expressed his sympathy for the needs of the negroes in this respect, and said the matter would be taken under careful advisement.

Mayor Cooper repeated a part of his inaugural address to the effect that where health and morals are concerned, there is no racial line.

Commissioner Wade also voiced his desire for such accommodations insofar as possible.

The board decided to take the request under advisement subject to the new budget, preparation of which, Mr. Fisher said, will be within the next ten days.

Ahoscie, N. C. News  
October 28, 1937

## Negroes Get To Work On Library Project For Race

## Start Contests for Raising \$400 to Meet County Appropriation

Murfreesboro, Oct. 25.—Interest is running high among the colored parents and teachers of Hertford county. This occasioned by a project introduced by Mrs. Katie Hart, supervisor of Hertford county Negro schools, of securing a truck to aid in the circulating of over 4,000 books among parents, teachers and school children throughout the county. The county authorities have promised the supervisor that half of the purchase price of the truck would be included in the budget another year.

Group Parent-Teachers Associations have been called in the different units of the county, and much enthusiasm has been manifested over the idea. George T. Rouson, secretary of the County Wide Parent-Teachers Association, was called upon to submit a suggested plan for raising \$400.00 or more to pay the Negroes' part of the purchase price of the truck. The suggested plan follows:

The schools of the county would be divided into groups of one-teacher, two-teacher, three-teacher, four-teacher, and seven or more teacher schools. They would

be more definitely referred to as groups No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4 and 5.

A contest is suggested within the groups, and the school bringing in the highest amount in its group would be awarded a prize. The school in group No. 1 bringing up the highest amount above \$10 would be awarded an unabridged dictionary; the school in group No. 2 bringing up the highest amount above \$15 would be awarded a basketball; and group No. 3 school raising the highest amount above \$10 would be awarded a tennis net and a set of tennis balls. The school falling in group No. 4 raising the highest amount above \$30 would be awarded a bookcase; any school in group No. 5 rolling up the highest amount above \$50 would be awarded a mimeograph machine. Because Mr. Dallas T. Spruill, principal of Mt. Sinai school, and Rev. E. D. Harrell, principal of Mill Neck School wanted to vie the Riverside graded school at Murfreesboro in contesting for the mimeograph machine, special provision was made in the plan. The provision was that any school, regardless of its group, bringing in the highest amount above \$50 would be awarded a mimeograph machine.

Because the project is county-wide in its scope, interest in continually gaining momentum. Mass meetings have already been held at four points—Mill Neck school, Murfreesboro school, Harrellsville school, and Waters Training School. Prof. J. R. Brown, Supt. of Hertford County Schools, was present at Murfreesboro and at Winton meetings. He gave encouraging remarks and assured the supervisor, parents, and teachers that the project had his co-operation both morally and financially. Both Prof. C. H. Freeland, principal of Waters Training school and Prof. H. D. Cooper, principal of Ahoskie Graded School expressed their approval of the project and pledged their support. G. T. Rouson attended all group meetings and read the plan which has been adopted by all meetings held thus far. This report goes to press on the eve of a similar meeting which will be held at Ahoskie Monday October 25.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle  
November 28, 1937

## LIBRARY BEGINS DRIVE FOR FUNDS

## Ministers of Many Churches in City to Aid in Financial Campaign

The drive for funds with which to carry on the work of the Community Library is expected to get off to a good start today when the churches of the city observing this as library day pause to speak of the work which the institution has done in this community and of its greater potential value. Pastors of many churches have promised an after offering for the library and in other churches whose program today is full reference will be made to the institution and a request for donations on the coming Sunday.

Story hour was held at the library Wednesday as usual and 90 children attended. The session Wednesday was in the form of a Thanksgiving party, oranges and lollipops being distributed to the children much to their delight following the stories told by the librarians.

Stories narrated at this time included, "Who Ate the Dolly's Thanksgiving Dinner"; "The Story of the First Corn," and "The First Thanksgiving." A song, "Thanksgiving Day Is Here" was sung by the group.

An impromptu program proved highly entertaining as librarians

called for volunteers to take some part in the exercises.

Recitations by Fredericka Bohler, Leotis Byrd, and Junior Bohler; "A Song of Thanks" by a group of children, including Sadie Mae Garrett, Frankie Dodson, Rufus Early Martin, Junior Blount and Frank and J. C. Stephens duet, Sadie Jackson and Janie Tillie; Thanksgiving Song sung by Gloria Paschall, Alease Youmans, Laura Ware, and Mttie Belle Youmans; a Thanksgiving song by Herbert Johnson, Oliver Summey, Frank Owens, and Henry and Junior Bohler were splendid features of the Thanksgiving program. A snappy little dancing number was done by Theresa Leon, which drew the applause of the entire group and showed remarkable talent and grace.

Greensboro, N. C., Record  
December 4, 1937

## Board of Methodist Episcopal Church and Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer Are Donors.

## \$100,000 FOR LIBRARY

Announcement of two \$100,000 gifts to Bennett college was made this afternoon at exercises preceding the laying of the cornerstone of Annie Merner hall, a new dormitory for women.

Dr. W. C. Jackson, vice chairman of the board of trustees and chairman of the executive committee, announced that the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church will give \$100,000 toward the construction of a new library building and that Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer, New York, will give \$100,000 to the college's endowment.

Announcement of the gifts to Bennett was enthusiastically received by several hundred persons gathered today for the exercises at the college for negro women.

**Hall Also Gift.**  
Annie Merner hall was given the college by Mrs. Pfeiffer and cost approximately \$100,000. The Pfeiffers have made many contributions to Bennett college.

Dr. Thomas F. Holgate, Evanston, Ill., treasurer of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, was the principal speaker. He reviewed the history of Bennett college from the time it was founded 60 years ago with \$10,000 until



the present, praising those persons who have given their time, effort and money to make it an outstanding school for negro women. He urged those gathered for the exercises to seek what is behind education instead of taking facts as they find them.

#### Laid By Mrs. Pfeiffer.

The cornerstone to the new building was laid by Mrs. Pfeiffer, assisted by Mrs. Jane H. Freeman, national treasurer of the Woman's Home Missionary society. Rev. S. A. Peeler, pastor of High Street Methodist Episcopal church, Greensboro, pronounced benediction. The consecration service was led by Mrs. W. H. C. Goode, president of the Woman's Home Missionary society.

Mrs. Anna K. Rowe, New York, read a list of the contents of the box placed in the cornerstone, these including a Bible, picture of the donor, names of the trustees and the building committee and other articles.

President David D. Jones presided at the meeting preceding the laying of the cornerstone. Rev. P. A. Taylor, pastor of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, Thomasville, read Scripture and Rev. W. S. McLeod, pastor of West Raleigh Methodist Episcopal church, pronounced invocation.

#### Selections Received.

Salutations were received from Dr. Merrill J. Holmes, Chicago, secretary for educational institutions for negroes, from Mrs. Raymond W. Brown, East Aurora, Ill., vice president, Woman's Home Missionary society, from the board of trustees of Bennett, represented by Mrs. Julius W. Cone, Greensboro, chairman of the buildings and grounds committee, and from Dr. Robert P. Daniel, Raleigh, president of Shaw university.

Appreciations were sent from the faculty, the alumnae and from the students.

Following the laying of the cornerstone and other exercises, the executive committee met at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

## State and PWA Give \$291,000 for Erection

Auditorium, Library,  
Dormitory, 6 Faculty  
Cottages in Group

DURHAM, N.C. — The eyes of North Carolina turned toward N.C. State College here Sunday, where dedicatory services were held for nine recently completed buildings erected since last March at a total cost of \$291,000.

Twenty-five hundred persons crowded the campus for the all-day services to congratulate President James E. Shepard.

Chief among the buildings is the \$76,000 Benjamin N. Duke auditorium in which morning and afternoon exercises were conducted. Other buildings in the new unit include a \$109,000 boys' dormitory, an \$80,000 library and six faculty residences—all constructed with State and PWA aid.

#### All of Brick

The buildings are of brick, with wood trim and contain complete modern facilities. The auditorium, which seats 928 on the main floor and in the balcony and 106 on the stage fronts, on Fayetteville Street, is equipped with a pipe organ.

The lobby walls and ceiling are done in light blue and the auditorium interior in cream. The wood trim is dull mahogany finish.

With the exception of the library, which will be ready within a few weeks, all of the buildings are occupied, bringing the total to seventeen. Work on the new structures was begun last March, shortly after the PWA grant was okayed on February 26.

According to Dr. James E. Shepard, college president, the institution's immediate needs call for another women's dormitory, a science building, a classroom and practice building to house the department of home economics which will be opened next fall.



# Education-1937 Libraries.

South Carolina.

## White Southerner Founds Chain Of Negro Libraries

EDGEFIELD, S. C., Jan. 14 (ANP)—With the recent opening of another unit of the Buffington longcabin libraries for colored readers, the unusual story of their founding has come to light, recital of which has prompted many colored citizens throughout the state to emphasize the fact that most of the worthwhile and lasting benefits accruing to the Negro race have come, not from Negroes, but from whites.

Some time back Willie Lee Buffington, a white mill worker of Edgefield, wanted to start a library for his colored workers, but on taking inventory found that his sole operating capital was ten cents. Undaunted, he bought five two-cent stamps, and wrote letters to five of his townspeople whom he didn't know, asking each of them for a donation of books. In his letter he asked them if they could not furnish the books, would they please refund another stamp so he could write to some one else.

Buffington's novel idea brought immediate and unexpected results. Strange as it seems, one of his letters brought a thousand books and with these as a foundation and incentive, he and his friends set about building a log cabin to house them. This district is in a thickly wooded region, where there is more lumber than anything else—so as more books came in, more cabins were built. Today there are four Buffington log cabin libraries, holding thousands of volumes of worthwhile reading matter and all four doing thriving business with a small army of interested Negro readers. They have done much to lower the illiteracy rate of this community.

Darlington, S. C. News & Press  
February 4, 1937

## ALEITHA MURRAY AUTHOR NEGRO LIBRARY PROJECT

Aleitha Murray, negro adult education teacher, of Hartsville, has begun a worthwhile step among her pupils in Darlington County work. She collected 10 cents from each pupil and from friends inter-

ested in the cause and purchased books for the \$5 library she started last year.

A reading center has been opened in a store next to the women's classroom, in Hartsville, and the pupils have the opportunity of reading good magazines and books which otherwise would not be their privilege. This method may be the means of beginning similar reading centers throughout Darlington County, not only among the negro pupils, but among whites as well.

Columbia, S. C. State

April 22, 1937

## WAVERLEY LIBRARY OFFERS NEW BOOKS

The Waverley Negro branch of the Richland County Public library announced yesterday the arrival of 11 new rental books to be placed on the five cents a week rental shelf immediately.

The books follow: "Green Light," "8 O'Clock Alibi," "Honeyball Farm," "Sunrise," "As Long as I Live," "Darzee, Girl of India," "Drums Along the Mohawk," "Bred in Roses," "Bucky Follows the Cold Trail," "Married People" and "Gone With the Wing."

Columbia, S. C. State

May 11, 1937

## LIBRARY ENJOYS LARGEST APRIL

County Institution Has  
Circulation of 50,092  
Last Month.

Mrs. Hagood Bostick, librarian at the Richland County Public library announced yesterday the library had the largest April in the history of the institution.

The library had a total circulation of 50,092, Mrs. Bostick said, with 18,364 of these being distributed to patrons calling at the county library building, 11,662 through the county department, 16,234 to students of the city schools, 190 at the hospitals and 1,642 through the Waverley Branch of the Negro division of the library.

The library, now having its best year, has lent 200,924 since the first of the year. It has a total of 57,442 volumes to offer the reading public of the county.

During April, 501 new books were added and 462 new borrowers affiliated with the institution, Mrs. Bostick declared. A total of 3,269 persons visited the reference room for special work.

Lancaster S. C. News

November 30, 1937

## The Colored Library

We, the faculty and student body of Lancaster Training School, are very happy over the completion of the new library annex and the arrival of around seven thousand volumes of books, the gift of Prof. Harvey Kelsey of Washington, D. C., in honor of whom the library has been named. Prof. Kelsey's wonderful gift covers most of the field of knowledge.

The grammar and high school students are already taking advantage of the new wealth of reference material, while the variety of easy reading for the younger children is a source of information and pleasure.

At present, no books are being checked out, but it is interesting to note the eagerness with which the available ones are being used in the reading room. All of the volumes are being properly classified and recorded in order that the students and people of the community might get the full benefit of them as early as possible. In time those in charge hope to enable those living in the remotest corners of the county to enjoy the priceless privilege provided by Prof. Kelsey's philanthropic spirit. The public is cordially invited to visit the library and look over the possibilities it affords.

Schools at Kershaw, Heath Springs, Cedar Creek, and Mt. Carmel will have small libraries to meet State requirements for Junior High Schools. Books will be transferred to the other schools in the county to meet local needs.



# Education - 1937

## Libraries.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times  
October 31, 1937

## Public Library News

BY ADELAIDE C. ROWELL, LIBRARIAN.

The following paper, written by the librarian of the Chattanooga Public library, was read at the twenty-fifth annual session of the East Tennessee Association of Teachers in colored schools, which met in this city, Oct. 28 to 30:

### A Radiant Simplicity.

When somewhat younger than I am now I was often a bit envious of people who were achieving a modicum of success along certain lines of interest to me.

"Why is it," I would wonder, "they seem to gain recognition so easily? It's luck, pure luck," I would assure myself.

Luck, though, breaks against us! Since time began we have all excused our shortcomings in this way. Granted luck is a real factor in our lives, it counts for only a bright moment and then is gone unless we have the wisdom to profit by it instead of letting it slip foolishly through our fingers. Chance, or no chance, unless we have a consuming desire that recognizes no obstacle we will never know the joy of realization. And once imbued with such a desire, no ill luck can defeat the ultimate success of our quest.

### Perseverance Essential.

When I was whining about the success of another, the reason for his progress was obvious. He wanted something—so he got it. That meant hard work, vision, patience, ability to endure delay and a cleaving always to one fixed high ideal. I had a high desire also, but I was impatient. I was easily turned from my course. I liked to dream, and above all I had a feeling that the realization of my vision should miraculously be served up to me de luxe on a silver platter. Now I know how futile were these youthful day-dreams. Nothing worthwhile comes easily, but by the slow way of hard work and sacrifice. Only the things we have worked for do we appreciate, and at the end when we stop to count the real gains, we find that somewhere along the road the dross and waste have been cast aside, and what remains is something simple—radiantly simple.

All through each year citizens from different centers of the city or county where there is no branch close at hand, come to us asking—"How can we get a library branch in our part of town?" How did these other places get theirs? And we tell them—"By the only way, the simple direct way

These others wanted something. They kept on wanting and working toward the goal, never letting any discouragement detract them from this burning purpose, and finally they gained their desire. This typifies to a marked degree the struggle that has been made in Chattanooga for a Negro library system. It has been a long, hard climb with the goal still not reached, but the ultimate achievement of that goal is in your hands and yours alone.

### Carnegie Fund Asked to Help.

In 1905, when the Main library was built, the board of directors of the Chattanooga Public library felt that the Negroes of the city should have a building of their own, and they petitioned the Carnegie fund to that effect. A committee of prominent Negro citizens had been working with the directors on this library project, and in 1907 they heard favorably from the fund regarding the proposed Negro library building. Carnegie was to furnish \$15,000 on condition that the city would furnish the lot and \$1,500 a year for maintenance.

The prospects seemed bright, and the board of directors was eager to push the plan through as soon as possible, but the way was made difficult with cross-purposes and indecisions.

In 1909, the Carnegie fund was still ready to give \$15,000 and our directors eager to build, but in 1910 there still was no building. And next there was a movement to combine a library and Y. M. C. A. building, and when this plan failed, the possibility of a library building for Negro service faded away and hasn't been heard of since.

This was a tragedy for such an opportunity seldom comes but once in a lifetime. For several years we heard nothing of the movement and it seemed then that the desire for books was not strong enough to overcome the obstacles that blocked the road to achievement. Things looked pretty dark, and then in 1913 came a ray of light. The old Howard High was then out on Eleventh street. The Hon. H. Clay Evans, who was commissioner of education at that time, equipped one of the rooms for a library, and the Chattanooga Public library placed over 300 new books on the shelves of its first branch library.

### Negro Library Service Founded.

A small beginning, but Negro library service in Chattanooga came

into being in that school room on the second floor of the old Howard High building. Through the first years it seemed to show little or not progress, though ground was held, and there was no going back after that first collection was established.

In 1921 a new high school was built on Carter street, in the heart of the city, and here, in a large room on the ground floor with an outside entrance, a new home was equipped for the once struggling little branch. Three thousand seven hundred and fifty new books were bought and placed on the shelves. On Oct. 11, 1922, with everything now complete for school and community service, the Howard Branch library was officially dedicated. In charge was Miss Kate Brown—now Mrs. Hunter—who had been librarian since 1913, and who is still in charge of the Howard library.

After all these years something fine and definite had happened. Behind the disappointment of the lost building, but in spite of discouragement here was a sturdy milestone marking the way to success. It was more than a small building having a limited number of books. This school and community library was the beginning of a library system for service to colored patrons.

### Rosenwald Fund Gives Assistance.

The next step came in 1929 when, through the aid of the Julius Rosenwald fund, the Chattanooga Public library began to expand its service to Negroes. Two branches were opened in county schools—the Roland Hayes and the Booker T. Washington branches.

In 1931 an extension department for city and county schools was established and carried on through the Howard High branch. A large book stock was bought by the Chattanooga Public library. The county elementary schools were served by Mrs. Albura Fagala, a jeans worker. The city schools were placed in charge of Mrs. Helen Millsaps. Both these librarians are still carrying on the same work.

Since then, in part through Rosenwald aid, Negro county branches have been established at Bakewell and Chickamauga; making in all in the county four branches and an extension service. In the city we have the new branches at the East Fifth Street and the Orchard Knob schools, both branches to be proud of, and both doing splendid work in school and community. These two were open for community service two days each week during the past summer months. Two new branches are just being started this year at the Second District Junior High and the Calvin Donaldson schools.

### Reality Finer Than the Dream.

I wonder if the colored people of Chattanooga and Hamilton county realize how widespread this system is, and how much better this expansive service is than it would be to serve the nearby few from a central branch that is out of reach of the many. Away back there the \$15,000 Carnegie building was lost by the wayside, but in its place is something finer. Indeed, the results achieved in these many little branches and extension services have unwittingly taken on something of that radiant simplicity.

Buildings are not libraries—they are merely the shells. Books and service are the lifeblood. The real library is here and there throughout the city where small collections bring books to the people who could seldom go into town for them.

Those of your people who years ago dreamed of a library for colored patrons in Chattanooga should be proud of the results obtained. It is not what they hoped for, but it is much better. It is something that now started must grow and grow, and be a source of mental food to all who hunger for knowledge. It is a noble beginning, a milestone on the way to better things—the warm glow from the radiance of simplicity.

Tennessee



# Education-1937 Libraries.

Virginia.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch  
August 13, 1937

## Waynesboro Plans Library For Negroes

WAYNESBORO—Establishment of a public library to be used by the Rosenwald High School and Waynesboro's Negro population has been announced by Professor Alfred A. Hamm of the school. Professor Hamm is being assisted in the project by R. C. Jennings, supervising principal of the Waynesboro school system, and Charles W. Smith, Virginia woodcut artist, who is spending the summer here while serving as an instructor at the University of Virginia.

Books being assembled by a committee headed by Professor Hamm will be catalogued and placed on shelves in the school. Professor Jennings has authorized the opening of the building at certain hours to enable the public to use the books.

Important contributions to the library include gifts of more than 200 assorted volumes from Mr. Smith, 60 volumes from John Lee McElroy of Richmond and another collection from the library of Dr. Van L. Bohnson of Waynesboro. Other interested citizens are adding to the collection.

Waynesboro's public library for white residents was established August 7, 1912, and has continued to expand. Through the Carnegie Foundation it is now housed in a municipally owned building, which the book collection is rapidly outgrowing. In circulation the library ranks among the highest in the South in proportion to population, figures compiled by a national library association show. Mrs. J. Herbert Waite is librarian and Captain E. P. Childs of the Fishburne Military faculty is chairman of the board.

## NEW QUARTERS BLYDEN LIBRARY



The Blyden Branch Library, which has been housed in the Dunbar School Building at Princess Anne Road and Chicazola Street for the past several years, is expected to move shortly to its new quarters at 1346 Church Street shown above. The work of renovating the brick residence has been in progress for some time and when completed the building will be admirably adapted to library purposes. Mrs. Jessie Moone is librarian of the Blyden Branch. (Journal and Guide Photo).

## Four Race Librarians

## Attend State Meeting

DANVILLE, Va. (Special to Journal and Guide) — Four race librarians attended the meeting of the Virginia Library Association which was held here in the ballroom of the Hotel Danville recently.

They were Mrs. Alpha S. Rogers of Virginia State College; Wallace Van Jackson of Virginia Union University; and Misses Daisy Bell Adams and Florelia Boswell of the W. F. Grasty library here.

## Growth of Community Library Is Reflected In Complete Report

12-18-37  
Nearly 300 Persons Patronize Library Since

## Opening Date

12-18-37

Portsmouth Bureau  
The following is a report of the Portsmouth Community Library since its opening date, Oct. 26, up to and including the past week:

One hundred and eighty-four adults and 102 juveniles have made application and are members of the library, making a total of 286 applicants. The circulation report shows that 730 fiction and 40 non-fiction books have been borrowed. 1,911 books have been donated to the library; 932 books are ready for use including 163 juvenile and 769 adult books.

Daily persons come into the library and spend some time reading books or magazines, others borrow, return borrowed books or look up references and make use of the library in general. A total of 1,940 persons have been served in either one or all of the above capacities including adults and juveniles.

The following magazines have been donated by the persons named: Liberty, by William Churchill; Saturday Evening Post, by the Rev. M. B. Birchette; Collier's, by Mrs. Alice Churchill; Literary Digest, by Mrs. Clara Neely; Literary Digest, by C. E. Grant; Cosmopolitan, Pictorial Review, and McCall's, Ladies Home Journal, Good Housekeeping and Red Book, by Miss Lena Hillman; and Household, by Miss Antoinette Watts. Books have been donated by the following persons: Mrs. C. R. Welton, Mrs. Annie Cutler Boone, Mrs. Allbrooks, Mr. Meeks, Mr. Howell, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Gardner, the Rev. M. E. Davis, Morris DeHaney, Mrs. R. C. Lowe, Mrs. Ellen Hill Allen, Mrs. E. A. Hitch, Mrs. Joy, Mrs. B. M. Tanner, and Henry Jones.

Mr. Blaylock donated four files for cards; flowers were donated by Mrs. Annie Smith, Mrs. Jennie Alexander, Mrs. Blaylock and Mrs. Baines. Albert Holiday donated a

mat to go under the stove. The Watts Brothers donated a load of wood.

The library officials have extended an invitation to the public to visit the library to read and borrow books. The Rev. M. B. Birchette is president and Mrs. Willie Mae Sanford is librarian.



Education - 1937  
Money for.

Alabama.

Miami. Fla. Herald  
February 14, 1937

### NEW ENGLAND SOCIETIES WILL RECEIVE BEQUESTS

BOSTON, Feb. 13. (P)—The will of Attorney Grenville Howland Norcross, filed for probate today, left \$50,000 to the Massachusetts Historical society, \$25,000 to the Bostonian society and \$10,000 each to the American Antiquarian society and the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquity. It also left \$1,000 to the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., and \$500 each to Atlanta University, Calhoun colored school at Calhoun, Ala., and the Robert Hungerford Normal and Industrial school at Eatonville, Fla.

Huntsville, Ala. Times  
February 14, 1937

### STATE NEGRO SCHOOLS PROVIDED FOR IN WILL

BOSTON, Feb. 13 (P)—Bequests of \$1,000 for Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute and \$500 for Calhoun Colored School at Calhoun, Ala., are provided in the will of Grenville Howland Norcross, attorney, filed for probate here today.

Norcross also left \$50,000 to the Massachusetts Historical Society, \$25,000 to the Bostonian Society and \$10,000 each to the American Antiquarian Society and the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquity.

Selma, Ala. Times  
February 14, 1937

### TUSKEGEE GETS \$1,000

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—(P)—Bequests of \$1,000 for Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute and \$500 for Calhoun Colored School at Calhoun, Ala., are provided in the will of Grenville Howland Norcross, attorney, filed for probate here today. Norcross also left \$50,000 to the Massachusetts Historical Society, \$25,000 to the Bostonian Society and \$10,000 each to the American Antiquarian Society and the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquity.

### STATE NEGRO SCHOOLS REMEMBERED IN WILL

Two Negro schools in Alabama were remembered in the will of Grenville Howland Norcross, lawyer, filed for probate at Boston Saturday. Tuskegee Institute received \$1,000, and \$500 was bequeathed to Calhoun Colored School, at Calhoun. Atlanta University and Robert Hungerford Normal and Industrial School, of Eatonville, Ga., also received \$500 each.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald  
October 29, 1937

### TUSKEGEE GETS BEQUEST

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—(P)—Felix M. Warburg, financier and philanthropist, contributed approximately \$13,000,000 to philanthropic causes the last 15 years of his life and because of these donations left only \$107,000 to charitable and educational enterprises in his will filed Thursday. He left to his widow homes in New York City and in White Plains, N. Y., as well as other real estate. Bequests of \$250,000 each were made to his five children. Trust funds of \$100,000 each were left to eight grandchildren. Gifts included \$5,000 to Tuskegee Institute, of Alabama; \$2,000 to the Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Ga.

### TWO GIFTS OF \$50,000

### GIVEN TO TUSKEGEE

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—(P)—Two anonymous gifts of \$50,000 each to Tuskegee Institute were announced here tonight by representatives of the school.

Dr. Frederick Douglass Patterson, president of the school, said one of the gifts was from a New York educational foundation and the other from a private source. The money will be used for improvement of buildings, he said.



Education - 1937  
Money for.

D.C.

## \$329,410 Is Favored for Freedmen's

*After American*  
Amounts Represent

Total Increases of \$41,310.

*5-29-37*  
FINAL ACTION

AWAITS SENATE  
*Mallinson ind.*  
\$135,180 Earmarked for Custodians.

### WASHINGTON.

The Interior Department supply bill for the fiscal year 1938, carrying, among other items, appropriations of \$1,029,410 for Howard University and Freedmen's Hospital, was approved by the House, Thursday.

The measure is now awaiting consideration by the Senate appropriations committee, which will hold hearings on it before reporting to the upper chamber.

### H.U. Gets \$25,000 More

The bill carries a total of \$700,000 for Howard University, which is \$25,000 more than was appropriated for the current fiscal year.

Of that sum, \$530,000 is for salaries, which represents an increase of \$80,000 in this item, while \$225,000 is for general expenses, a decrease of \$55,000 in this item.

Of the increase, \$15,000 is for the purpose of providing addi-

tional teachers and for the advancement in rank of personnel now employed. In addition to this increase \$10,000 is allowed for the purchase of scientific and educational equipment.

### 3 More Nurses Asked

The bill carries a total of \$329,410 for the Freedmen's Hospital, which is an increase of \$16,310 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

Of the increase, \$5,260 is necessary for three additional graduate nurses and for salary reallocations. The balance of the increase will be used for X-ray apparatus and surgical equipment.

### \$60 Increase for Custodians

The bill also provides \$135,180 for a \$60 annual increase for custodial employees in the District, who receive a salary of less than \$1200 a year, and \$9,000 for a like increase for custodial employees outside the District, who are receiving less than \$1200 a year.

These increases in the estimates of the Bureau of the Budget were added by the House appropriations committee at the requests of:

Charles I. Stengle, president of the American Federation of Government Employees; Edgar G. Brown, president of United Government Employees; and Luther C. Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees.

### 4,718 in D.C. Affected

Data submitted to the appropriations committee by E. K. Burlew, administrative assistant to Secretary of the Interior Ickes, showed that there are 4,718 custodial employees working under the Interior Department in Washington and that their minimum rate of pay is \$1,080 a year and their average rate of pay is \$1,272.50.

Custodial employees include: laborers, charwomen, elevator operators, mechanics and foremen.

## Howard Gets \$25,000 Increase In 1938

Funds For Freedmen's Hospital and Virgin Islands

Approved By Senate; Howard Teachers To Get

Pay Increases During Next Fiscal Year

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The United States Senate approved the money allocations exceeding one million dollars last week when the Budget Bureau and approved yearly appropriations for Howard University and Freedmen's Hos-

pital were passed along with item setting aside a fund to cover deficits in the treasuries of the municipal governments of the Virgin Islands. The combined appropriations totaled \$1,339,410. Of this amount, Howard University got \$700,000, an increase over last year's appropriation of \$25,000. Freedmen's Hospital got \$329,410. There were no changes in the items requested by the officials at these two institutions. \$110,000 was set aside to take care of deficits in the Virgin Islands.

Of the increase for Howard University, \$15,000 is for additional teachers and for the advancement in rank of personnel now employed. The additional \$10,000 allowed is for the purchase of scientific and educational equipment. A total of \$530,000 is allowed for salaries at the university and \$170,000 for general expenses. The bill provides \$329,410 for salaries, subsistence and other expenses at Freedmen's Hospital. This sum is the amount recommended by the Budget Bureau and approved by the House, and \$16,310 more than the appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30. Of the increase, \$5,260 is for the employment of three additional graduate nurses and salary reallocations, and the balance for X-ray apparatus and surgical equipment.

The Virgin Islands item was eliminated in the House on May 20 on a point of order made by Representative Bertrand H. Snell, Republican, of New York, that the

appropriation is not authorized by law. It was put back into the Interior Department Appropriation Bill by the Senate.

The item had been recommended by the Budget Bureau and approved by the House appropriations committee, but the point of order made by Mr. Snell was sustained by the chair following a controversy respecting the Federal Government engaging in the rum business in the Virgin Islands in competition with the liquor industry in the United States.

The Interior Department supply bill as sent to conference on differences between the two bodies carries a total of \$261,000 for the Virgin Islands. The sum of \$116,000 is provided for salaries and expenses of the temporary government, \$35,000 for salaries and expenses of the agricultural experiment station and the vocational school in the Virgin Islands, \$60,000 for defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of Saint Thomas and Saint John, and \$50,000 for defraying the deficit in the municipality of Saint Croix.

Howard U. Is Bequeathed \$3,000  
*Wally Lueder*

NEW YORK (ANP) — As a result of a will in Manhattan Surrogate court Thursday, Howard University in Washington will benefit to the extent of \$3,000 through the wishes of Anna E. Brown, who died on October 25.

The Virgin Islands item was eliminated in the House on May 20 on a point of order made by others as follows: Mary L. Lead, Representative Bertrand H. Snell, \$5,100; Emma Carney and Jean Quarles, \$1,000 each; White Rose

Mission and Industrial association \$500 and three smaller bequests. John A. Ross, New Rochelle, was named executor of the estate

## Total Assets Of Howard

\$8,262,481

*Journal and Guide*  
Figure Doesn't Include All New Buildings  
*12-18-37*

(Special to Journal and Guide)  
WASHINGTON, D. C. — The total assets of Howard University on June 30, last, were \$8,262,481.45, exclusive of the unexpended balances of Government appropriations for the chemistry building, the heat, light and power plant, the library, and the men's dormitories, according to the annual report of Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, its president, to the Secretary of the Interior.

Of the total assets, \$1,095,881.24 represents assets in the physical plant extension fund made possible through private gifts from the General Education Board and the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

### \$197,000 INCREASE

The sum of \$959,593.54 represents endowment, an increase of \$49,581.18 over the previous year, and \$5,978,237.08 represents plant fund assets, an increase of \$197,653.49 since the last report, exclusive of the unexpended balances of Government appropriations for buildings.

The remaining \$228,769.59 represents assets of the current fund. The total income for the year 1936-37 was \$1,427,441.31, including current and capital funds. This represents a gross decrease of \$265,274.95 under the total income



of 1935-36.

The total income for current purposes, however, was \$1,115,351.34, or an increase of \$91,232.74 over the income for current purposes for 1935-36. There was an increase of 6.3 percent in the income from private sources and a corresponding decrease of 6.3 percent in the proportion of income from Government sources.

The total expenditures for all purposes, current and capital, were \$1,411,240.86, representing a gross decrease of \$281,475.40 under the total expenditures for 1935-36. The total current expenditures for 1936-37 were \$1,099,150.89, representing an increase of \$73,667.39 over the current expenditures for 1936-37.

#### BUDGET BALANCED

The budget was balanced and there was an excess of income in the sum of \$16,200.45 available to be applied toward the retirement of the accumulated deficit.

The total enrollment of the university for the year 1936-37 was 2,108, of whom 1,108 were men and 1,000 were women, as compared with the total of 1,970 in 1935-36, of whom 1,072 were men and 898 were women.

These figures give the school a net gain of 138 students or 7 percent, as compared with a net gain of 63 students or 3.3 percent in 1935. The gross gain since the low point of the depression in 1933-34 was 482 students.

Of the regular students enrolled in the school year 1936-37, 95.8 percent came from the continental United States and 4.2 percent from without the borders, as compared with 95.2 percent and 4.8 percent, respectively, in 1935-36. Students from the District of Columbia represented 27 percent of the whole enrollment, as compared with 28.7 percent in 1935-36.

#### 40 STATES REPRESENTED

Forty States sent 1,871 candidates for degrees in 1936-37, as compared with 41 States sending 1,717 candidates for degrees in 1935-36. The distribution of candidates for degrees was as follows: New England, 55; the Middle Atlantic States, 272; the East North Central States, 94; the West North Central States, 49; the South Atlantic States, 1,177; the East South Central States, 102; Mountain States, 2, and Pacific States, 5.

In the undergraduate colleges or 21.5 percent of the students received aid in some form, including 131 work awards from the National Youth Administration. Of a total enrollment of 284 in the graduate school, an average of 84 a semester received some form of aid, the major portion of which came from 55 NYA awards. Thirty students in the professional schools also received NYA awards.

The university received a legacy of \$52,000 from the estate of Miss Lucy Moten, a retired teacher in the local public schools, who died recently, to provide traveling scholarships for worthy students.



Education-1937

Money for.

Orlando, Fla., Sentinel  
February 19, 1937

## Budget Increases

## Of Nearly Million

## Anger Governor

Legislative Battle

Inevitable as Leaders

Declare War

TALLAHASSEE (AP) Governor Cone refused today to join in budget commission recommendations to increase by about \$1,000,000 over 1935 the amounts appropriated for operating State institutions and departments in each of the next two years.

"I don't agree to the increases as a whole," he said. "I think the State can live on what it had last year."

"Increases for some institutions like the colleges and the insane hospital may be necessary, but we ought to save enough in other departments to make up for them. I think the budget as a whole is entirely too much, and I'm not going to vote for adopting it."

"If you'll just put your finger on the place where we could save money, I'll vote with you," said Secretary of State Robert A. Gray.

"Well, we could cut out the deadwood and rotten limbs," replied the Governor, as Gray said increases of \$308,000 voted for the State hospital and boosts for other institutions and colleges were necessary because of increased costs of foodstuffs and operating materials.

As Governor Cone said he would send the commission's recommendations to the Legislature with a letter explaining his opposition, Secretary Gray said "other members of this board may also want to include a letter."

"You can put in anything you want to," said the Governor. "I'm going to put mine in."

Over Governor's Cone's opposition the commission voted to recommend appropriation of \$250,000 to con-

struct an addition to the capitol, matching another now under construction.

It also voted, over the Governor's opposition, to recommend new buildings and repairs totalling \$280,000 at other State institutions, including \$100,000 for two new dormitories at the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes.

Commission clerks hurriedly figured the budget, now virtually completed, totals \$7,337,000 in amounts to be provided out of the State's general revenue fund for each of the next two fiscal years. It totalled \$6,293,000 from the same source for each year of the 1935-37 biennium.

FLORIDA LEGISLATURE

APPROVES \$434,680

FOR A. and M. COLLEGE

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 24

The State Legislature of Florida which has just closed its sessions approved a yearly operating budget for the Florida A. & M. College of \$217,340, a total of \$434,680 for the biennium. This is for salaries and operating expenses and does not include the buildings budget which must be provided later for all State institutions.

Large Registration

A registration total of eleven hundred and thirty-three (1133) students broke all previous summer attendance records of the Florida A. & M. College. Enrollment is augmented this year by the attendance of 25 Home Economics teachers and 40 Vocational Agriculture Teachers who comprise a regular part of the summer session.

The teachers enrolled represent states of Georgia, Alabama, and N. Carolinas, Virginia, Texas and Louisiana. Many new features such as A Minister's Institute, Boy Scout Leadership Course, a Recreational Course etc., are being taken advantage of by the students. President Lee has arranged for the appearance of many prominent public men on the lecture course of the summer session. The State Superintendent of Education, Hon. Colin English, Senator William C. Hodges, State Agricultural Examiner Hon. Phil S. Taylor and Representative Leroy Collins have already appeared. Jesse O. O. Thomas, Southern Field

Agent for the National Urban League, Channing Tobias, national YMCA official and Charles Winter Wood are to be present for addresses.

Professor G. T. Wiggins, the Director of the Extension Service has been appointed Director of the Summer Session in the absence of Prof. H. Manning Efferson, who is studying at Columbia University.

# Florida A. & M. College Awarded \$369,000 For Dormitory Additions

By RIC ROBERTS

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—In a telegraphic message to his son J. R. E. Lee, Jr., the president of Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Dr. J. R. E. Lee, Sr., announced the outright appropriation of \$369,000 by the state board of regents for two dormitories to be erected at the earliest possible moment on the campus at Tallahassee, Florida.

The great strides achieved by the Lee administration have been noteworthy. Nearly 1,000 students are enrolled and the faculty and curriculum standards rank with the very highest in the south. The school, in 1935, became classified along with Talladega, Home Economics teachers and Fisk and Morehouse as strictly 'A' by all the rating boards in operation.

The addition of a \$200,000 dormitory for girls and a \$169,000 dormitory for boys, elevates Florida A and M. College to foremost national importance as to plant, curricula, and general facilities for cultural advancement. There are already two imposing dormitory buildings on the campus for boys and girls and the last addition affords the school nearly a million dollars worth of construction in this department alone.

No date has been set for actual start on the proposed structures which will rival any in the field of Negro education. No comment along this line was included in the message which simply informed of the final approval of the \$469,000 program. In the past ten years the

Marianna, Fla., Times Courier  
November 11, 1937

## Negro School To Get

## Two New Dormitories

Tallahassee, Fla. Nov. 10—(AP)

—Two new dormitories for the Florida A and M. College for ne-

groes here are the next project in Florida's institutional building program.

They will cost about \$370,000.

Bids have been asked Nov. 12 on a girls' dormitory to cost \$200,000. It will house 200.

Bids will be opened Nov. 27 on the \$170,000 boys' dormitory which will provide for 150 students.

Ross Watson, head of the Florida construction program, said

both projects will be built entirely with public works funds, 45 per cent grant and 55 per cent loan.

The state cabinet will receive and pass on the bids.

## Revolutionary Cycle

Florida preparatory graduates who formerly left the state to attend higher culture centers in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Carolinas and many in the north, have diverted their paths toward Tallahassee where one of the finest and most efficient plants for Negro youth education in the nation is located. The last announcement is but another of the impressive achievements of the Lee administration since its entry to the Tallahassee scene some fourteen years ago.



Education - 1937

General

Money for.

# Nearly Four Million Given Race Schools In the South By WPA

## Institutions In N. C. And Virginia Get Share of Funds

Nearly four million dollars worth of buildings and equipment have been made available to Negro schools and colleges of the South through allotments by the Public Works Administration. It was announced last week. This does not include \$3,367,000 allotted to Howard University.

In the five years that the Public Works Administration has been functioning, Negro institutions of higher learning have received grants and loans \$3,617,775, which will facilitate construction to the total cost of \$3,979,613, the difference of \$917,838 being supplied by local governmental and philanthropic groups.

## RACE GETS TENTH

The new allotments, according to a statement by Public Works Administrator Ickes, were for a total of \$10,102,104 to schools and colleges throughout the United States, and of this amount, \$1,183,784 was given to Negro schools in the South, principally to Negro Land-Grant Colleges.

The schools which benefited under the new allotments just made, and the uses to which the money is to be put follows: Louisiana State College at Scottlandville, \$51,750 for buildings; Florida State College at Tallahassee, \$361,282 for men's and women's dormitories; Morgan College at Baltimore, Maryland, \$192,015 for construction and equipping of library;

Maryland State Normal School at Bowie, \$132,545 for additions to buildings and improvements to roads, sewers, walks, and water lines near the school; State Normal School at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, \$189,181 for construction of a girls' dormitory, class room addition, a library and

addition to the administration building; State Normal School at Fayetteville, North Carolina, \$70,110 for construction and equipment of gymnasium, dormitory, and two teachers' cottages; Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina at Greensboro, \$55,636 for a mechanical trades building, a home economics building, and a dormitory.

**VIRGINIA STATE \$90,000**  
Winston-Salem Teachers College at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, \$105,165 for construction of a dormitory, dining hall, auditorium, and library including necessary furniture and equipment; Agricultural and Mechanical College of South Carolina at Orangeburg, \$26,100 for construction of a modern three-story brick dormitory; and Virginia State College for Negroes at Petersburg, \$90,000 for the construction of an auditorium.

Under the law by which the Public Works Administration operates, it is necessary for aid to schools to be made only in the form of grants or loans, or both. The applicant draws his plans, makes an estimate of the total cost of the project, and the Public Works Administration aid often covers the entire total cost, depending upon a great many conditions that enter into the transactions. Of the ten schools affected by the new allotments, nine received outright grants while only one, Florida State College, received a combined grant and loan.

The allotments under the first period of the Public Works Administration which ended June 30, 1937, were distributed as follows: The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Arkansas at Pine Bluff, \$84,800 for a gymnasium and eight faculty houses; State Agricultural and Teachers College at Forsythe, Georgia, \$11,250 for a dormitory; Lincoln University at Jefferson City, Missouri, \$81,818 for a dormitory, mechanical arts building, and two teachers' cottages.

North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, \$126,000 for a dormitory, an auditorium, and a

library; State Normal College at Fayetteville, North Carolina, \$16,200 for buildings; Colored Agricultural and Mechanical College at Langston, Oklahoma, \$214,852 for two dormitories; Virginia State College for Negroes at Petersburg, \$769,273 for a dormitory, gymnasium, four teachers' cottages, administration building, science building, and a library; West Virginia State College at Institute, West Virginia, \$304,670 for ten faculty residences, dormitories, and addition to dining hall; Bluefield Institute at Bluefield, West Virginia, \$121,818 for dormitories and teachers' residence; Georgia State Normal College at Albany, Georgia, \$14,310 for a dormitory; and Kentucky State Industrial College at Frankfort, \$133,000 for a dormitory.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times  
September 19, 1937

## 20 MILLIONS GIVEN TO HELP STUDENTS

Every State to Have Share in Huge NYA Allotment.

220,000 Young People Over U.S. to Benefit—Fund Set Up for Negroes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP).—The national youth administration said today \$20,000,000 would be spent during the coming school year to help 220,000 students earn an education.

This is a decrease from last year's allotments of \$28,000,000 for 310,000 students.

Every state will share in the student aid funds, it was said, and several special funds have been created. Allotments already have been made for secondary school students aggregating \$8,156,250. College aid allotments are now being forwarded and are expected to approximate \$10,700,000. Employment quotas will be about 140,000 for school aid and 80,000 for colleges.

Secondary school students may receive \$6 monthly; college students up to \$15. The allotments are made to

schools and colleges for discretionary division.

Quotas, it was said, do not indicate maximum employment, and the actual total of those to whom assistance is given may reach 300,000.

This year, graduate students have been eliminated from direct student aid. However, a college may, at its discretion, allot a portion of its funds to graduate students. Last year payments up to \$40 monthly were made to graduate students.

A special fund of \$70,000 has been set up to aid Negro graduate students in states which do not offer advanced courses for Negroes.

Special allotments have been made for drought states. Regular allotments to eleven midwestern states were augmented by a total of \$311,550 on account of increased need there.

Student aid allotments by state and classification are as follows:

State	College Students	School Students	Total
Alabama	1,198	2,083	\$274,230
Arkansas	706	2,222	215,310
Georgia	1,449	3,402	386,118
Louisiana	1,464	1,666	287,640
Mississippi	885	1,736	212,958
Tennessee	1,593	3,305	383,558

## Funds Provided Under George-Dean Act Ready

Unexpended Balances To Be Retained In U. S. Treasury

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes announced last week that Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker has mailed letters to all state boards for vocational education requesting certain information on a basis of which he would be able to issue certificates of allotment to the treasury of the United States for such portions of the appropriations made by the Congress under the George-Deen Act as the states can properly and usefully spend during the fiscal year.

The George-Deen Act, authorizing appropriations of funds to be distributed to the states for vocational education, is an act further extending the program originated by the Federal Government in 1917 for a cooperative program of vocational education between the Fed-

eral Government and the states, commonly known as the Smith-Hughes Act.

One of the basic provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act, which also governs the operation of the George Deen Act, is that each year the Department of the Interior shall annually ascertain whether the states are using, or are prepared to use, the money received by them in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

It has been decided, before certifying the states for their allotments, to ascertain the amounts of money they will properly and usefully spend during the year for efficiently managed programs, under the provisions of the Act. Under this changed procedure, such portions of the appropriations as would normally be held as unexpended balances in the state treasuries at the end of this fiscal year, will now be retained in the Federal Treasury.

As soon as the information requested by the commissioner of education has been received from the states and examined, certificates of allotment may be issued. During the year, field agents of the Office of Education will check the proposed programs and actual expenditures in the states through personal investigation.



# Fisk Endowment Campaign

## Goal Exceeded By \$2,450

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 17—(Special)—A one month campaign for the Fisk university endowment fund conducted in Philadelphia was closed here last Friday night when 100 workers reported total contributions of \$17,450 at a final dinner meeting at the Marion Tea room, Twentieth and Bainbridge streets, with the original goal set at \$15,000.

The drive for funds was characterized as "A definite indication of a growing sense of responsibility on the part of Negro citizenry of Philadelphia," by Andrew J. Allison, co-director of the campaign here with L. Howard Bennett and representatives of Fisk university in the conduct of the campaign in the Philadelphia area.

### Top Flight Contributors

Sharing in the credit for the successful conclusion of the campaign were Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, civic and political leader here and Herbert T. Miller, executive secretary of the Southwest branch of the Y. M. C. A., 1724 Christian street.

Top flight contributors to the campaign were Major R. R. Wright, president of the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust company; David Sims of the First Episcopal district of the A. M. E. church, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Edward Dickerson, all of whom contributed \$1,000.

A highlight of the campaign was a total contribution of \$2,045 made by 22 Fisk graduates in Philadelphia sharing honors in the successful culmination of the campaign. Among the contributors to the campaign was Mayor S. Davis Wilson who presented a check for \$250 to a local citizens' committee during the final stages of the campaign.

### ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS UNFAIR

In the south where racial separation is so distinct, there is generally an unfair distribution of federal funds between the races, and the colored man is the sufferer. In the matter of the land grant colleges the colored student should receive a proportionate part of whatever appropriations that is made to a state. While this should be so, it is not being done. This can be easily proven by comparing the funds used by the several southern states with that given each racial group. For instance, we take six states, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, as examples: In Arkansas the white colleges get \$1,435,642. The colored colleges are given only \$106,990. The whites receive \$1,328,652 more than the colored. In Louisiana the whites receive \$1,735,854, while the colored get a paltry \$176,411, a difference of \$1,559,443. Mississippi where the Negroes are largely in the majority, the white amount is \$1,707,639, and the colored \$141,138, showing that the whites are getting \$1,566,501 more than the colored. In this state the injustice is clearly shown. The white colleges of South Carolina are given \$1,601,423 and the colored colleges get only \$192,509, a difference of \$1,408,914 in favor of the whites. In our own Georgia, the whites receive \$1,253,554 and we are given only \$106,410, the former getting \$1,147,134 more than the latter. Florida gets for its white colleges \$1,955,209 and the colored ones are allotted only \$178,379, a difference of \$1,776,830 favorable to the whites. In these six states the white colleges are given \$8,787,474 more than are allotted to the colored colleges. Does this show a spirit of fairness? It is a result of the planning of those who generally assert that they are our "best friends." We are appealing to them for a change of heart with a purpose to deal more fairly with those who represent a more humble place in life. This appeal is especially made to Georgia, whose colored population is larger than that of any other of the six states named, yet receives a smaller amount than any of them. There is something decidedly wrong about this.



Education-1937  
Money for.

Georgia

Forsyth, Ga., Advertiser

January 7, 1937

## VIRGINIA NEGRO COLLEGE

GETS \$507,273 FROM PWA

Richmond.—The Virginia State College for Negroes at Petersburg will receive \$507,273 from the PWA for its construction project, it was announced here at the offices of Sheridan B. Gorman, acting state director of the PWA.

The allotment consists of a loan of \$279,000 and a grant of \$228,273 to aid in the erection of an administration building, a science hall and a library building.

## More Than Million Given Negro School

ATLANTA, Feb. 24 (AP)—Dr. M. S. Davage, president of Clark university for Negroes, said today the institution has been assured gifts aggregating more than \$1,000,000 toward a fund desired to move it to a site adjoining the new Atlanta university.

Davage said the gifts included \$300,000 from an anonymous donor and \$750,000 from the General Education Board. The sum of \$1,250,000 is needed for the move, it was said.

Boards of the two schools have approved the move and worked out plans for effective co-operation on a federated basis, officials said. Davage, in announcing the gifts in a Founders' day speech, said the co-operative plan would be in the nature of a federation instead of a merger.

## CLARK UNIVERSITY GETS MILLION GIFT

Local Institution for  
Negro Education Plans  
Removal to New Site.

Gifts aggregating more than a million dollars to enable Clark University, local institution for the higher education of negroes, to co-operate more fully in the development in Atlanta of the greatest center of negro higher education in the world, were announced Thursday by Dr. M. S.

Davage, president of the university, schools. The Atlanta School of Social Work also is located on the university campus and has an important place in the co-operative scheme.

Of this amount the general education board will contribute \$750,000 and an anonymous donor \$300,000 toward a fund of \$1,250,000 needed to move Clark University to a site adjoining the new Atlanta University, which was set up in 1929 by the affiliation of the old Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Spelman College. The boards of the two institutions unanimously have approved the move and have worked out plans for effective co-operation on a federated basis.

The new location, comprising part of two blocks bounded by Chestnut, Fair and Lawshe streets, already has been acquired by purchase or option and will be available as soon as needed. It lies immediately between the administration building of Atlanta University and the Federal University Housing Project and is admirably adapted to the purpose.

Of the gift of \$750,000 from the general education board, \$250,000 is to be available for the first building unit which will be for classroom purposes, and \$500,000 is to be added to the Clark endowment fund. Of the anonymous gift of \$300,000, one-third will be added to endowment and two-thirds will be put into new buildings. An additional \$250,000 will be needed for buildings, according to President Davage, to validate the generous grant of the general education board. Plans to raise this amount are now under consideration and will be undertaken promptly, in order that the project may be carried through as early as possible.

In announcing plans for the change President Davage stated that the new relationship will be in the nature of a closely-knit federation, rather than a merger, and that Clark will continue to function under its own board as a four-year liberal arts college. At the same time the two institutions will co-operate as fully as possible through interchange of professorships and classes, joint library facilities and otherwise.

For more than 60 years Atlanta has been a center of higher education for negroes. The old Atlanta University was established in 1869 and Clark in 1870. What is now Morehouse College was moved to Atlanta in 1879. Spelman College, an institution for girls, was established in 1881. Gammon Theological Seminary in 1883. Morris Brown College in 1885, and the Atlanta School of Social Work in 1920.

In 1929, largely through the counsel and assistance of the general education board, Atlanta University and Morehouse and Spelman Colleges were consolidated under a single board as the new Atlanta University. Morris Brown College, formerly located on North Boulevard, then leased a part of the Atlanta University plant and, while retaining its autonomy, entered into co-operation with the affiliated

work will be made possible.

The contemplated move of Clark University will bring the sixth institution into the federation, making it complete with the exception of Gammon Theological Seminary, in which no change is contemplated at this time. With this accomplished, Atlanta should easily take rank as the chief center of negro education, not only in the south but in the world, the three other principal centers being Washington, Nashville and New Orleans, with Howard, Fisk and Dillard Universities, respectively.

## Paine Gets \$6 500 Award

From General Education  
Board To Be Used

FOR EQUIPMENT

Of Science-Home Economic Departments

Augusta, Feb. 20—Paine College has received a gift of \$6,500 from the General Education Board. President E. C. Peters recently announced while delivering the Paine Founder's Day address.

President Peters states that the gift will be used to purchase permanent equipment for the natural science and home economic departments and will be available until December 1937. A sum of \$2,500 for installation expenses is expected to be furnished by the college.

It is stated that the new equipment would mean the raising of departmental standards, accommodation for more science and home economic students, an excellent opportunity for students to improve their abilities in practical laboratory work, and wider and more technical phases of

Paine College and its friends are grateful to the General Education Board for this splendid gift which will mean so much in advancing education and Christian brotherhood.

## Gifts of Million For Clark Univ.

Receipts of gifts aggregating more than one million dollars, to be used in the development of Clark University, were announced Saturday by Dr. M. S. Davage, president of the school.

The money will be used to move Clark University to a new site adjoining Atlanta University, and is part of a plan to co-ordinate Clark, Atlanta University, Spelman and Morehouse into one of the leading centers for negro education in the world.

The new site, comprising part of two blocks bounded by Chestnut, Fair and Lawshe Streets, has already been purchased.

Under present plans the co-ordination will take the form of a closely knit federation rather than a merger, and Clark will continue to function as a four-year liberal arts school under a board of trustees. At the same time the institutions will co-operate in exchanging professorships and classes, and in providing joint library facilities.

The move will bring six negro institutions of higher learning into one group and will make Atlanta the center of negro education for the world.

The gift includes \$750,000 contributed by the General Education Board and \$300,000 from an anonymous donor.



# \$300,000 Given A.U. For Big Power Plant

Construction of a central power plant, which will serve Atlanta University and the colleges affiliated with it, has begun, and will be completed by the fall at a cost of approximately \$300,000. Acting President Eliezer M. Read announced yesterday. The new central plant will stand at the corner of Greensferry Avenue and Lee Street and will be connected with the nearby Spelman College campus by a tunnel running to the site of the present coal pocket on Spelman campus, which will be used as a distribution center and pumping station for this campus. A steam line will run to the Morehouse College campus, to the new Atlanta University Library and Administration Building, and to the new site of Clark University, on the east side of Chestnut Street. This improvement, which is a part of the plan for the physical unification of the several colleges for Negroes in Atlanta, has been made possible by a special grant from the General Education Board.

The new heating plant will be housed in a one-story brick structure with a 150 foot chimney. Three 200 horse-power boilers will be installed and space will be provided for a fourth boiler to meet future needs. A central switch board and two master clocks which will serve to keep the telechron clocks throughout the campus on correct time will be located in this central plant.

On the campus at Spelman College, which now maintains its own heat, light, and power plant, there will be maintained a pump chamber from which two steam lines will be built, one serving the west side of the campus to Sisters Chapel, and one running along the east side of the campus to the newly acquired property at the corner of Ella and Leonard Street, formerly occupied by the Leonard Street Orphans' Home. Both of these lines will be constructed to carry 50 per cent additional capacity and thus allow for extension to undeveloped property of the college.

The Morehouse College buildings and the University Building occupied by the Atlanta School of

Social Work will be served by steam line which will leave the tunnel near the central power plant and will terminate in Sale Hall where it will be connected with existing pipe lines. In the same manner it is planned to supply steam to the Atlanta University Library directly from the main steam tunnel, and to use existing lines to the nearby Administration Building. At the corner of Chestnut Street and Greensferry Avenue, a steam line will leave the main tunnel and be constructed down Chestnut St. and then east to the site of the new Clark University buildings, which, it is planned, are to be located in the northern half of the section bounded by Chestnut, West Fair, and Lawshe Streets.

Preliminary estimates of the construction engineers on the central system show that a considerable reduction will be effected in operating costs. At the present time Spelman College maintains a plant which supplies heat, light, and power to its fourteen buildings while Morehouse College heats its own buildings with a central plant. Atlanta University's two central buildings are connected by steam lines to the Morehouse plant. Completion of the new system will allow Spelman College to remove this power plant and beautify the north section of the campus.

Plans for the new system have been worked out by Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., of New York, Boston and Spartansburg, South Carolina, and it is being constructed by Barge-Thompson of Atlanta under this company's supervision. It is expected that this system will be completed by the fall of 1937.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News  
April 5, 1937

## Tells of Donations For Negro School

A capacity audience at Wiley Memorial M. E. Church Sunday morning heard Dr. M. S. Davage, president of Clark University, Atlanta, give details of gifts of \$1,000, 000 to that institution for higher education of Negroes.

Dr. Davage is the second colored man to occupy the presidency of

the sixty-eight-year-old institution founded by the Freedman's Aid Society.

In speaking of a \$750,000 gift from the general education board and \$300,000 from an anonymous donor, he said properties have already been obtained upon which to build a "new Clark" and become the sixth colored institution to enter a cooperative federation for Negro training.

"Already Morehouse, Morris Brown, Spelman, Atlanta School of Social Work and Atlanta University have formed the nucleus for making Atlanta the center of Negro higher education in America," he said.



Education - 1937

Money for.

Dillard Gets \$17,500

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The General Education Board of New York has granted Dillard University \$17,500. Dr. William Stuart Nelson, president of the University, announced this week.

Books for the University Library will be purchased with \$10,000. The balance of \$7,500 will be used to provide additional excellent equipment for the science departments.

Louisiana

Education - 1937

Money for.

## MO. U. SUIT EFFECT SEEN IN LINCOLN APPROPRIATION

Out-Of-State Scholarship  
Fund Put In Hands  
Of Curators

The colored vocational school at Dalton was voted \$60,000.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 7. — An appropriation of \$590,000 was voted to Lincoln University by the Senate. Another \$50,000 was voted for graduate courses. Missouri University received \$3,619,155.

Florence, President of Lincoln University, and members of the Board of Curators appeared before the legislature in February and appealed for an appropriation of \$1,045,000.

The voting of the money for advance studies at Lincoln was attributed to the suit of Lloyd Gaines for admission to the University of Missouri School of Law. His application was rejected. The Circuit Court of Boone County upheld the university authorities in rejecting the application. The case was then carried to the State Supreme Court by the N. A. A. C. P., where it was argued May 18 by Attys. Charles H. Houston and Sidney Redmond. It is now pending before the Missouri high court.

### Seen As Subterfuge

Counselors for the defendants argued that Missouri was a law providing for State payment of tuition in schools of other states for students who cannot obtain the courses they desire at Lincoln University. Lloyd Gaines, in his petition, contends that he was denied his constitutional rights as a citizen to equal education in the refusal to admit him to the State University to pursue a study not offered by Lincoln University. Lincoln University has no graduate schools.

In addition to the new appropriation to Lincoln, the Senate increased the appropriation to pay tuition of colored students to other schools from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

The Board of Curators has been put in charge of the out-of-state scholarship fund by a law passed by the 1937 legislature.

A prominent counselor, expressing his views on the Senate's action, stated that it was a step in the right direction but it is only a subterfuge to defeat Gaines and others like him of their rights under the

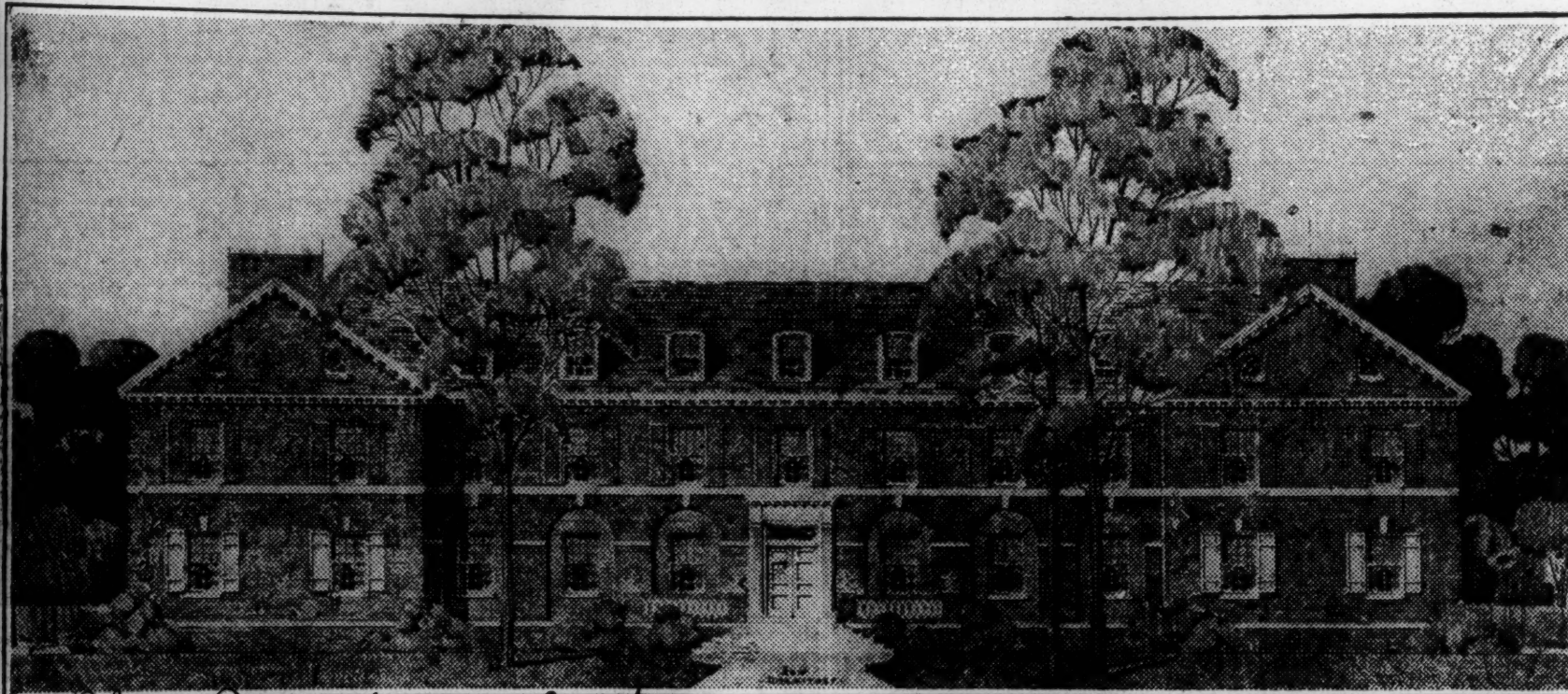
Missouri.



Education - 1937  
Money for.

North Carolina

## Bennett College Gets New \$100,000 Dormitory



*Afro-American 8-14-37*  
Annie Merner Hall, new \$100,000 dormitory, now under construction at Bennett College, Greensboro, N.C., is pictured in the architect's sketch above. The building is the fourth to be given to Bennett College by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer, New York philanthropists, since January, 1934. The dormitory, which is expected to be ready for occupancy in the fall, will provide accommodations for eighty students.

Durham, N. C. Sun  
August 26, 1937

### NEGRO COLLEGE ATHLETIC FIELD READY FOR USE

Project Completed at Cost of  
\$15,715 by WPA Will Fill  
Long-Felt Need

One of the best athletic fields and cinder tracks in the state will be ready for use when the North Carolina College for Negroes opens next month for the fall term. The project, sponsored by the college and aided by the works progress administration, involved the expenditure of \$15,715.

The development of the athletic field was begun about two years

ago and the project involved several of the governmental work agencies. The WPA expenditures amounted to \$15,450 while the college had to provide only \$265. The project included the construction of a cinder track with drains and catch basins, improvement of roads on the campus, relocation of a fence and the construction of a new fence at the old athletic field.

The new field will be used this fall for football games played on the home grounds by the North Carolina Eagles. According to college officials, the old field was inadequate and was ill-suited for the athletic program of the college. Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the college, in announcing the completion of the project, declared that the athletic field will compare favorably with any in the state.

## Bennett College Gets \$200,000 in 2 New Gifts

*Afro-American 12-11-37*  
*Baltimore*  
GREENSBORO, N.C. — The announcement of two gifts, one from the General Education Board of \$100,000 for a library building, and the other \$100,000 to match it from Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer of New York, climaxed the Founders' Day exercises at Bennett College on Saturday.

The program was followed by the laying of the cornerstone of the Annie Merner Dormitory, also the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer. The building and furnishings will cost \$100,000.

Dr. T. F. Holgate, treasurer of the M.E. Education Board, also of the Bennett trustees, delivered the principal address. Others on the program were:

Dr. W. C. Jackson, chairman of the trustees' executive com-

mittee, who announced the gifts; Dr. and Mrs. R. Nathaniel Dett; the Revs. P. A. Taylor, W. S. McLeod, S. A. Peeler, Dr. M. J. Holmes, Mrs. R. W. Brown, Dr. R. P. Daniel, Mrs. Julius W. Cone, Mrs. J. W. Trent, Jr.; Misses Beatrice Lomax, and Hattie Bailey.



Education - 1937  
Money for.

North Carolina

## FEDERAL AID ASKED FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS

Dr. James E. Shepard And  
C. C. Spaulding Of Durham  
Confer With Harold Ickes

Federal funds to aid Negro institutions were requested of Harold Ickes, secretary of the interior, by Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes, and C. C. Spaulding, local Negro insurance magnate, at a conference in Washington, D. C., Friday, it was learned last night.

Dr. Shepard said funds were being asked for the college here as well as other institutions. He expects to hear from Secretary Ickes within a few days.

The interview was obtained through Representative William B. Umstead of Durham. Dr. Shepard and Spaulding returned from Washington Saturday.

Wills \$5,000

to Livingstone

SALISBURY, N. C. — Mrs. Mabel Harlakenden Perkins Clark, philanthropist of Hartford, Conn., in a will filed there, last week, bequeathed \$5,000 to Livingstone College.

President W. J. Trent, in notifying the students, stated: "We are very grateful for the money. Mrs. Clark had been a contributor to the college for many years."

## TO DEDICATE NEW PFEIFFER HALL AT BENNETT COLLEGE

Science Hall Erected At  
Cost of \$115,000; Donor

### To Be Present

GREENSBORO, N. C. — The Henry Pfeiffer Science Hall, a \$115,000 building which has been recently completed on the Bennett College Campus, will be dedicated on Sunday, April 11. The dedicatory program will consist of two services, one of which will be held at Saint Matthews Methodist Episcopal Church, Ashe and Lee Streets, Greensboro, at 11 a. m. and the other of which will be held on the college campus at 4 p. m.

Mrs. Henry W. Pfeiffer, who with her husband was the donor of the building, will be present at these services and will present the keys of the new building to President David D. Jones.

The new science hall, which is named for Mr. Pfeiffer, is the third building given to Bennett College by Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer within the last three years. In 1934 they gave \$160,000 to the institution for the construction of Pfeiffer Hall, a dormitory for upper-classmen, and Marner-Pfeiffer Heating Plant and Laundry. These two buildings were dedicated in November 1934.

More than two-thirds of the skilled as well as the unskilled work on the structure was done by Negroes.

Wilson, N. C., Times  
April 12, 1937

\$250,000.00 FOR  
BENNETT COLLEGE

Greensboro, April 12 — Announcement of two gifts of \$100,000 each to Bennett college by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer, of New York city, one of these being an unconditional benefaction, and delivery by Gov. Clyde R. Hoey of an address, largely congratulatory in character, were the major developments at the dedication of the new Henry Pfeiffer Science hall at the college yesterday afternoon.

Henry Pfeiffer Science hall constitutes a gift in excess of \$100,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer. Previously Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer had given Bennett College a combined total of \$150,000 for two other important

and Mrs. Pfeiffer had given Bennett college a combined total of \$150,000 for two other important structures at the institution, namely, Pfeiffer hall, which is a dormitory, and Merner-Pfeiffer Heating plant.

Dr. David D. Jones, president of Bennett college yesterday afternoon told of an unconditional gift of \$100,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer, the announcement coming as a total surprise. This money, it was stipulated, is to be used for the provision of additional dormitory facilities.

At the same time President Jones announced that Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer had just made an additional gift of \$100,000 to the college, this donation being conditioned upon procurement of the same amount of money from other sources. These funds, Dr. Jones said, will probably be used for a new administration building and library. College officials are confident that the money required to match this Pfeiffer gift will be raised.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer  
April 12, 1937

## PFEIFFERS MAKE BENNETT GIFTS

Governor Hoey Speaks at  
Dedication of Building; Ad-  
ditional Sums Given

Greensboro, April 11. — (AP) — Announcement of two gifts of \$100,000 each to Bennett College by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer of New York City, one of these being an unconditional benefaction, and delivery by Governor Clyde R. Hoey of an address, largely congratulatory in character, were the major developments at the dedication of the new Henry Pfeiffer Science Hall at the college here this afternoon.

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"In the name of all the people of this State," said Governor Hoey, "I wish to thank the donors and congratulate the college on the acquisition of this new building. May service ever be the watchword of this great institution."

Tribute to the generosity of the Pfeiffers was paid by he Governor. "I am most happy to share in this dedication," he said. "This building will aid in bringing truth to all the people." He spoke in laudatory manner concerning Bennett's achievements, referring to it as one of the two institutions of "A" rating in the United States devoted to the education of Negro women. "In this environment of scientific learning," he said, "we develop great democratic government students. Within a year the college enrollment had jumped to 51, and of the young manhood and womanhood of the nation without regard to race or color," Governor Hoey suggested.

Dedication activities began at 11 o'clock this morning with an impressive service at St. Matthew's Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop Robert E. Jones, native of Greensboro, and resident Bishop of the Columbus area of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who is a brother of President Jones, preached the sermon. "Fellowship" was the theme of his message.

## BENNETT ENTERS 2ND PERIOD OF EXPANSION

Dedication of Science Hall  
Rings Down Curtain On  
First 10-Year Plan.

### COLLEGE RANKED HIGH

The history of Bennett college is the comparatively short history of 11 years. The college was founded by the Methodist Episcopal church in 1873 in the basement of the old St. Matthews church here. For 53 years it maintained a policy of giving negro boys and girls the best educational opportunities it could afford.

Bennett, under able direction, gave uninterrupted service to North Carolina and the south until 1926. In that year, Bennett's usefulness as a co-educational institution had worn itself out. The college was faced with two alternatives: close up or change the policy.

The trustees decided to change the policy. The school became solely an institution for negro girls. A new president was hired, and the first 10-year plan for Bennett expansion was launched.

When President David D. Jones came to Bennett and Greensboro in 1926, he found 10 students of college grade on the campus. The rest were sub-freshmen and high school students. Within a year the college enrollment had jumped to 51, and today the school registers 310 students of full college standing.

Bennett's building program encountered its first major opposition in the depression which followed the crash of October, 1929. In the face of this depression, however, President Jones has lifted Bennett college from the bottom of the list to a position of recognized importance in negro education. With an endowment of slightly more than \$2,000 in 1926, President Jones has built up today an endowment fund of over \$253,000.

When the Henry Pfeiffer science hall was dedicated April 11, the curtain was rung down on the first 10-year program. President Jones was not yet ready to call a halt, however, and approached his board

Greensboro, N. C., News  
April 18, 1937



of trustees at their meeting the same week for authority to launch a second 10-year building program for the school. A new library, a new administration building, a new chapel and religious education unit, a new theater, additions to the refectory and a new dormitory were listed in his prospectus for the next decade. During the same time he hopes to add another half million to the endowment fund.

During President Jones' tenure, a total of \$334,266 has been spent in improving the physical plant at Bennett. A new dormitory, a heating plant and laundry, a gymnasium and four faculty houses have been built in addition to the new science building dedicated on April 11. Moreover, the college is operating regularly without a deficit.

Chief among Bennett college's benefactors have been Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer, of New York city. Other aid has been received from the Rockefeller general education board, the Phelps-Stokes fund, the Rosenwald fund, the Carnegie corporation, the Slater fund, the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Woman's Home Missionary society of the Methodist church.

Bennett's educational standing is fully insured by "A" ratings from both the North Carolina department of education and the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. It is one of 16 negro colleges in the entire south with an "A" rating from the latter organization.

Bennett college is an unquestioned force for cultural betterment and racial appreciation in Greensboro. Each year it brings to the campus and community leading national figures in all fields. This year alone, the college has been responsible for the appearances here of Dr. Howard Thurman of Howard university, Washington; Bishop Wallace E. Brown, of the Chattanooga area of the Methodist Episcopal church; Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Dr. Rollin H. Walker, of Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware, Ohio; Dr. William A. Pickens, field secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dr. Sherwood Eddy, world traveler; Bishop Adna W. Leonard, of the Pittsburgh area, Methodist church; Bishop Robert E. Jones, of the Columbus area, Methodist church and brother of Bennett's President Jones, and Gov. Clyde A. Hoey. In addition, the National Association of Deans and Advisers to Women in Negro Colleges held its annual meetings at Bennett last March.



Education-1937

Money for.

North Carolina.

# Money To Be Used To Equip New Building

## Implied Compliment To College Pleasing Says President

GREENSBORO, N. C.—According to an announcement made last week by President David D. Jones of Bennett College, a gift of \$30,000 has been recently received by Bennett College from the General Education Board, of New York City. This gift is to be used in furnishing and equipping the science and home economics departments of the Henry Pfeiffer Science Hall, which is now nearing completion.

Commenting on this recent gift from the General Education Board, Dr. W. C. Jackson, dean of Administration of the Women's College of the University of North Carolina, and chairman of the Board of Trustees of Bennett College, said, "Bennett College is grateful for the assistance that it will receive from this grant, but it is even more pleased at the implied compliment to the college back of this gift itself. The General Education Board is a most discriminating organization, and the fact that it gives its approval in this fashion is a source of deep satisfaction to all of the friends of the college."

### TO COST \$115,000

The Henry Pfeiffer Science Hall, which is the third building given to Bennett College by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer, of New York City, is being constructed at a cost of \$115,000. It was designed by Otis Clay Poundstone, architect, of Atlanta, Ga., and is being constructed by Charles W. Angle, contractor, of Greensboro.

Considerable care has been exercised in the selection of furnishings and equipment for this new building, as was exercised in the planning of the structure itself. Dean Prichett A. Klugh and Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell of the Bennett faculty and Mrs. Julius W. Cone, chairman of the Committee on Buildings of the board of trustees of the college, served as the committee on

selection. This committee was assisted by Prof. Roy Hamon, of the faculty of Peabody College, Washington, D. C., who served as an expert adviser. The furnishings and equipment have already been purchased and will have been installed when the building is dedicated early in the spring. The date tentatively set for the dedicatory program is Saturday, April 10.

Looking forward to the next ten-year period, a committee has been appointed by the Bennett College Board of Trustees to study the needs and the program of the college for the future, with a view towards making recommendations to this board at its annual meeting, which is to be held at the college in April.

## \$30,000 GIFT IS RECEIVED BY BENNETT

### General Education Board Makes Award to North Carolina College

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### Third Building Given

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Considerable care has been exercised in the selection of furnishings and equipment for this new building, as was exercised in the planning of the structure itself. Dean Prichett A. Klugh and Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell of the Bennett faculty and Mrs. Julius W. Cone, chairman of the committee on buildings of the board of trustees of the college, served as the committee on selection.

### Equipment Purchased

This committee was assisted by Professor Roy Hamon, of the faculty of Peabody college, Washington, who served as an expert adviser. The furnishings and equipment have already been purchased and will have been installed when the building is dedicated early in the spring.

The date tentatively set for the dedicatory program is Saturday, April 10.

Looking forward to the next ten-year period, a committee has been appointed by the Bennett college board of trustees to study the needs and the program of the college for the future, with a view towards making recommendations to this board at its annual meeting, which is to be held at the college in April.

Wilmington, N. C. News  
February 11, 1937

### COLLEGE GETS \$20,000

GREENSBORO, Feb. 11.—(AP)—President David A. Jones of Bennett college announced the general education board has given the institution \$20,000 for furnishing and equipping the science and home economics departments of the Henry Pfeiffer Science Hall, now nearing completion.

Greensboro, N. C., Record  
February 11, 1937

## BENNETT GIVEN BUILDING FUND

### Gift of \$30,000 Made to Local College By New York City Education Board

To provide furnishings for the Henry Pfeiffer Science hall which is now under construction on the

Bennett college campus, the general education board of New York city, it has been recently announced by President Jones, has made a gift of \$30,000 to the college.

Commenting on this recent gift from the general education board, Dr. W. C. Jackson, dean of administration of the Women's college and chairman of the board of trustees of Bennett college, said, "Bennett college is grateful for the assistance that it will receive from this grant, but it is even more pleased at the implied compliment to the college back of the gift itself. The general education board is a most discriminating organization, and the fact that it gives its approval in this fashion of Bennett college is a source of deep satisfaction to all of the friends of the college."

This gift is supplementary to the \$115,000 which was donated last year by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer, of New York, for the construction of the building. The structure, which was designed by Otis Clay Poundstone, architect, of Atlanta, Ga., and which is being constructed by Charles W. Angle, a local contractor, is nearing completion and is expected to be dedicated on a date which has been tentatively set for Saturday, April 10. Furnishings for the building have been selected by a committee composed of Dean P. A. Klugh and Dr. F. P. Kittrell of the college faculty, and Mrs. Julius W. Cone, chairman of the committee on buildings and grounds of the board of trustees. This committee was assisted in making its selection by Prof. Roy Hamon, of the faculty of Peabody college, Washington, who served in the capacity of an expert advisor.

Bennett is now in the midst of a campaign to raise funds necessary for the balancing of its budget for the current school year. In the furthering of this effort a letter has been sent to local friends of the college, signed by Dr. W. C. Jackson, Carl Garrett, former president of the Greensboro chamber of commerce, W. N. Berry, president of the Greensboro Merchants association, and Julius W. Cone, president of the Cone Export and Commission company.

## COLLEGE GETS BIG GRANT

### Durham Institution Is Given \$126,000 From PWA.

3-6-37  
DURHAM, N. C., Mar. 4 — (By John A. Fouches for ANP)—Federal authorities have placed the stamp of approval on the building program of North Carolina College for Negroes with the granting of \$126,000 from PWA funds for the erection of a number of buildings and fulfilling a program for the expansion of the institution. The allotment was announced in the form of a telegram sent to President James E. Shepard from United States Senator Josiah W. Bailey. The conditional gift from renewed efforts by college officials to secure an additional appropriation from the general assembly.

Durham, N. C. Herald  
February 21, 1937

## STATE WOULD AID BUILDING PROGRAM

### Legislature Proposes Bill To Help Negro College Get Gov- ernment Funds

Hopes for construction of buildings needed by the North Carolina College for Negroes have moved nearer reality with Governor Hoey's sponsorship in the house of representatives of a \$150,000 appropriation bill for the building program. If passed, the bill, which has been referred to the house appropriations committee, would pay for 55 percent of the cost of constructing a fire-resistant auditorium-library and seven teachers' cottages of brick veneer, the federal government having announced Wednesday the grant of \$126,000 for this purpose. This was \$4,000 more than had been requested from it.

One hundred thousand dollars already has been provided in the house-approved appropriation measure for the construction of a three-story dormitory at the Durham institution. Optimistic reports of the action of the appropriations committee were heard yesterday. The bill is expected to reach the house this week.

Conferences by the college's officials and friends, Governor Hoey and legislators were held last week in Raleigh.



Durham, N. C. Herald  
February 27, 1937

## Senate Passes Bill To Grant \$155,000 For Negro College

The Bryant-Barker bill to appropriate \$155,000 for a dormitory at the North Carolina College for Negroes here yesterday completed its legislative course as it was passed by the senate at Raleigh.

The action assured the local school of receiving the full PWA allotment of \$126,000 for which its officials and friends have fought since the early days of the legislature. The building project will include an auditorium-library and several faculty cottages besides the dormitory.

The measure was passed by the senate yesterday after Senator Gold of Guilford withdrew an amendment appropriating a similar amount to Agricultural and Technical college at Greensboro. The house passed the bill some time ago.

Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., was bequeathed \$5,000 by the late Mrs. Mabel H. P. Clark, philanthropist of Hartford, Conn., according to a will filed in Hartford recently.

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch

April 21, 1937

## NEW CONSTRUCTION AT NEGRO COLLEGE

Vast Improvement Program Gets Under Way at Institution Located At Durham

Daily Dispatch Bureau,  
In the Sir Walter Hotel  
By J. C. BASKERVILLE

Raleigh, April 21.—Actual work on the two handsome college buildings and the teacherage which go with them is reported in Raleigh to have begun in Durham on the campus of the North Carolina College for Negroes.

There will be spent \$281,000 on those structures, which will consist of an auditorium to seat nearly 1,000 persons, and a dormitory which will almost double the college space for housing students. There will be a library included and then the group of teacher residences, completing a plant that will be larger than the University of North Carolina was three decades ago.

The contract, let to the Muirhead Construction Company, of Durham, calls for completion in October. The campus of the institutions will be torn up for commencement, the first break into the beauty of this place in these 26 years. The contractors will also have the buildings ready for the fall matriculation.

Credit for this most liberal appropriation ever made by the State at one time to a Negro institution, is given to the founder and first and only president of the institution, Dr. James E. Shepard, whose administration found such legislative favor this past session that the assembly increased its \$100,000 appropriation for new construction to \$155,000, receiving for that generosity a grant of \$126,000 from the Federal government. With the building of a new classroom structure the expected next step is the introduction of professional courses into the curriculum.

Rocky Mount, N. C. telegram

April 22, 1937

## WORK ON COLLEGE FOR NEGROES BEGUN

State Starts New School Construction at Durham

Raleigh, April 22.—Actual work on the two handsome college buildings and the teacherage which go with them is reported in Raleigh to have begun in Durham on the campus of the North Carolina College for Negroes.

There will be spent \$281,000 on those structures which will consist of an auditorium to seat nearly 1,000 persons, and a dormitory which will almost double the college space for housing students. There will be a library included and then the group of teacher residences. Completing a plant that will be larger than the University of North Carolina was three decades ago.

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There was no ceremony when the builders staked off the ground and began digging. But there will be a celebration when the buildings are completed in the fall.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald  
August 26, 1937

## NEGRO COLLEGE WILL LET CONTRACTS THIS MORNING

Contracts for part of the \$30,000 worth of equipment necessary to prepare the new buildings on the campus of the North Carolina College for Negroes for occupancy this fall will be awarded by the college building committee at a meeting in the president's office this morning at 10 o'clock. Bids were received by the group at a meeting held the first of the week.

Shelby, N. C. Star

October 7, 1937

## Grants For Negro Colleges Approved

RALEIGH, Oct. 7.—(AP)—The state board of education formally approved and accepted three grants from the federal public works administration for construction of buildings for three state negro colleges. The Winston-Salem Teachers college got \$105,165, Elizabeth City State normal \$89,181, and Fayetteville State normal \$70,110.

Negotiations for the grants have been under way sometime but the papers had not been formally signed.

Winston-Salem N. C. Journal  
December 21, 1937

## Work Starts On Dormitory For Negroes

Work was started yesterday on the new women's dormitory at Winston-Salem Teachers' College.

Employees under the direction of Fowler-Jones Construction Company staked out the grounds for the foundation and ground will be actually broken today.

Among those present for the formal beginning of work yesterday were Claude E. Jones, vice president of the general contracting firm; W. C. Northup, representing Northup and O'Brien, architects; John C. Whitaker, chairman of the building committee of the board of trustees; T. J. Bishner, engineer and inspector for the Works Progress Administration, and President F. L. Atkins, representing the college.

The architects are already at work on plans for the new auditorium building and dining hall. All three buildings together are expected to cost approximately \$225,000.

The women's dormitory started yesterday will cost \$62,878 on general contract, \$6,962 on plumbing contract, and \$4,712 on heating contract.

Albemarle Plumbing Company has the contract on plumbing and J. L. Powers, Bennettsville, S. C., has the heating contract. The electrical contract will be sub-let as a part of the general contract.

The dormitory will house 100 students and 12 teachers. It also will have social halls, pressing rooms, recreation rooms and trunk rooms needed for the occupants.



Education - 1937  
Money for.

Pennsylvania

# PENNSYLVANIA VOTES \$50,000 TO LINCOLN U.

Rep. Shephard's Bill Is  
Signed By Governor

LINCOLN UNIV., Pa., July 23—  
Announcement was made this week  
by Pres. Walter L. Wright of Lin-  
coln university, that Governor Earle  
has signed the bill passed by the  
Pennsylvania State legislature in  
the closing days of the last session,  
which appropriates \$50,000 of state  
funds for the uses of Lincoln, the  
largest public institution for mem-  
bers of the Race in the state, and  
the oldest college for Race students  
in the United States.

The governor's signature insures  
to the university the addition of  
\$50,000 to its budget over the next  
two years, until the legislature  
meets again.

President Wright expressed great  
satisfaction over this gift of public  
funds to the university, which con-  
stitutes a recognition by the state  
of the services which Lincoln has  
been rendering to the common-  
wealth for more than 80 years.

## Race Delegation Led Fight

Much credit for this appropria-  
tion, says the president, is due to  
Representative Marshall Shephard,  
the leader of the Race delegation in  
the House of Representatives, who,  
with Representative Homer S.  
Brown sponsored the bill with the  
active and wholehearted support of  
the other four Race members of the  
legislature at Harrisburg, who  
busied themselves throughout the  
session to see that the act should  
receive favorable consideration in  
its passage through both houses. Of  
no less value in this same direction  
were the services of former Rep-  
resentative W. K. Jackson, who  
in the previous legislature had a  
large share in steering a similar bill  
to successful passage through that  
session, which failed to win the  
governor's signature because it had  
not been previously included in the  
budget estimates for the biennium.

The Race members of Lincoln's  
board of trustees, Dr. E. P. Roberts  
of New York, Dr. R. B. McRary of  
Baltimore, Dr. R. R. Moton of Tus-  
kegee Institute, Dr. Walter A. Alex-  
ander of Orange, N. J.; Dr. W. W.

Sanders of Charleston, W. Va., and  
Dr. George W. Goodman of Boston,  
who was elected to the board last  
June, are enthusiastic in their com-  
mendation of the efforts of Presi-  
dent Wright to secure this appro-  
priation, efforts begun immediately  
after his election to the presidency  
in 1935.



# Education - 1937

## Money for.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont

April 9, 1937

## \$100,000 For Negro Building

COLUMBIA, April 8—(P)—The Orangeburg county legislative delegation introduced a bill in the house today to appropriate \$100,000 to build a modern dormitory at the Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College at Orangeburg.

Reps. Busbee and Weeks sponsored a bill to order an election on the question of allowing four Pines school district to borrow \$3,500 for a new school building.

Columbia, S. C. State

May 19, 1937

## JOHNSTON SIGNS BUILDING BILL

Provides for Construction at Several Colleges.

## LIQUOR TAX RAISED

Governor Would Confer With Institution Heads on Procedure.

Announcement was made yesterday by Governor Johnston that he had signed the so-called "college" bill, which would authorize the issuance of state certificates of indebtedness for \$1,350,000, the money to be used for:

Textile building at Clemson, \$300,000; library and administration building at University of South Carolina, \$325,000; auditorium or classroom building at Winthrop, \$350,000; barracks at The Citadel, \$300,000; dormitory at state Negro college at Orangeburg, \$75,000—total \$1,350,000.

The obligations are to be met from revenue derived from an increase in the liquor tax—the tax is increased from 80 cents to 96 cents on the gallon, beginning today.

The 80 cent tax, it was said, brought in approximately \$1,325,000; Senator Thurmond estimated the 16 cent boost would bring in an additional \$269,000.

### Governor's Statement.

"As the governor signed the measure—a bill from the ways and means committee—he said, 'I am going to notify heads of all the institutions that come under this act, requesting them to meet with me and talk over plans of construction. I am of opinion that the federal government

might reduce the amount of the state appropriation by possibly as much as 45 per cent., thus leaving the state to appropriate only 55 per cent. of the total.

"The main purpose in conferring with the institutions' heads," he said, "is to discuss the matter of receiving possibly federal funds."

The increased liquor revenue will go into the state school fund, and the income tax revenue will be called upon actually for meeting these obligations, the transfer of funds being made without any particular difficulty.

### New Liquor Tax.

Beginning with today, all alcoholic liquors sold must be taxed at the new rate of 96 cents per gallon, or 12 cents per pint, W. G. Query, chairman of the state tax commission, said yesterday.

Anticipating the governor's approval of the combination college building and alcoholic liquors tax measure, the tax commission has been working for several days setting its machinery in motion to levy on liquor at the new rate fixed by the recently enacted law. It had new tax stamp dies made for its stamping machines, had letters written, ready to be dropped in the mails, to all wholesale and retail dealers notifying them to immediately take inventories of all liquor stocks on hand and to remit to the tax commission funds amounting to the added tax on goods in stock.

### At Ninety-six Cents.

All liquors stamped beginning with today will bear tax at the rate of 96 cents per gallon. In order to relieve the dealers of the tremendous burden of restamping liquors already stocked and stamped, the commission decided upon the method of requiring inventories and the payment of taxes in lump sums up to amounts equaling to 16 cents additional per gallon of liquors on hand.

The added tax amounts to only two cents per pint, or four cents a quart, the raise being from ten to 12 cents a pint.

Newberry, S. C. Observer

July 2, 1937

## \$40,000 Bequest To Aid Negroes

Episcopal Diocese Named In Baltimore Man's Will For Future Benefit

The Protestant Episcopal church of South Carolina has been named in the will of George Weems Williams, Baltimore attorney, to receive the sum of \$40,000 at a future date, Bishop Albert S. Thomas has

announced. The money has been earmarked for work among the negroes.

Bishop Thomas said that though no official notification had been given him, Baltimore newspapers had printed stories and friends had advised him to the effect that the gift was to be made.

Practically the entire estate of the deceased lawyer, amounting, it is said, to \$550,000, was left in trust to his widow, Mrs. Annie H. Williams. On her death the money will be distributed among the surviving members of the immediate family, and upon their deaths, to the various beneficiaries, among whom is the South Carolina diocese.

The bequest, "to be used for philanthropic work in the diocese," was made, according to one explanation, because Mason Locke Weems Williams, late brother of the donor, "operated ships out of Charleston and employed negroes." Among other beneficiaries who will eventually receive large sums from the estate are Johns Hopkins hospital, the Protestant Episcopal church of Maryland, the Church Home at Baltimore, Princeton university and the Girl Scouts of Baltimore.

Orangeburg, S. C., Times & Demo. August 26, 1937

## STATE COLLEGE GETS BUILDING

PWA Approves Projects for Four State Educational Institutions

A grant of \$26,100 with which to provide the State College here with a new dormitory was included among projects for four of South Carolina's educational institutions given approval by the Public Works Administration in Washington yesterday.

Mayor R. H. Jennings was advised of this action by the PWA in telegrams received from Senator James F. Byrnes and Senator E. D. Smith.

The total amount of grants in the projects given approval is more than \$700,000.

At the last session of the General Assembly a bill was given

approval for filing a project of state funds for a building program this character, and upon motion of five state colleges was announced by Rep. Berry of the local delegation, the local state institution was included. The amount carried in the bill for the dormitory at the State College was \$75,000. The local delegation favored the

Orangeburg item in the bill. Local members of the board of trustees of the institution were also active in securing approval of the project for the improvements at the college here.

An Associated Press dispatch to this newspaper from Washington last night, announcing approval of these educational projects says: The largest, for \$302,727, went to Winthrop College at Rock Hill for erection of an auditorium and classroom building. The Citadel College at Orangeburg all were state military school at Charleston, received \$257,727 for a building program calling for construction of new barracks, an administration and library buildings destroyed by fire at the De La Howe school in McCormick county "depends on what congress does about further PWA grants."

Clemson College at Clemson was allotted \$165,124 for a textile building, while the Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College for colored at Orangeburg received \$26,100 for a new dormitory. In addition to the grants to the educational institutions, the state received \$61,363 for construction of a new women's penitentiary at Columbia.

Men wore long hair until the time of Charles V, who had his hair cut in an effort to relieve a stubborn headache.

Men wore long hair until the time of Charles V, who had his hair cut in an effort to relieve a stubborn headache.

Anderson, S. C. Independent Trib. December 12, 1937

## FINAL APPROVAL GIVEN ON GRANT

Nine Hundred Thousand Dollar Fund to Be Used in Connection With College Building Program Soon Be Available.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 11—(P)—Final PWA approval of a \$900,000 grant to be used with \$1,350,000 in

As soon as the state certificates are floated," the governor said "the program will be ready to proceed. Actual construction work at the colleges should start within a short time."

He said the public works administration matched on a 45 per cent basis approximately \$1,100,000 of the state's appropriation. The other \$250,000 to be used for work at the University of South Carolina was not approved by the PWA, but will be carried on with state money.

Projects at the Citadel, Clemson, Winthrop and the State Negro College at Orangeburg all were supplemented by the PWA, the governor explained.

He said his suggestion that PWA share the cost of replacing buildings destroyed by fire at the De La Howe school in McCormick county "depends on what congress does about further PWA grants."

The state sinking fund has \$110,000 from insurance for the work, and the governor said he hoped the PWA might contribute to bring the total up to \$200,000.



# Education - 1937

## Money for.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn. Banner  
April 17, 1937

## Fisk Reports Its Endowment Up \$325,000

Plans for expansion of its social program, receipt of \$260,000 in new gifts, and the addition of \$325,000 to endowment were reported at the Fisk University Board of Trustees meeting yesterday.

The campaign for the \$3,000,000 endowment in connection with Nashville's contribution of \$150,000, will be discussed at the afternoon session. Also will be considered the budget, educational policies, and additions to the faculty. In addition, there will be a discussion of the development of the community interne plan in cooperation with the FVA, and the athletic policy of the university.

Besides the new gifts and increase in the endowment reported today, the board of trustees heard of an increase in investment yield of \$17,000 last year over 1935, and an increase of approximately \$6,000 in income from students, or 20 per cent, with indications of still further increase.

President Thomas Elsa Jones said that \$160,000 of the new grants would be devoted to reorganization and development of the heating and electrical systems. The balance will go to current expenses and teaching research.

The gifts to the university come mainly from the General Education Board, the Julius Rosenwald Fund, an anonymous donor in Boston, the New York foundation, and the American Missionary Association.

Enrollment was up 48 per cent during the past year. The graduate school showed better than 100 per cent gain, the graduates increasing from thirty to sixty-four, President Jones reported.

Discussing the institution's enlarged social program President Jones explained that Fisk University and Meharry Medical College had been asked to participate in such program by the Government and officials of the Federal Housing Administration in connection with the low cost housing project in Nashville for Negroes. The social program will include family group studies by Fisk students, and vari-

ous clinics to be under the direction of Meharry Medical College.

### Negroes To Raise \$15,000

Of the \$150,000 to be sought in Nashville in connection with the \$3,000,000 endowment, Negroes will raise \$15,000.

Election of Dr. G. Wallace Woodworth, of Harvard University, to the board was announced. Miss Cecilia Saunders, of New York, was elected to the board, succeeding the late Mrs. Minnie Lou Crosthwaite, of Detroit.

Other board members reelected at yesterday's meeting include Thomas Jesse Jones, Fred L. Brownlee and Charles E. Haydock, of New York; Lee J. Loventhal, of Nashville, and Robert R. Morton, of Virginia.

P. D. Houston, Vernon Tupper, and Mr. Loventhal, Nashville board members, were added to the executive committee.

Addition of Dr. Addison Cutler, assistant professor at Columbia University, New York, to the staff of the department of economics, was announced.

Board members attending the meeting follow: Paul D. Cravath, New York, chairman; L. Hollingsworth Wood, New York, vice-chairman; William N. DeBerry, of Springfield, Mass.; Charles E. Haydock of New York; Charles White, of Cleveland; Charles Wesley, of Washington; William Lloyd Imes, of New York; J. C. Napier, Vernon Tupper, John R. Aust, P. D. Houston, Lee Loventhal, and President Elsa Jones.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner  
May 23, 1937

## Fisk Funds Drive Reaches \$105,000

Nashville contributions to the Fisk University endowment fund reached \$105,000 during the past week as campaign workers continued their steady march toward the goal of \$150,000 accepted as Nashville's part of the \$3,000,000 fund being raised to further the work of the university.

All divisions of the campaign organization will meet Wednesday at 12:15 p. m. at the Chamber of Commerce to report subscriptions to be secured during the first part of the coming week.

A group of Nashville business men, working with Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president, this week will center their attention upon large gifts from those interested in the development of Nashville as an educa-

tional center and those who realize the commercial value of expansion in the Fisk campus which is expected to come following the raising of the endowment fund.

The fifteen teams of "the flying squadron" are completing their work in the business section and expect to have a complete report for the Wednesday meeting. Several hundred dollars additional have been promised by the members of this division who are calling upon those who have not contributed in the campaign.

## \$500,000 GIVEN FISK BY ROSENWALD FUND

## Negro University to Get \$500,- 000 More From General Educa- tion Board for Endowment

The Rosenwald Fund of Chicago has voted to Fisk University, a liberal arts college for Negroes in Nashville, Tenn., securities with a current valuation of about \$500,000, it was announced yesterday by Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the board of trustees of the university.

This donation puts Fisk in a position to receive an additional \$500,000 in cash or securities from the General Education Board, which had offered conditionally to match dollar for dollar, up to a total of \$1,500,000, all contributions made from other sources for Fisk's endowment, Mr. Cravath said.

These contributions now total \$850,000, including the Rosenwald grant. The citizens of Nashville had given \$150,000 in cash and pledges. The university raised, fifteen years ago, the first \$1,000,000 endowment fund ever set up for a liberal arts college for Negroes in a Southern State with the aid of a similar \$500,000 offer from the General Education Board.

Fisk University was founded in 1866 by General Clinton B Fisk in an abandoned army barracks on the outskirts of Nashville, and has since become one of the best-known institutions of its kind. The Fisk University Jubilee Singers enjoy an international reputation.



Education - 1937

Money for.

Texas.

### Wiley's Endowment Fund

Dr. M. W. Dogan, venerable president of Wiley college, Marshall, Texas, with a corps of his assistants, is in the state of Oklahoma this week endeavoring to interest citizens of means and substance in contributing to a \$600,000 endowment fund for Wiley college.

Already the institution has raised \$150,000 to match a conditional gift of the General Education Board of like amount and this \$300,000 has been invested for the college during the past two years. *10-23-37*

Fifty thousand dollars additional has been raised and from now until December 31, efforts will be made in the Southwestern territory to enlist support in raising the additional \$100,000. *Oklahoma City*

Oklahomans should contribute generously to this fund. The fact that Wiley college is located in Texas is no excuse justifying Oklahomans from not contributing to the cause. Wiley college for many years has furnished opportunity for many black boys and girls from Oklahoma to receive an education. It has been a beacon light of knowledge not alone in the Lone Star state but in the great southwestern territory. *Oklahoma*

Some insight as to the school and its worth can be determined from the fact that it has graduated more than 1500 students, and has partially educated 10,000 others. Organized in 1873 during the Reconstruction period, the school has done much in the field of better race relations and the promotion of programs of value along many fronts of progress.

The fourteen buildings on the college grounds have a present day valuation of \$350,000, and before the depression Wiley was recognized as a half million dollar institution. Dr. Dogan has been the guiding spirit of the institution for 41 years, and the completion of this \$600,000 endowment fund would and should be the crowning achievement of his long and useful life.

While the enrollment at the school at present is slightly the rise of 500, it is the aim of those who guide the destinies of Wiley to increase the student body to 1000. What part will you have in achieving this worth while goal?



Education - 1937

Money for.

## Prairie View Has \$25,000 Loan Fund

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas, Dec. 17—Principal W. R. Banks, Prairie View State college, has announced that the Will C. Hogg loan fund of \$25,000 bequeathed to the college has now been made available to students able to qualify under legal stipulations and regulations.

The \$25,000 will be invested in government bonds by the board of directors of the college and the interest or income from such investments will be subject to student loans, it was stated. It is practically certain, that there will be an appreciable number who can and will qualify for student loans and thus continue their education.

Texas.



Education-1937  
Money for.

## Federal Aid To Education

WE WOULD have a very poor State College if our statesmen who are opposed to Federal aid to education had their way. They call it Federal "intervention," and look upon the idea with suspicion because they fear that somewhere down the line the southern dual system would be upset by Federal influence, which, they feel, would be likely to follow Federal money.

The grant and loan of \$500,000 to Virginia State College, announced in these columns last week, is the fourth received by that institution since 1933. The total amounts to \$1,103,000 and with this money the College, when the most recent grant has been used, will have been provided with a men's dormitory, a new trades building, an administration building, a science building and a library. In addition the grounds will have been landscaped, new walks constructed, entire physical plant renovated and brought up to modern requirements.

All of this has been due to Federal loans and grants, made of course, with the approval of the State. But were it not for the Federal aid, our State College would be going along as per status quo 1933.

Of course, some of this money comes from taxes paid into the Federal treasury by Virginia. Even so, we couldn't get it back for educational purposes if many of our legislators and others who have a hand in governing the state had their way about the Federal government lending aid to State supported schools.

Once again, we are thankful for the Federal policy. And again, and again, we are thankful for such a college administration as we have at Petersburg. We are equally fortunate in having at the head of the State Department of Education a man who

is willing to see the State College administration get all it can get, and who uses his influence to help get it.

## Hampton Institute Is Given Large Gifts By New Yorkers

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Coming directly as the result of an appeal by President Arthur Howe, a gift of \$100,000 for the Trade School of Hampton Institute has just been received by the local school.

The gift is from Edward S. Harkness, of New York City; and will, undoubtedly, place this Trade School in position to do most effective work in the field of industry. The money is to be used entirely for replacement and strengthening of equipment, and for modernization of buildings and shops of the Trade School.

At the same time, President Howe announced that the administration of Hampton has been deeply touched by a gift of \$77,376 from Arthur Curtis James, of New York City, for the modernization of James Hall, the largest men's dormitory on the campus.

Mr. James is a member and chairman emeritus of the Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute, on which he has served for many years. James Hall was completed in 1917 and was a gift of Mr. James' mother, Mrs. D. Willis James, in memory of her husband.

## \$177,000 To Hampton Inst.

Wealthy New Yorkers Make Gifts For Trade School And Dormitory

HAMPTON, Va.—Coming directly as the result of an appeal by President Arthur Howe, a gift of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) for the Trade School of Hampton Institute has just been received by the local school. The gift is from Mr. Edward

S. Harkness, of New York City; and will, undoubtedly, place this Trade School in position to do most effective work in the field of industry. The money is to be used entirely for replacement and strengthening of equipment, and for modernization of buildings and shops of the Trade School.

In making his plea for a strengthening of the work of this department of Hampton's work, Dr. Howe called particular attention to the importance of the work of the Trade School to Negroes of the country at large because of the general need for skilled mechanics, and the new and expanding industrial developments in the Southern States. Too, he cited the new and increasing demand for teachers of industrial arts and the trades for Negro high schools and colleges.

A gift of \$77,376 from Mr. Arthur Curtis James of New York City, for the modernization of James Hall, the largest men's dormitory on the campus was also announced.

Mr. James is a member and chairman emeritus of the Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute, on which he has served for many years. James Hall was completed in 1917, and was a gift of Mr. James' mother, Mrs. D. Willis James, in memory of her husband.

August 27, 1937

## HAMPTON INSTITUTE GIVEN TWO SUBSTANTIAL GIFTS

According to an announcement from Hampton Institute (Va.), coming directly as the result of an appeal by President Arthur Howe, a gift of \$100,000 for the Trade School of Hampton Institute has been received from Edward S. Harkness of New York City. It is stated that the gift will, undoubtedly, place the Trade School in position to do most effective work in the field of industry, the money to be used entirely for replacement and strengthening of equipment and for modernization of buildings and shops. At the same time, President Howe announced that the administration of Hampton has been deeply touched by a gift of \$77,376 from Arthur Curtis James, of New York City, for the modernization of James Hall, the largest men's dormitory on the campus. Mr. James is a member and chairman emeritus of the Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute, on which he has served

for many years. James Hall was completed in 1917, and was a gift of Mr. James' mother, Mrs. D. Willis James, in memory of her husband.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch  
June 17, 1937

## \$283,030 PWA Check Mailed State College for Negroes

A PWA check for \$283,030 has been mailed to the Virginia State College for Negroes, Sheridan P. Gorman, State PWA director, announced yesterday.

The check represents the proceeds from the sale of the institution's bonds. Institutional revenue bonds, maturing over 40 years, payable from and secured by the income derived from fees and charges rendered against students, have been issued in an amount equal to 55 per cent of the cost of the administration and classroom building, library building and science hall, now under construction. State has received grants totaling more than \$500,000 from the Public Works Administration.

In addition to a loan of 55 per cent of the cost, the PWA has agreed to make a grant of 45 per cent, or \$228,272, provided the project is finished before March 15, 1938. Mr. Gorman enumerated the Negro schools in Virginia that have received PWA funds in the last four years, as follows: Virginia State College for Negroes, Petersburg, \$474,000 and \$507,273; high school at Staunton, \$87,750; high school, Danville, \$67,332; training school, Emporia, \$38,000; high school, Portsmouth, \$116,000; Templeman's, \$119,950; Suffolk, \$13,464; training school, Culpeper, \$40,000; high school, additions to present schools and an elementary school, Newport News, \$141,000, \$38,182 and \$41,100; Newsons, Southampton County, \$20,000; Maggie L. Walker High School, Richmond, \$465,000; Bluefield, Tazewell County, \$38,000; Gretna, \$70,000; Powhatan County, \$40,000.

Of the entire \$102,000,000 the PWA has poured into Virginia since 1933 in loans and grants, \$71,000,000 has been for Federal projects and \$31,000,000 for non-Federal projects.

## \$90,000 Awarded Va. State College For New Building

A. Brockenbrough, Jr., of the Public Works Administration, announced on Monday that the Virginia State College located at Ettricks, Va., had been awarded an additional grant of \$90,000 by his outfit. The sum represents a loan of \$49,500 and a grant of \$40,500. The money will be used to

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch  
August 24, 1937

## State Negro College Gets \$90,000 More

The Public Works Administration, through A. Brockenbrough, Jr., yesterday announced an increase of \$90,000 in the allotment to the Virginia State College for Negroes at Petersburg.

The amount represents a \$49,500 loan and a \$40,500 grant. The total allotment on this project is now \$597,273, of which \$328,500 is a loan and \$268,773 a grant.

The additional allotment was made so the applicant can add an auditorium to the administration building, for which bids were received and the contract awarded to the John T. Wilson Company, Richmond, contractor.

In addition to the new building mentioned, this project consists of a science building, library building and administration building.



Education - 1937

West Virginia.

Money for -

Bluefield Gets

Big Appropriation

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., April 23—Bluefield State Teachers college will start its forty-first year with one of the largest representations in history. The first legislature of West Virginia has appropriated \$240,000 to the school for the next biennium beginning July 1, 1937. This amount represents a 30 per cent increase over the amount granted during the past two years. The appropriation is made up of the following items: \$107,000 for personal services; \$20,000 for current expenses; \$12,000 for repairs and alterations; \$15,000 for equipment and \$86,000 for a boys' dormitory which is now under construction and is to be rushed to completion. The building will house about 150 men students. The president H. L. Dickason stated that the building will be ready for occupancy by the start of the next school year.

#### APPROPRIATION FOR EDUCATION

Like Georgia, the state of West Virginia has a Negro State College. The state has always acted liberally toward this college and is continuing to do so. Just before the adjourning of the legislature of that state, appropriations of liberal sizes were made for the college. These covered seven distinct items. It may be well to mention these items and the amount for each. Two hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars were given for personal services, such as salary of president. For current expenses seventy-six thousand dollars were given alone. Twenty-six thousand dollars were allotted for repairs and alterations, and for equipment twenty thousand dollars were given. For further improvement such as extension service, twenty-seven thousand dollars were allowed. For the remodeling of one of the halls twenty thousand dollars were given. Encouragement was given the College four-hundred dollars by an appropriation of forty thousand dollars. These seven items cover nearly a half million dollars, or to be exact four hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars. To us in Georgia, this seems a very large sum and amazingly so in comparison to what Georgia is doing for us in the way of higher education. West Virginia is a smaller state than Georgia and does not boast of the wealth of the latter state. Its colored popu-

lation is small in comparison to that of Georgia. Educationally it has outstripped the Empire State of the South. No doubt Georgia will soon awake to the importance of being more liberal to its colored citizens and in the course of time lead all of the other states.

## W. Va. Graduate Students Flock To Foreign Colleges

Receive \$7,000 State Aid Annually; 92 Were Benefitted In 1937.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 4—Since the passage of an Act in 1927 by the West Virginia legislature, nearly 400 Negro citizens of the State have received State aid to pursue graduate and professional study in universities outside of the state. This was learned from a study made by the office of I. J. K. Wells, Secretary of the Negro State Board of Education. W. W. Sanders, who was secretary to the Advisory Council to the State Board of Education, and Supervisor of Negro Schools, at the time this law was passed, did much to secure this act, which has been of such great benefit to Negro citizens. Over this 10 year period the number of Negro students applying for State aid has increased. During the summer months also teachers of the state take advantage of graduate aid to pursue work leading to higher degrees in education and the arts and sciences in order to increase and widen their services to the Mountain State and its citizens.

The legislature in past years appropriated \$7,100 a year for this purpose. The last session of the legislature increased this amount to \$1,000 making the total aid available to Negro students \$8,000 each year.

Since the passage of this Act, approximately 360 students have had their tuition paid in universities in all sections of the country and have pursued courses in Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, Graduate courses in Education and various branches of liberal arts, agriculture and engineering. These students, the report shows, attended such outstanding universities as Howard, Meharry, Fisk, Lincoln, Ohio State, Columbia, U. of Cincinnati, U. of

**Rapid Increase Noted**  
During the past year 1936-37, 92 students received aid to pursue graduate work. This single year saw an enrollment equal to 25 per cent of the total for ten years. They were enrolled in various fields as follows: 46 in Education; 5 in English; 1 in Psychology; 1 in Home Economics; 9 in Medicine and Pharmacy; 9 in Law. The entire appropriation of \$7,000 for the year was spent in tuition for these students.

It is expected that the number of students and teachers who apply for aid will continue to increase as these citizens seek to improve their services for themselves and the state.



Education - 1937

Georgia

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

## COLORED, WHITE BLIND TO BE GIVEN TWO NEW BUILDINGS FOR WORK

Two buildings on Pulliam street hotel at 94 1-2 Decatur, which will be deeded to the Georgia Association of Workers for the Blind in which work may be carried on for both white and Negro blind persons in Atlanta and the state. Edgar Craighead, vice president of the association, announced Wednesday at a called business meeting.

The building to be deeded by an unannounced Craighead client, will be put in order for occupancy soon, he said, and will afford a place where blind persons of both races may feel free to come at any time.

A delegation of persons from the association's new branch, were present at the meeting and pledged co-operation in carrying on the work.

J. P. McGrath, white, will head a committee to present a bill before the legislature asking social security funds for training of the blind in Atlanta and Georgia.



Education-1937

Georgia

## Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution  
February 21, 1937

### MILLION-DOLLAR HOME FOR NEGROES PLANNED

Site on Jonesboro Highway  
Purchased; Aid To Be Asked of Assembly.

Three hundred and eleven acres of land, facing the Jonesboro and McDonough highways, less than five miles from the city, have just been purchased for \$45,000 for the establishment of the Aged and Orphans' Industrial Home of America, to be operated for the benefit of the negro race.

The property was bought from T. R. Sawtell, the deal being handled through the office of John J. Thompson Company, realtors, J. M. Richardson aiding in the negotiations. The tract of land lies south of Clark University, and touches highways on the east and western sides. On it are now located eleven tenant houses, a dairy, barns and other buildings, with more than 150 acres in a high state of cultivation.

The Aged and Orphans' Industrial Home of America is chartered under the laws of Georgia. The charter was issued in June, 1932, and since that time Joseph Buryan Johnson, an outstanding negro minister of the south, has been working for the ultimate development of his plans. He is president of the organization, with offices in Atlanta in the Herndon building, on Auburn avenue.

It is declared that when the industrial home is finally completed, with its dormitories, schools, industries, vocational training and general agricultural activities, it will represent an investment of more than a million dollars. Financial aid, it is understood, is coming from many of the leading white citizens of both the south and north and definite aid has been promised from the Carnegie and Rockefeller foundations. It is the purpose of the founder to ask the present legislature to give financial aid and to exercise a general supervisory control over the institution. A bill is now being drawn, asking for \$100,000, to be presented to the house and senate.

A meeting to select directors and other officers from among those interested is to be held in Atlanta in May. Both white and colored American citizens will constitute its general board of management.

The home, according to the founder, is to be conducted along non-sectarian lines. A few years ago Johnson established an industrial home of similar character in Arkansas, and it is said it has been a splendid success. The Atlanta home will be self-

sustaining, says its founder, once it is well established.

Outlining the purposes of the home, its founder says: "Our object is to establish an industrial and domestic training school, teaching inmates the principles of American ideals, making of them better and more useful citizens. To establish free hospitals and clinics for dependent citizens living on plantations and in rural districts of the state. To prevent the increase of crime in youth by training and placing him in gainful occupation, thus eliminating him from poverty."



Education-1937

Louisiana

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

## LOUISIANA BAPTISTS TO HOLD BIG "FREEDOM SERVICE" ON JANUARY 1ST

New Orleans, Dec. 31 (ANP)—

Rev. C. H. Hendricks, President of the First District Baptist association, comprising the parishes of Orleans, Plaquemine, Jefferson and St. Bernard, with an affiliation of 85 churches, announces that plans have been completed for the observance of a month Freedom Service program at the Widows Faith home New Year's Day.

The Old Folks home is an institution fostered by the association for the care of the old and indigent members of the Negro group. Each church in the district has organized sunshine groups, and will bring up its gifts on New Year's Day. There will be a unique program lasting one hour from 4:30 to 5:30 p. m., where the simple history of freedom will be told in story and song. The singing will be under the auspices of the joint choirs of the city. The principal address will be given by Mrs. Sallie C. Wade, President of the Women's State Missionary convention.



Education - 1937

North Carolina.

## Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Shelby, N. C. Star  
September 15, 1937

### Negro Children State Problem

RALEIGH, Sept. 15.—(AP)—W. C. Ezell, director of institutions and corrections for the welfare board, issued a statement today saying the problem of caring for feeble-minded negro children has reached an acute stage in the state.

A building erected at the Goldsboro state hospital to house 100 feeble minded negro children has proved inadequate, Ezell said, with 185 children already accepted and 50 more awaiting diagnosis.

Ezell, quoting Dr. W. C. Linville, superintendent of the Goldsboro hospital, said some county officials seemed to think the institution has unlimited space.

"There is considerable insistence on the part of local persons that the state hospital accept very low (purely custodial) types of children" Ezell said. "They have accepted a few such cases in the past but are refusing all such applications in the future. The type he might accept is the higher grade feeble-minded, who are behavior problems because of mental deficiency."

Ezell said the state badly needed additional facilities for care of feeble-minded adults and children of both races. An institution for delinquent negro girls and more facilities for delinquent negro boys.



## Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions

Raleigh, N. C. Observer  
February 7, 1937Orphanage Is Great Memorial  
To Former Negro Congressman

When Plummer Cheatham Died, Few Remembered His Political Career; Certain Chapter In History Of Old Second Congressional District Had Much Happier Ending Than Had Been Anticipated

By KATE FLEMING BRUMMITT

"Over there is where the Negro Congressman, Plummer Cheatham, used to live," said the man, pointing with his buggy-whip to a two-story frame house. The little girl riding by his side was quiet for a moment as they jogged down the Vance County road.

Then, "What is a Congressman, father?" she asked. The man explained. The child grew still again, then thought aloud, "I don't see how a Negro man could be a Congressman."

That remark made back in the 90's was an expression of what many wiser people had felt, but had been mistaken. A certain chapter in the history of the old Second North Carolina Congressional district had an ending much happier than was ever expected. And for four years a certain Negro Congressman, Henry Plummer Cheatham, represented the district quietly and with dignity. But when he died just a year ago few remembered that he had ever been to Congress. That fact had become unimportant for the man known to the President, for Mc- had built for himself a permanent, living, memorial—the Colored Orphanage at Oxford.

Born in Granville County in 1857, Upon retiring to his home in Henry Plummer Cheatham attended Littleton about 1900, Cheatham public and private schools till he might have been full of "capital entered Shaw University in Raleigh" as one old gentleman expressed from which he was graduated with it. He might have been an A. B. degree in 1882. Settling in Henderson, he taught school till he was elected register of deeds of Vance County in 1885. But his Republican friends, seeing in him a vote getter, brought him out as a candidate for a seat in the 51st United States Congress. His opponent, a young Democrat, F. M. Simmons, was seeking reelection from Craven County, then also a part of the second district.

The News and Observer of August 12, 1888 said:

"Hon. F. M. Simmons was nominated by acclamation (in conven-

tion) for reelection to Congress by the Democrats of the second dis-

trict."

And the same paper quoted as follows from the New Bern Journal: "No member of Congress has ever been more diligent, prudent, and considerate of all his constituents, without regard to party, color, or previous condition than Hon. F. M. Simmons."

But Plummer Cheatham defeated with a majority of over 600 votes the man who in 1900 led the campaign which disfranchised the Negroes and has prevented the election of another Negro to any State or Federal office in North Carolina.

Two years later Congressman Cheatham defeated the Democratic candidate Mewborne and was returned to a seat in the 52nd Congress. The record of the Congressman from Vance County was not to have been outstanding. Neither was there anything to indicate that his conduct was ever undignified or objectionable. He was sensible and inconspicuous, but not so inconspicuous, however, as to be unimportant for the man known to the President, for McKinley appointed him to be recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia for a term of four years.

Upon retiring to his home in Littleton about 1900, Cheatham might have been full of "capital" as one old gentleman expressed it. He might have been an A. B. degree in 1882. Settling in Henderson, he taught school till he was elected register of deeds of Vance County in 1885. But his Republican friends, seeing in him a vote getter, brought him out as a candidate for a seat in the 51st United States Congress. His opponent, a young Democrat, F. M. Simmons, was seeking reelection from Craven County, then also a part of the second district.

Augustus Shepherd, also of Henderson, called a meeting of some of the leaders of their race and laid before them a plan for an orphanage. The plans were adopted, a board of

directors appointed, and the establishment of an orphanage became a settled matter. After encountering many difficulties and exhausting apparently all available means, in 1885 the directors bought a farm one and a half miles south of Oxford. They paid down half of the purchase price, \$1,565, and had not one penny left. On the land there was a three-room house but there was no furniture, no money for the support of the children, and no money for salaries for workers.

Not daunted, the directors prayed earnestly for help and guidance. Soon a Negro woman came forward and offered the use of her furniture and her services as matron of the institution without pay. In telling of the early days of the orphanage the records say:

"So in January 1887 the little ship launched on the ocean of faith and for three years every need of the family, which was extended to 18 persons, was met in direct answer to prayer, the Board being in no way responsible for their support, the money they collected going to pay off the debt of the property."

Support came from churches, from the Negro Masons, from what the children could earn tending the six acres under cultivation, and from washing and ironing done by the matron herself. Individuals both white and Negro helped. For almost a year the family of Reverend M. C. Ransom, one of the directors, gave the superintendent his board and laundry without charge. One Negro friend gave the children his cow, another donated his horse.

And so through the years, Plummer Cheatham, teaching, holding political office, or living quietly at home, was helping and watching with love and pride the struggling little institution. There was a succession of superintendents till 1907. Then Cheatham was called upon to take charge of the place which was no longer "the little ship" that had been launched. The farm had grown to almost 200 acres. A barn had

been converted into a school-room. There was a dining-hall and kitchen, there were stables, barns, cows, horses, machinery, 225 fruit trees, and a nine-room house for the superintendent. Business men said they saw no reason why Plummer Cheatham should give up his own home and work and go to the orphanage. But there was a reason and he went.

From the day of taking office the new superintendent made the matter of better housing for the children his immediate concern. The dormitories were crowded fire-traps. But the man, with a passion for homeless children, could not turn one away. One day he and Benjamin W. Parham were walking through the boys' dormitory.

"Look here, Cheatham," said Parham, "you have 70 boys sleeping in here. I grant you the beds are clean but they are so close together that I can't walk between them. Don't you know somebody from Raleigh is coming here and come down on you like a ton of bricks, if you crowd so?"

Cheatham looked downcast. "I know it, Mr. Parham, I know it," he said. "But if those children who sleep in this room were not here they would be sleeping under straw-stacks and in rain barrels."

And to remedy this situation the superintendent did not stop with being downcast. He went to work cutting trees, sawing lumber, and making brick there on the orphanage farm. He even went further and laid a brick foundation for a large dormitory for the boys. When one of his advisers asked why he did that with not a cent in sight for building purposes he replied with characteristic optimism, "When the state does give me the money I can go right ahead. The building will go right up."

His next concern was to increase the farm lands. Gradually acres were added, were plowed deep with tractors, were built up by cover crops of soja beans, peas, and annual clover.

For 28 years Cheatham worked unceasingly for the good of the little orphans. His life and the institution were one and the same. Leaders of his community and of the State came to value him for what he was: a business man in whom were combined the courtly grace and dignity of the old-time Southern gentleman with the modesty he felt becoming to one of his race. Old political achievements seemed but faint mem-

ories to him. If the name of Mark Hanna, William McKinley or some such person were mentioned he would probably say, "Yes, I knew him quite well, but to get back to the subject of the orphanage . . ." In paying tribute recently to Plummer Cheatham, Judge B. K. Lassiter said, "He was a most versatile man, a diplomat. He knew how to make everyone comfortable and how to meet every situation."

So when the old superintendent died last November the whole community around doubted if there were anyone who could carry on in the way in which he had. But the old man was farsighted and as his health failed, he induced his son, Charles E. Cheatham, to come help him in his work.

The son, having held one position in a New York business house for 20 years, felt no desire to live in Oxford. But realizing that his father's work meant much to both white and Negroes of North Carolina he agreed to become the new superintendent.

Charles Cheatham finds no such conditions confronting him as did his father. Plummer Cheatham left an organization that runs like clock-work. All the dormitories are brick and fire-proof, as are most of the other buildings. There are now a chapel and dining hall, the Angier B. Duke Memorial School Building, a dormitory for small boys and girls, girl's dormitory, boy's dormitory, office building, laundry, and others.

The farm consists of around 450 acres, 250 of which are in pasture, 100 in woodland pasture, and 80 in cultivation. The last report shows that the yield of the Orphanage farm for the year was \$3,834.70. The crops raised are corn, oats, hay, lespedeza, meadow grass, and food-stuffs. There is no so-called "money crop" which in Granville County usually means tobacco. The farm produced 200 bushels of tomatoes, 75 bushels of lima beans, 700 bushels of sweet potatoes, and other vegetables in proportion. The children get a balanced diet with plenty of milk. Last year they drank 24,334 gallons of milk given by state-inspected cattle, milked in sanitary barns, and cooled in electric refrigerators.

In the dormitories there are tubs and shower baths used regularly twice a week by all. The children have clean day clothes twice a week and clean night clothes once. All



beds get clean sheets on Saturdays. To make the children keep clean, a tooth-brush and a comb apiece is given to each child. "To make the children keep clean, a tooth-brush and a comb apiece is given to each child," said one of the matrons who is still trying. Every child has a place for his own belongings and is expected to keep them there. All who are large enough have special duties and only one child was considered too young to go to school or kindergarten last year. They have supervised study and systematic instruction.

In matter of health the orphanage children have unexcelled attention. The State sends them a dentist periodically and Dr. Nelson Thomas, a leading Oxford physician and Dr. E. E. Toney, Negro physician and chairman of the board of directors, practice preventive medicine among them constantly. Upon admittance to the orphanage all are vaccinated for smallpox, for typhoid fever, given a Schick test and a Wasserman. If bad tonsils and adenoids are found they are removed. During last winter the children did not have a case of flu or of infantile paralysis, though both were in their immediate neighborhood.

At regular intervals now all are given a tuberculin test. Of the 216 examined only one has had an active case and he is at Sanatorium. The average gain a child last year was seven pounds and all gained but the one little tubercular fellow who lost.

When asked about the number of children being cared for Superintendent Cheatham said: "We have 192 enrolled, a capacity of 200, and sleeping quarters for 250." He explained that there would have to be more money and more matrons to care for 250, and that the State Board of Health considers 200 capacity wrong. "The Duke Foundation says, 'Do with the natural savagery of youth, much for a few children rather than a little for many,'" he added.

perintendent of the white Oxford Orphanage, helps the Negro institution with any surplus fruit, old clothes, or what he may have. The Negro Masons help some. The State Legislature makes its regular appropriation to the place. Mrs. W. T. Bost looks after it through the Department of Welfare, Mrs. B. N. Duke in her will has just left it \$10,000, and the Duke Foundation makes contributions. So—

"Whose place is this, anyhow?" Superintendent Cheatham was asked. "I was expecting that," he answered. "It is the usual question. We belong to all and work with all. We use the money and the guidance from both the Duke Foundation and the State of North Carolina. Both are welcome and both are needed."

He explained further the school building with its modern equipment was the gift of Benjamin M. Duke in memory of his son, but the State supports it and supplies a principal and eight teachers. C. G. Crede, superintendent of the Oxford schools, is superintendent of that orphanage school attend there, too. When the pupils are ready to enter the eighth grade they go by school bus to "Mary Potter," the city Negro high school. Three dormitories are being used. "Mother" Cornick, a trained worker, cares for 28 little children in the Duke Memorial Building. Herman Hodge, an ex-welfare worker, but once an orphanage boy himself, is coach, teacher, and friend to the 75 older boys. Martha Wynne, matron in the girls' dormitory, has been almost a mother to hundreds of girls in the 28 years of her service. She thinks much of her work. "We don't let any child go home to visit," she said, "because many of the homes are such as to make children worse."

"The background of many is so bad," she continued, "that we have to tear down the old foundation. You've seen an old tub that leaks? You pour water in, pour water in, and pour water in, till at last it may hold water and then again it may never hold any. Well, our work is like that here. We try to teach the children to tell the truth. We work to make them honest. We try to teach them to prize virtue and not to stoop to low things. Sometimes we succeed and sometimes we don't. If we make good citizens I am happy, for my life's work has not been in vain."

Because the orphanage is the only one of its kind in North Carolina children with all types of background must be admitted. At present six are there who are mentally wrong. Of course, other children make fun of them. That condition will soon be relieved, however, for North Carolina is making a difference between the dependent and the deficient Negro child and is building a place for the deficient in connection with the Hospital for the Insane in Goldsboro.

There are 12 children at the Negro orphanage who have criminal family records behind them. Before admittance they probably experienced want, neglect, excitement, and the wrong attitude toward society. Four from one family are there because their mother and father both are in the penitentiary. Mamie Ruth, the 10-year-old girl in that family, is becoming an expert little washer and ironer.

Nathan and John Jr., "both nice little fellows," are seemingly being made into desirable citizens while their mother spends her life in prison and their father serves a sentence of from 20 to 30 years. A letter from their father's former employer says of them:

"They have had a horrible life, no care and never the proper food and sleep. We hope the influence there will bring them out and save them."

But there is a third and more serious sociological problem than either of those. Bettie Jean is three. Her skin is the color of strong coffee with cream and her wistful eyes are brown velvet. A matron was heard to say, "Her mother is as fair as driven snow." But Bettie Jean was decreed to be a Negro and was taken from the county in which she was born and brought to Oxford.

When asked, "Whose girl are you?" she answered, "Mother Cornick's." But she won't be long for a good Negro family is begging to adopt her and the State Welfare Department advises that illegitimate children be given homes and families as soon as possible to avoid the future heartbreaks.

Not all those problems are evident to the casual visitor and certainly not to the children themselves. There are many bright spots and the equipment. They have a great celebration at Thanksgiving when they eat the chickens and turkeys they have helped to raise. At Christmas they have toys and good things to eat. They look forward from year to year to the celebration in the summer that they call "Anniversary Day." They enjoy their music, having a glee club and choir that go out to public gatherings to sing. "Pete's" quartet "is one of the shows of the place. Pete, a four year old keeps time and directs his quartet of little boys eight and nine. They sing spirituals naturally, remarkably. But they don't call it singing. When they have played till tired they say, "Let's harmonize."

No student ever leaves the institution without enough training of some kind to make him self-supporting. Many have been placed in service back in their home counties and are making valuable servants. Several of the graduates are trained nurses. Some are teachers. Several have returned to the Orphanage as matrons. In 1935 an orphanage girl was graduated from high school, having led her class at Mary Potter through all four years. All things have more advantages than the average Negro child in the town nearby.

The simple place planned to give food, clothes, and shelter to needy little Negroes has grown beyond these dreams of the young man, Henry Plummer Cheatham. Today it may also be called a sort of social hospital, treating mal-adjusted little personalities till they can be returned in safety to society. Has any North Carolina Congressman ever built for himself a more valuable memorial, or made a more important contribution to the State?

Shelby, N. C. Star  
August 30, 1937

## Cleveland Negro Head Of Oxford Colored Orphanage

The story of a Cleveland county negro boy, now a man and head of the Colored Orphanage of North Carolina at Oxford, is the story, to a large extent, of a far-sighted father who helped the boy lay his plans for success and who saw his plans work out.

T. K. Borders, 37, is in charge of the orphanage in which there are 154 colored children. His father, J. W. Borders, teacher in the Washington colored school and farmer, came in the Star office Saturday with an advertisement wanting two colored orphan children for this orphanage.

"This orphanage," he explained, "doesn't have any children from this county and I want it to have some. I think two would be better than one because one might get lonesome."

T. K. Borders, with a bachelor and a master degree from the University of Michigan, taught school in Shelby several years ago. He is credited, to a large extent, with systemizing Cleveland high school, Shelby's colored school. From here he went to Johnson City, Tenn. From there he went to the orphanage as superintendent, one of the most responsible positions for a negro in the state.

His father says the idea of going to Michigan came while the family was living in Chicago, where they moved during the boom war period. The boy finished high school there and it was decided to send him to Howard university at Washington. White friends suggested, however, that he go to Michigan where a number of his classmates had gone so their friendship could be continued and so he went to Michigan.

Home, he taught here and then went to Tennessee. The superintendent of the colored orphanage was vacant and without his knowledge he was recommended for the position. The committee in charge of electing asked him to come to see them. When he got to Oxford he found his immediate superior and Johnson City had recommended him without his knowledge.

Suggestion was made to him by the committee that his record was entirely satisfactory but that they would like some recommendation from people in Cleveland county. "And that's where I came in," says his father. "I went to see some folks. Some of them knew T. K. and

some of them didn't, but they all signed, some of them saying they did it because they knew me and knew the boy would be all right. And that was about the proudest moment of my life."

The job is a real job. In addition to having general supervision of the 154 children in the orphanage, including education, he has a big farm to handle. He has, in addition to field crops, five acres of tomatoes, five of beans, five in sweet potatoes, three in sorghum cane and, to the delight of the children, three acres of watermelons.

He has, too, his father relates proudly, a brand new automobile furnished by the state, purchased immediately after he took office February 1, and is getting along fine.

"I tried to raise him right," he says, "and the only bad habit he has I know of is he smokes. He knows what he is doing and he does it. But I went down to see him and I'm a farmer as well as a school teacher. I looked over the farm and found right in the middle of one of the best fields a ditch all grown up in honeysuckle. I know he had been busy and hadn't had time to look after that patch of land so I told him about it and pointed it out to him and he got it cleared up, too."

The orphanage receives maintenance funds from the state and from the Duke Foundation. Gifts from individuals are used for permanent improvements and for special expenses. J. W. Medford, vice president of the Oxford National bank, is treasurer.

Needs of the institution now, as listed in a booklet, are \$16,000 to complete land purchase and to put the institution on a cash basis, a good dairy herd with a production of 60 gallons of milk daily (present milk supply is 40 gallons); tractor, furniture for boys' and girls' buildings, a truck, musical instruments for a 25-piece band, a bigger kitchen range, (154 children eat a lot and a big stove is needed) laundry equipment as well as equipment for an industrial school, and a furnace for the girls' building.

From which it may be seen that Borders has his hands full for the next few years.



Education-1937

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

# GOVERNOR MARLAND SEPARATES THREE STATE INSTITUTIONS AT TAFT; ALL-NEGRO BOARD NAMED

## Dr. Nelson Chief Physician For Insane

Adopting a policy of complete separation of the hospital for the Negro insane from the D. B. & O. institute, and Girls Training school, and naming a board of regents composed of six prominent citizens of the state, Governor E. W. Marland, after a four-hour conference in the state capitol building Thursday expressed the hope that the controversy that has raged around the three state institutions would cease.

The conference which was held in the blue room of the capitol, was participated in by the following state officials: Governor Marland, the three members of the State Board of Affairs, Mrs. Mable Bassett, commissioner of charities, and R. R. Owens, state budget officer.

Members of the committee who reported to Governor Marland and made recommendations regarding the future administration at Taft were: Chairman J. W. Sanford, C. S. Roberts, Tulsa; C. E. Robertson Muskogee; J. J. Simmons, Muskogee; Dr. W. H. Williamston, Idabel; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City.

Immediately the report of the committee, Governor Marland stated that he would name a board of regents to head the institutions. Those named to the board were Roscoe Dunjee, chairman; Mrs. M. J. Brockway, Oklahoma City; C. S. Roberts, Tulsa; J. J. Simmons, Muskogee; Cecil E. Robertson, Muskogee, and Dr. H. W. Williamston, Idabel.

The regents immediately went into a conference in the blue room and later made announcement to the governor and the State Board of Affairs, the following appointments: superintendent, D. B. & O. institute, J. Bernard Smith, Muskogee; chief physician, State Hospital for Negro Insane, Dr. J. D. Nelson, Oklahoma City; manager of interlocking departments, Herbert C. McCormick; secretary to the Board of Regents, Dr. A. P. Bethel, Oklahoma City.

A formal letter was immediately

drafted to the Board of Affairs naming the new appointees and fixing the salaries of each of the new heads. The new officials will take their places at Taft Oct. 15.

Dr. J. D. Nelson, new chief physician, has been distinguished service in public office. He was for many years chief physician at the Tubercular Hospital, Boley. He was later president of the First National Bank, Boley, and before coming to Oklahoma City was in charge of the tubercular ward at the Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee Ala. He is at present school physician, Oklahoma City.

J. Bernard Smith is an attorney at Muskogee, Okla., where he has been in a law partnership with R. Emmett Stewart of that city. Major H. C. McCormick is the former superintendent of the three institutions. Dr. A. P. Bethel is a druggist in Oklahoma City, where he has resided for the past 25 years.

## Semi-Peonage

We may talk about peonage down in Arkansas, Mississippi and Georgia, but if those reading the testimony we have published during the past two weeks regarding the farming out of Negro girls from the state institutions at Taft into many undesirable white homes of this and other states, can catch the real picture and the facts as they are, they will realize that peonage has fastened its slimy, cruel fingers upon the helpless inmates of the Taft institutions.

In another issue we shall print the names of girls who have slipped away from white homes where they were placed, wending their way back to the orphan home in whatever way possible to tell stories of mistreatment under intolerable conditions in homes where they were supposed to get \$2 per week.

Stories of girls who ran away from enforced labor, under contracts signed by authorities at the institution would do credit to Uncle Tom's Cabin. All this is happening in 1937 in the State of Oklahoma right under our noses. The Black Dispatch is rooting into a situation which shows that these little helpless orphans are being more openly exposed to ruin and demoralization than they could be in any alley in America.

Once or twice each month the Black Dispatch receives letters coming from Negro homes in the state asking the methods and means by which Negro children may be adopted. In spite of this great demand, no definite program has ever been worked out to contact such people with the orphanage at Taft. Instead, a system has been built that sends these girls out to work for a pittance, and without any special preparation, to work in white homes.

Sometime ago a white woman in Oklahoma City phoned this writer almost daily for a week, asking that she be given assistance in locating a Negro girl placed in her custody to work by the authorities at the D. B. & O. institute. The slave had run away from her mistress. We didn't help, and we upbraided H. R. Marshbanks regarding such a situation before we were ever considered as a regent position at Taft.

Diseased and half naked, these orphans have become the helpless pawns of an intolerable semi-peonage system. This must be stopped and if it cannot be altered during the administration of Governor Marland, it must be made an issue in the next gubernatorial race.

We say the children are diseased because of the testimony of the registered nurse at the Taft institutions who stated to the investigating committee that 16 of the Training School girls and 91 of the orphans were suffering from syphilis. We have the statement of another person in authority that many of the older boys are suffering from gonorrhoea.

When we were at the institution in September scores of children were barefoot and there were no shoes in the store rooms to supply them. We understand that this condition in a large measure still exists. We wonder what condition the people of this state would expect to find these

children, that could be more distressing than the exposed this study of conditions? This is not to say that Mrs. Bassett has arbitrarily shoved the regent board aside, but it

We say openly here and now that we resigned from the board of regents of the Taft institutions when we discovered that we were not able to correct any of the actual conditions existing. For instance, who should ask these conditions. We were advised that we could not fire for resignations from among the personnel of the employees, Marshbanks, McCormick and others who in our judgment the superintendent, the board of regents, or Mrs. Bassett? are responsible for conditions found there.

The Negroes of this state will wait with bated breath at Taft that should be fully exposed to the public and for the conclusions reached by Mrs. Mable Bassett, in connection with this investigation. Already the resignation full responsibility in listening to the charges made by the one of the matrons has been asked for, and this party girls in the Training School against two of the officials at has left the Taft campus in the still hours of the night. The board of regents should assume full responsibility for determining the condition of Willie Mae Jefferson people of this state are entitled to know why this woman's ability for determining the condition of Willie Mae Jefferson was asked to resign. We are told that the girls in one of the dormitories made serious charges against this matron, hear Willie Mae Jefferson's story fall from her own lips. What was the nature of those charges.

Mrs. Bassett stated she was not ready to talk last week. Will this state official have information to offer this week? It is right here that we think the board of regents should step in. Should Mrs. Bassett make this investigation alone or should she sit in with the board of regents and make



Education - 1937

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Oklahoma

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This study of conditions at Taft has arbitrarily shoved the regent board aside, but it is to make inquiry as to whether the newly created board should not have joint responsibility in determining the actual condition existing. For instance, who should ask for resignations from among the personnel of the employees, the superintendent, the board of regents, or Mrs. Bassett? The Black Dispatch feels that it is uncovering a situation at Taft that should be fully exposed to the public and we insist here and now that the board of regents assume full responsibility in listening to the charges made by the girls in the Training School against two of the officials at Taft. The board of regents should assume full responsibility for determining the condition of Willie Mae Jefferson. The board, including the woman member, should hear Willie Mae Jefferson's story fall from her own lips.

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# Education - 1937

## Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal  
March 31, 1937

### COUNTY HOME'S PLAN OUTLINED

#### Segregation of Negroes and Whites Arranged

Provision for segregating the white and negro races has been made in the new county home which is now near completion, officials in charge of construction said yesterday in connection with a published statement criticizing the plan of the new home for the aged.

#### BILL INTRODUCED

Columbia, March 31 (AP).—Representative Littlejohn introduced a bill in the house of representatives today to require the Spartanburg county board of control to provide separate living quarters for negro and white residents of the new county home. The home has quarters for whites in one wing and negroes in the other.

A. J. Caldwell, director of WPA projects in Spartanburg county, pointed out that in the new home, whites will be housed in the main portion of the building, while negroes will be cared for in a wing separated from the whites by two dining halls—one for each race.

The county home is being built as a WPA project.

#### Separate Plant Talked

Mr. Caldwell added that he understood efforts had been on foot for some time to sponsor legislation to secure funds for the erection of separate buildings for the two races and that the published statement yesterday probably was a result of such efforts.

The statement was issued by Representative Bruce Littlejohn in connection with the adoption by the house of representatives in Columbia yesterday of a bill to provide that the two races be put under separate roofs.

Representative Littlejohn sponsored the bill, which was referred to the delegation on third reading on motion of Representative Charles C. Moore.

#### Work to Proceed

Meanwhile, work on the new home is expected to proceed as usual, Mr. Caldwell said.

About 30 days will be required to complete the building, while about 30 additional days will be

needed to prepare it for use by the county's aged needy, officials have estimated. The structure will be ready for occupancy in about two months, it was said.

The work of plastering at the home is practically completed and work on flooring has been started, Mr. Caldwell stated. Part of the electrical and plumbing fixtures already have been installed and the task of completing the heating arrangements is also well under way. Radiators will be installed as soon as the work of flooring has been well started.

#### New Home

The new county home is located on a well-elevated site near the group of old frame buildings which comprises the plant of the old county home for the destitute. The new site is at the junction of the old county home road and the Gowansville road, near the county T. B. hospital.

The structure is a one-story affair, with the exception of the two-story superintendent's quarters, located near the front center of the building.

The wing planned for the occupancy of negro inmates is at the south end of the building and a broad veranda for the wing faces in that direction.

The two dining halls and the kitchen separate this wing from the quarters planned for whites. Verandas for the white quarters face towards the east and also toward the north.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald

March 31, 1937

### Provision Is Made for Segregation of Whites, Negroes in County Home

#### After Criticism Is Voiced, Caldwell Explains Plan of Institution

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Spartanburg, S. C. Herald  
October 28, 1937

### PUBLIC TO VIEW \$85,000 COUNTY HOME THIS P. M.

"Open house" will be observed from 2 o'clock this afternoon until 9 o'clock tonight at the new \$85,000 plant of the Spartanburg county home, according to Capt. R. H. Hill, superintendent. Visitors have been invited to inspect the home during those hours.

The new home, located two and one-half miles from the city at the intersection of the New Cut and Fairforest highways, was completed recently as a county-sponsored WPA project.

The plant consists of two modern structures, one of which will house negro inmates. The building will house white inmates and also contains superintendent's quarters.

The 70 inmates of the home will be moved into their new quarters tomorrow morning, according to Captain Hill.

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Spartanburg, S. C. Herald  
May 12, 1937

### WORK BEGUN ON HOME ADDITION

#### About 60 Days Needed for Completion of New Negro Building

Work has been started and is progressing at a rapid rate on the foundation of the negro building of the new county home plant, it was learned yesterday from R. H. Ashmore, clerk of the county board, and L. D. Proffit, architect who planned the building.

About 40 men are engaged in work on the one-story structure, which will house the county's needy and aged negroes. Work on the building, a county-WPA project, is expected to be completed in about 60 days.

Funds for the construction of the addition were provided recently when the general assembly ratified an act of the Spartanburg county delegation appropriating \$5,000 for the building of the structure.

#### Action Follows Protests

The action of the delegation followed protests from citizens of the county from white inmates of the county home at original plans for the new county home, which made no provisions for the segregation of the two races, with whites and negroes living under the same roof.

Plans for the new addition call for a one-story structure 84 feet in length and 45 feet in width. Inmates will be cared for in two large wards and five smaller bedrooms. A living and dining room also are provided.

Plans for a kitchen were not included in the addition, as all meals will be cooked in the kitchen of the main building. The new addition will be located just to the rear of the new main building and the two structures will be connected by a covered passageway.



# INSTITUTIONS ASK MORE FUNDS

## Appropriation Increases of \$357,891 Sought for 1938-39

COLUMBIA, Nov. 4.—(AP)—Appropriation increases totaling \$357,891 were asked of the State Budget Commission today by the State Hospital, Colored College and School for Deaf and Blind.

The commission closed its second day of hearings on requests for funds for 1938-39. Hearings will be resumed Tuesday, but the schedule of appearances had not been arranged today.

The Hospital asked for \$1,244,132, compared with its present allowance of \$1,003,047; the colored college sought \$142,977 as against \$82,500 at present, and the deaf and blind school applied for \$146,189 as compared with the current appropriation of \$89,860.

Dr. C. Fred Williams, superintendent, asserted the hospital "is having to take care of about 250 more patients for the coming year. Our population is gradually increasing as the population of our state increases."

The request for maintenance, he said, was on a basis of 75 cents daily for each of the 4,091 patients—including clothing, transportation to and from the hospital and other items.

"I have no apologies to make in asking for 75 cents per day per patient," he said, "and I only wish I could ask for more."

He listed the patients as 1,029 white men, 1,150 white women, 979 negro men and 933 negro women.



Education-1937

Tennessee

## Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times  
January 19, 1937

### A PRINCIPLE AFFIRMED.

Dedication of the new Colored Orphans' Home Sunday afternoon was more than merely a dedication of a building. It was an affirmation of a splendid principle—the principle of a strong, kindly neighborhood extending a helping hand to a weaker brother.

better their standing in the community. They, as well as their white neighbors, must support this Orphans' Home, as they must support all undertakings intended for their welfare. By taking an active, even militant, interest in helping his own unfortunates to obtain better education, hospitalization and protection against the harmful influences of poverty, vice and crime, the Negro will find himself helping his whole

race.

Some forty parentless colored children lived in a cramped and drafty house on Blackford street, when last summer Mrs. Joseph W. Johnson, a trustee of the home and a tireless worker in the movement to obtain better quarters for the orphans, put the matter up to Mayor Bass and County Judge Cummings. The County Judge, with the backing of the County Court, made it possible for the County to turn over the commodious and substantial old hospital building on Holly street, and the Mayor, supported by the City Commission, through a \$9,800 bond issue, raised the funds necessary to put the building into tiptop shape as a comfortable and roomy orphanage.

Mrs. Johnson, Mayor Bass and Judge Cummings were given deserved praise for their efforts at the dedication ceremony Sunday afternoon. The real crux of the situation, however, was expressed by Dr. P. A. Stephens, colored physician, in accepting the home for the Colored Citizens' Welfare League, of which he is president. He said: "We feel honor-bound to fight shoulder to shoulder with our white friends in maintaining this home, and we accept the responsibility gladly."

That expression is in accord with a line of thought which Mrs. Johnson, who has well earned her unofficial title of "godmother" of the Colored Orphans' Home, has urged consistently. Chattanooga's Negro citizens, many of whom are striving, by seeking education and by taking an active part in civic affairs, to



# Education - 1937

## Reformatories.

Tennessee

Chattanooga, Tenn. News  
March 24, 1937

### Planning Body Names Negro School Faults

Group Cites 'Overcrowding,  
'Inadequate Medical Care.  
Recommends Reforms.

The State Training and Agricultural School for Colored Boys, near Pikeville, "functions primarily as a custodial or penal," rather than a correction institution, the State Planning Commission asserts in a sixty-eight-page report released Wednesday.

For this condition it blames the lack of adequate buildings, equipment, staff and appropriations.

As a remedy, it suggests multiple reforms, which form the basis for a "sound" program, but which are probably "too comprehensive to be considered for immediate action."

The report is the first of a series to be issued by the Planning Commission after an exhaustive personal survey of State institutions. Data for the present report was collected last Summer.

#### CITES "OVERCROWDING"

Its investigation of the colored boys' institution revealed "gross overcrowding," inadequate medical and dental care, lack of educational and recreational facilities, an underpaid and poorly trained staff, no vocational training, an ineffective parole system, unsanitary clothing, eating and sleeping conditions and unnecessary restrictive and disciplinary measures.

Aside from the dormitories, other buildings are necessary, the report states, and the six-year building program of the Commissioner of Institutions is approved. This provides, at an estimated cost of \$646,000, for construction and equipping a new dormitory, hospital, laundry, school building, trades building, employees' quarters and heating plant.

#### FINDS "REGIMENTATION"

The commission also found "pronounced" and "unnecessary regimentation" of the boys, who are forced to march in lines and are prohibited from speaking at meals. Also, they are allowed to send only one letter a month, and all outgoing and incoming mail is censored without any "objective basis."

The commission urges a considerable enlargement of the staff, with all appointments made on a merit basis. "The institution," it says, "should be staffed by competent trained colored people," in-

stead of the present white employees. Higher wages should be paid to all staff members and they should be given more vacations, the report states.

#### NEED DOCTOR, DENTIST

A doctor, the commission says, should visit the institution daily and a dentist at least once a week. At present physical examinations are delayed, medical care is inadequate and dental treatment is mostly by the "extraction" method.

A competent case worker should be employed to determine the case history of the inmates and to frame an individual program for them as a substitute for the present "mass approach."



Education - 1937

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

# RACE RELATIONS ESSAY GETS SOUTH AFRICAN FIRST PRIZE

## Negro Janitor At Alabama Is Adept Chemist

By ROBERT COLLINS

UNIVERSITY, ALA., Nov. 13.—A

janitor for 25 years in the school

(formerly department) of Chemistry

at the University of Alabama, Sam

May, negro, has become so efficient

in identifying chemicals that pro-

fessors and students aver "he just

doesn't miss."

Attributing his chemistry educa-

tion to the fact that he has been

around chemistry laboratories since

1912, Sam admits he is "pretty good

at tastin' 'em, smellin' 'em and identi-

fying 'em."

Not only is he good at naming

chemicals, but he also knows every

solution and every formula in the

qualitative analysis book now used by

Alabama chemistry students.

In his climb to chemistry knowl-

edge, May has come to like quali-

tative analysis very much, but has

found he doesn't care for organic

chemistry "a-tall."

Commenting on Organic, Sam says,

"I don't like it much, but I stay

read up on it all right."

Besides his "janitoring" and work-

in the labs, he has found time to

"think out" a few inventions. Out-

standing among them is a hot water

heater for automobiles.

Although Sam is reluctant to talk

about it, the janitor-chemistry ex-

pert is now working on a process

which will perfect a method of mak-

ing cotton fibers from a certain kind

of plant.

25 Years As A

Janitor Makes

Him A Chemist

By United Press.

UNIVERSITY, Nov. 15.—Twenty-

five years as janitor of the Uni-

versity of Alabama's Chemistry

School has made a fair chemist out

of Sam May, Negro, and he freely

admits he is "pretty good at

tastin' 'em, smellin' 'em and identi-

fying 'em."

Students and professors say he

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Students and professors say he "just doesn't miss." The Negro not only can name chemicals, they say, but he also knows every solution and every formula in the qualitative analysis book now used by students.

May does not care "a-tall" for organic chemistry, but nevertheless finds time to "keep read up on it."

In his off hours he is something of an inventor and has perfected a hot water heater for automobiles. He now is at work on a process of making cotton fibers from certain kinds of plant.

August 11, 1937

MOOREHOUSE GRADUATE WINS

HIGH DEGRES IN FRANCE

A recent newspaper dispatch from Atlanta says, Waverly Nathaniel Rice, a graduate of Morehouse College, class of '35, was recently made docteur de

l'Universe by the University of Toulouse, in Toulouse, France. Dr. Rice

a native of Jacksonville, Fla., sailed for France in the fall of 1935, and

spent two years in study at the Uni-

versity where he received a teachers

diploma and the doctorat de l'Univer-

sité. During the coming year, Dr. Rice

will be a member of the faculty of A

T. College, at Greensboro, N. C.

Prof. A. Harold Blatt

Of Howard Uni. Elected

Sec'y of Chemical Group

New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Prof.

A. Harold Blatt, associate pro-

fessor of chemistry at Howard Uni-

versity, has been elected secretary of

ORGANIC SYNTHESIS, a group

composed of nationally known chem-

ists representing outstanding institu-

tions of the United States.

## Ph.D. In Speech



THOMAS E. POAG, 24, 37  
Director of the Columbus, Ohio,  
Civic Theatre Guild, who recently  
completed his doctoral require-  
ment for the degree of philosophy  
degree in speech at Ohio State  
university. Mr. Poag received his  
M. A. degree in Dramatics from  
Ohio State.

## Publication

WILBERFORCE, Ohio.—

Five Wilberforce university

seniors, William Sampson,

Terry Howard Brooks, Phil-

lips Buggs, Hondon Hor-

grove and Joseph Moore, are listed

in the "Who's Who in American

Colleges and Universities," a book

published annually by the Univer-

sity of Alabama.

This is the first year that Wil-

berforce students have been includ-

ed in the volume.

The following criterion served as

the basis for the election of the

men: character, scholastic achieve-

ment and participation in extra-

curricula activities.

Mr. Sampson is a student in the

college of liberal arts majoring in

biological sciences and an assistant

professor in the same department.

He is a member of the varsity de-

bate team, Y.M.C.A. cabinet, Mirror

staff, Forcean staff, dean of pled-

ges of Omega Psi Phi fraternity,

advance, R.O.T.C., and business

manager of the senior class.

Students in Many Activities

Mr. Buggs is a member of the

Royal Crescent club, Sphinx club of

Xi chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha fra-

ternity, Y.M.C.A., men's senate, Big

Brothers association, and is the art

editor to the Mirror, Forcean, and

Alumni Journal.

Mr. Horgrove is the editor of the

Forcean, master of the Sword and

Shield honorary fraternity, lieuten-

ant strategist, Delta chapter Kap-

pa Alpha Psi fraternity; member of

Big Brothers association, men's sen-

ate, Emery hall house council,

French club, Spanish club, Men's

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—An essay by Wycliffe Mlungis Tsotsi, B. A., an African native, won the first prize of \$1,500 in the Fifth International competition arranged by the New History society of New York.

Mr. Tsotsi's essay answered the question "How can youth develop cooperative and harmonious relations among the races of the earth?" and in it he explored the recent rise of racialism, which "while it contains all the evils of nationalism, has none of its redeeming features." Nationalism was, potentially, "the stepping-stone to internationalism."

Of particular interest were his suggestions for harmonising racial relations, points from which are given below:

### No Difference

1. We must convince public opinion that there is no inherent difference between the various classes of humanity. Noticeable differences are largely environmental, not biological. The world must learn to appreciate the similarities and not to exaggerate the dissimilarities of the humankind.

2. We must divorce the racial element from economics. Public opinion must be moulded to abhor any legislation which gives an economic bias to one racial group. The distribution of the products of industry must be delegated to an international cooperative organization, the watchword of which will be "Each according to his needs."

3. The principle of political equality for all races must be established. Citizenship must be determined not by color, but by education and ability.

### Reconstruction Necessary

4. A revolutionary reconstruction of the social relations between white and colored will be necessary. All social barriers must be nullified. Theories which preach racial purity merely on sentimental grounds must be exploded.

5. All forces which tend to perpetuate a racial psychology must be eliminated.

6. More use than heretofore might be made of the institutions with the principles of which racialism is at variance (religion, universities and colleges and inter-racial committees).

"Youth will have to be bold and venturesome," he declares, "not in war this time, but in the adventures of pacifying the world, which has an infinite store of fascinations and allurements."



1923, has been appointed head of one of the divisions of the highway engineering departments of the city of Cleveland

## Pickens' Work *As Forum Leader* *12-11-37* to Begin in April

NEW YORK—William Pickens, director of NAACP branches, will be *Callahan* a Government forum leader from April 15 to June 15, he recently made *known* following a telegraphed request for his services from Dr. J. W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

Dr. Studebaker had sought to acquire Mr. Pickens's services from January through June at a salary of \$330 a month, plus \$4 per diem maintenance and traveling expenses. The NAACP director conducted Government forums this year in West Virginia and Seattle. He will obtain a two-month leave of absence from the NAACP for his coming assignment.

In the first half of 1938, officials will send out groups of speakers on itineraries made by the Office of Education as a sort of traveling university faculty, to hold forum discussions on public questions. Each local forum will select its own speakers and leaders.

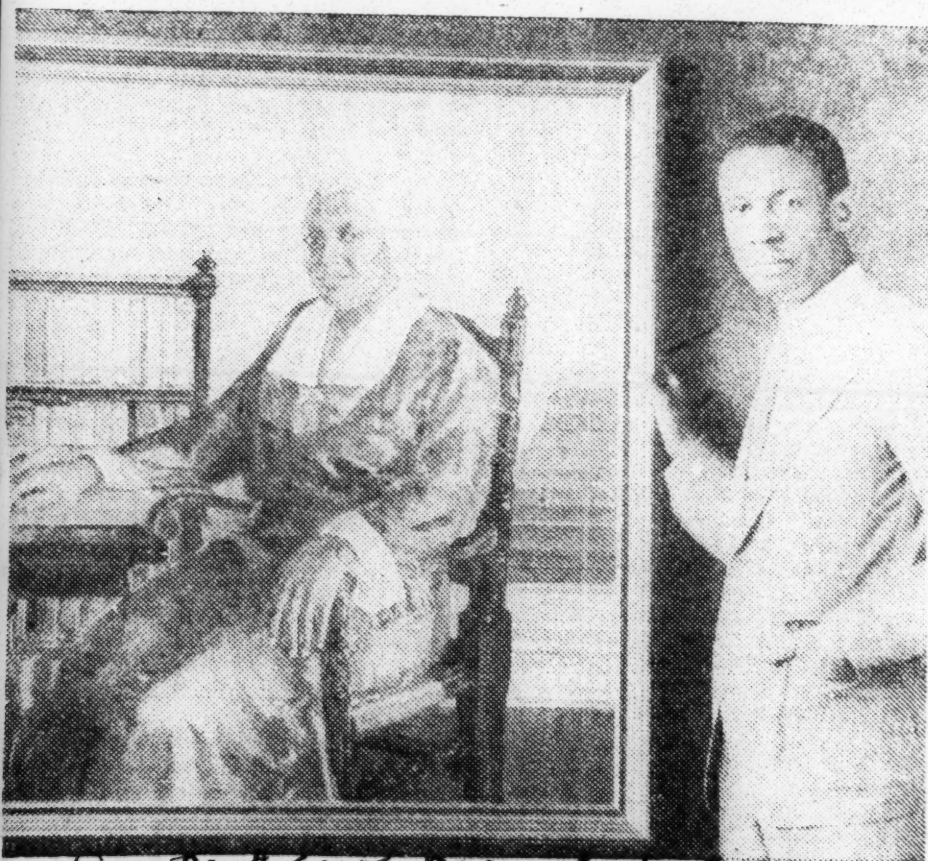
No other colored leader has been appointed it is reported.



## Education - 1937

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

### Zetas to Present Painting For Howard 'U' Dormitory



JAMES A. PORTER'S oil portrait of Julia Caldwell Frazier is to be presented on Sunday, June 6, by Alpha Chapter of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority to Howard University. It is to be hung in the women's dormitory, which has been named for the illustrious Mrs. Frazier, an alumna of the university.

The artist, Mr. Porter, is a member of the Howard University art department. His painting will be presented to Miss Lucy D. Slowe, dean of women, by Miss Pearl L. Walker, president of Alpha chapter.

Mrs. Frazier is one of two Negro women whose names have been given to buildings erected by the United States Government, the other one being Sojourner Truth.

### DARBY WINS PHI BETA KAPPA KEY

Los Angeles, Cal. — Alfred C. Darby, formerly of Boston, Mass., received his Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of California at Los Angeles on June 11. He was awarded the Phi Beta Kappa Key for outstanding scholarship during his four years' course at the University. Mr. Darby is the fourth colored student to be so honored by the University.

city; others who have received this award were Ralph Bunche, Bernard Jefferson and Jimmy Luvalle.

Mr. Darby majored in history and intends to continue his studies at Harvard University. He entered the University in the fall of 1933 and maintained an A rating all through the four years. He is a member of the National Social Science Honorary Society and the History Club of the University.

Mr. Darby is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred T. Darby, who came to Los Angeles from Boston several years ago. They are natives of Jamaica, B. W. I.

## ONLY RACE STUDENT FINISHES FROM ST. LOUIS SEMINARY AS PRESIDENT OF STUDENT BODY

John H. Painter

Given Honorary

Lincoln Degree

Two District Youths Are

Among 44 Graduates;

Both Cum Laude

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. —

Two Washington youths, Richard Tyson Baker and Philip Andrew Williams Harris, were among the 44 graduates to be awarded degrees at the annual commencement exercises here last Tuesday. Both were graduates cum laude.

The address of the class was by Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, of the Pennsylvania State Council of education.

The citations for honorary degrees follows:

#### Doctor of Divinity

Irving Windfield Underhill, Jr., missionary under the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. Board of Foreign Missions in the Cameroun, West Africa, a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary.

#### Doctor of Laws

William R. Valentine, principal of the New Jersey Manual Training School, Bordentown, N. J. A gift from the old dominion to the State of New Jersey. Graduate of Harvard University and master of arts in education from Columbia.

#### Master of Arts

John Henry Painter, author and journalist resident in Washington, D. C. Born in New Castle. A member of Lincoln's Old Guard, graduate of the class of 1883. For one year after graduation he went round the world as cabin boy in the United States Navy. He served as clerk in Denver, Colorado, Post Office, and editor of the Colorado Statesman. Thereafter

for many was clerk in the Internal Revenue Bureau, Washington, D. C. He wrote "Joining the Navy, or Abroad with Uncle Sam," a notable book showing so vividly the educational benefits of joining the Navy that the Navy Department ordered that it be placed in the libraries of the navy's ships. He is also the author of the "Fugitives of the Pearl," a story of slavery days, and he is a regular columnist of many papers and magazines.

The dean of the college announced the following honors and prizes:

The Class of 1900 Prize to Robert Lee Carter.

The Freshman-Sophomore Debate Prize to the sophomore team composed of Joseph F. Ferguson, Abraham L. Lanier, and Everett A. Hewlett.

The Kappa Alpha Psi Prize in Oratory to John W. Thomas, first, and Russell Tracy, second.

The Robert Fleming Labaree Memorial Prize in Social Science to Harvey Lee Murray.

The Bradley Prize to Robert Nathaniel Joyner.

The Theodore Milton Seldon Memorial Prize to Henry E. C. Everett.

The Class of 1915 awards the interest on one hundred dollars to Martin J. L. Pree.

The Thomas W. Conway Memorial Prize to Charles Andrew Ballard.

The Alfred Walker Memorial Prize to Robert Nathaniel Joyner.

The Annie Louise Finney Prize to Charles Andrew Ballard.

The Latin Department Prize for excellence in Latin to Paul Jackson, first; and to Reginald Williams, second.

The prizes in the Theological Seminary, announced by the dean of that department were:

The Lafie Reed Prize in Sacred Geography to Herbert W. Johns, first, and Alfred W. Kennedy, second.

The R. H. Nassau Prize to Idel W. E. Taylor.



## FORMER CHEYNEY DEAN GETS PH.D. Baltimore, Md.

CHEYNEY Pa.—V. V. Oak, former dean of the and teacher of social studies at Cheyney State Teachers' College, here, has just received the Ph.D. degree from Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

The subject of his 220-page thesis, in which he suggested a future commercial program in colored colleges, was "Evaluation of Commercial Curricula in Colored Colleges." In order to gather material for the term paper, he visited seventeen of the eighteen colleges offering standard courses in commercial education.

## Faburn DeFrantz Wins Chicago U. Scholarship

The first colored student in Indiana to win the Charles H. Smiley scholarship at the University of Chicago is Faburn E. DeFrantz, Jr., who was notified this week that a \$300 tuition scholarship had been given him. The award entitled him to full tuition for the academic year 1937-38 and came as a result of his high scholastic rating at Crispus Attucks High School.

Young DeFrantz, who was graduated Wednesday, won membership to the National Honor Society in his junior year and was president of the Attucks chapter. He was chosen by the grand chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi at the 1936 convention as the colored male student with the highest high school record in the United States, scholarship and general school service being the deciding factors. The medal was awarded at Honors Day exercises at Attucks last week.

DeFrantz will major in chemistry at the University of Chicago and will reside in the campus dormitory.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Faburn E. DeFrantz, his father being executive secretary of the Senate avenue Y.M.C.A. The award was made upon the personal recommendation of the late Paul E. Stetson, superintendent of public schools, who himself was a former



V. V. Oak

professor at the University of Chicago.

## MANY NEGROES EARN HIGHER DEGREES HERE

New York University  
Metropolitan Grads  
and Their Fields  
Made Known

Nearly every academic procession of New York's leading colleges and universities was dotted with men and women of color during the past few days as the annual commencement exercises took place and degrees were awarded.

Those exercises still to be held will also find Negroes among the graduates, but no complete list of those who are donning their caps and gowns can be assured, as metropolitan institutions pride themselves in the fact that they do not keep any record of their students according to their race and color.

Highest degree—doctor of philosophy—was awarded to a Negro by Columbia University, The Amsterdam News has found out. Numerous master's degrees, degrees in law, engineering and music were bestowed—and behind each degree a story of ambition, hard work, grit, drama, romance.

Leading the parade is Charles C. Hawkins, 2816 Eighth avenue, who received the doctor of philosophy degree in health education from New York University on Wednesday, to become one of the relatively few people to hold the degree in his field in the country.

### Morehouse Product.

Mr. Hawkins is a native of Atlanta and did his undergraduate work at Morehouse College, securing his master's degree from Springfield College, Springfield, Mass. He taught physical education at West Virginia State College from 1932 to 1935, and matriculated in the local institution in that year. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity and married.

### Once Crippled, Gets M.A.

Among those getting master's degrees from Columbia was Miss Vivian Joseph, a Brooklyn lassie, who did considerable of her work for her bachelor's degree from Brooklyn College in the hospital, and attended her undergraduate commencement on crutches last year.

Lewis S. Davidson, of the Bronx,

received the master's degree in educational sociology. Mr. Davidson is a graduate of Virginia Union University, and once taught at Selma University.

Other Columbia graduates included Miss Hortense C. Sanders, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paralee G. Sanders, Winthrop, Mass., master's in vocational guidance and personal management; Miss Irene R. Anderson, instructor at Florida A. and M. College, master's from Teachers' College; Miss Carmen Shepperd, bachelor of science degree in music education; Ulysses Chambres and Mrs. Cora G. Illidge, master's in music education.

### Get Music Degrees.

Also Mrs. Luetta Lipscombe Spenser, Bluefield, W. Va., master's in music education; Mrs. Allie M. Miller, Clifton Forge, Va., master's, education; Elson K. Williams, master's, history; Evelyn Woffard, Chickasha, Okla., master's, sociology; Aston C. Kitchens, master's, health and physical education; James C. Fredericks, master's, industrial arts, education.

New York University graduates included Margaret Welmon, B.S., education; Louis Delsarte, Rosalind Hest and Miss Elizabeth Zuell, all of Brooklyn, from the School of Education; and Miss Ethel Hoffman, St. Louis, who majored in music and received two degrees.

### Graduate in Brooklyn.

Over at the commencement exercises of St. John's University, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Miss Sara E. Jenkins, 351 West 114th street, received the bachelor of laws degree; James A. Flint, 143 Lefferts place, bachelor of business administration; Miss Elinor Jones, Brooklyn, pharmaceutical chemist, and Irving Miller, graduate pharmacist. The exercises were held in the Academy of Music. Jeremiah Mahoney, former judge of the Supreme Court, was the speaker.

Mrs. Dorothy Coleman Spaulding, 1706 Dean street, Brooklyn, received the degree of bachelor of laws at the thirty-fifth annual graduation of the Brooklyn Law School of St. Lawrence University, Wednesday, in the Albee Theater. Mrs. Spaulding, who is a social worker, was graduated from the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, and received a bachelor of arts degree at Hunter College in 1931.

Hope R. Stevens, 540 Manhattan avenue, received a master of laws degree. He earned the bachelor of laws degree last year. A native of the British West Indies, Mr. Stevens was graduated from the Excelsior High School in Nevis, B. W. I., and after emigrating to the United States attended the New York Evening High School and the Knights of Columbus School. He prepared for law at the College of the City of New York from 1930 to 1933.

### Honored at Rutgers.

Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., had in this year's graduating class Miss Burnell Whigham, who

was graduated with honors from the College of Pharmacy. Miss Whigham is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Whigham, 192 Amherst street, East Orange. During her sophomore year she was elected to Phi Beta Phi honorary biological society.

Friday of this week, at the commencement exercises of the Newark College of Engineering, in the Mutual Benefit Life Building, Wayman G. Mitchell, of Roselle, N. J., gets the bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the student chapter of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

This Saturday, in Hoboken, James S. Braxton, 51 Wegman parkway, Jersey City, will receive the degree of mechanical engineer from Stevens Institute of Technology. With an outstanding record behind him, Mr. Braxton won the Edgar B. Bacon scholarship when he graduated from the Lincoln High School. At Stevens he has qualified for the dean's honor list and is a member of the honorary scholasatic society of Tau Beta Pi.

## Gets Fourth Grant



DR. ABRAM L. HARRIS.

Professor of economics at Howard University and author of "The Negro Capitalist," who recently received his fourth grant from the Social Science Research Council to complete studies for the publication of his book, "Comparision of the Economic Ideas of Veblen and Marx."

The professor has been working on his book for about two years. He contemplates continuing his work during the summer season at his home here.

## Gets Ph.D.



CHARLES C. HAWKINS, who received the highest degree in course, doctor of philosophy, on Wednesday at the 181st convocation of New York University. Dr. Hawkins majored in health and physical education.



Education-1937

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

# High Honor Bestowed On Sociology Expert

Fisk Professor Given  
Executive Position  
by Society

1-16-37

The highest honor ever attained by a Negro in the field of sociology was presented last week. Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of the department of social sciences at Fisk University, when he was elected vice-president of the American Sociological Society at the meeting of that body in Chicago last week.

Dr. Johnson is the author of several books of import in the sociological field, is a member of many societies of learning, and has become internationally known through his close connection with economic and sociological movements in this country.

He is at present a consultant of the social program of the TVA and is a member of the President's tenancy commission. He is considered to be this country's leading expert on sociological matters affecting the Negro. He is a native of Virginia and was educated at Virginia Union University and the University of Chicago.

He has long been identified with the Urban League, and has done considerable research and investigation of Negro life for that body and for various foundations. Among his many achievements was the founding of Opportunity magazine, published by the Urban League, in 1923.



Dr. Charles S. Johnson.

## EXPERIENCE AS TEACHER WINS HIM PH.D. HONOR

Ohio State University  
Confers High Rank

By NAPOLEON B. EDWARDS

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex., Jan. 15.—G. Lamar Harrison who was recently awarded degree of Doctor of Philosophy received his elementary training in a one-teacher rural school in Comanche County, Okla. There was no high school for members of the Race in the county at the time Mr. Harrison completed his elementary school work, consequently he remained at the elementary school two additional years to secure whatever high school work the teacher was able and willing to offer. During the next three years he worked at various jobs which included teaching two six-month terms in rural one-teacher schools in Oklahoma.

Mr. Harrison's undergraduate work was taken at Howard university, Washington, D.C., from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1926. While a student at Howard he served as Captain in the R.O.T.C. unit. In 1930 he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the United States Army, reserve status. Upon graduating from Howard university he was awarded a teaching fellowship by the University of Cincinnati from which institution he received the degree of B.E., and M.A., in education in 1927 and 1929, respectively. In the summer of 1931, he entered the Ohio State university where he specialized in College Administration and Public School Administration and Supervision. On December 18, 1936, the Ohio State university conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Dr. Harrison has held the following positions: Professor and Acting Head of the Department of Education at Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va., 1927-28; Associate Professor of Education and Direc-

tor of Elementary Teacher Training at West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va., 1928-1931; and since 1932 he has served as head of the Department of Education and director of teacher training at Prairie View State College.

## G. LAMAR HARRISON GETS OHIO PH.D.

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas, Jan.—(ANP) — G. Lamar Harrison head of the Department of Education at Prairie View State college was awarded his doctor of philosophy degree in December by Ohio State university. Because of his extensive training and research work in rural education and college administration, Dr. Harrison is considered an authority in these fields.

He received his A.B. from Howard Univ. in 1922 and was given a teaching fellowship by the University of Cincinnati where he earned his B.E. and M.A. in 1927 and 1929. He entered Ohio State in 1931 and in 1932 was appointed by the governor of Ohio to the trustee board of the state department of Wilberforce university to serve for a period of five years.

## VICE PRESIDENT



DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON  
—Director of the Department of Social Science at Fisk University who was elected vice president of

The American Sociological Society at the meeting of that organization in Chicago last week, the highest honor ever attained by a member of the race in the field of sociology.

Dr. Johnson, whose work has been international in its scope, is the author of numerous books, a member of many learned societies and has been closely associated with some of the most far-reaching economic and social projects initiated by the government during the past few years. He is a consultant on the social program of TVA and recently has been appointed a member of President Roosevelt's Tenancy Commission and is regarded as America's foremost authority on the social and economic problems of the Negro.

## FIRST COLORED STUDENT AT PREVIOUSLY ALL-WHITE SEMINARY HEADS CLASS

NEW YORK CITY— (ANP)—Unparalleled in the history of the school was the recent unanimous election to the office of class president of Grady Reynolds, young colored theological student at Eden Theological seminary of Webster Groves, Mo.

Mr. Reynolds, who lives in New York City, attending the seminary on a scholarship, is the first colored student admitted to the institution, and also the first to be elected to a place so highly prized by the student body.

Entering the seminary in 1934, Reynolds wrote a new chapter in inter-racial education in Missouri, as well as the entire South for it meant that Negro was to live in the dormitories, eat at the same tables and participate in all school activities in a white institution—a white institution in a section of the country where heretofore, Negroes had been excluded.

Through the means of athletics, dramatics, and public speaking Reynolds demonstrated to the neighboring colleges, all white

and all of which refuse Negro students, some going so far as not to allow them on the campuses, that Negroes possess the same general qualities, when given a chance to express themselves, as do their white brothers and sisters.

While at Eden, Reynolds has not restricted the scope of his activities to the campus, but has been active in Young Peoples' work in the city of St. Louis, having been elected president of the St. Louis Branch of the American Youth conference in 1936.

A senior this year, Mr. Reynolds is majoring in both New Testament and Church history and will complete his requirements for his Bachelor of Divinity degree in June. His undergraduate work was done in Michigan Normal college and New York university. Before entering theological school, Reynolds was a recreational worker at the Harlem Children's center of New York City, and still remains a member of its advisory committee.



# First Of Race To Be Elected President Of Wadleigh High School Student Organization

For the first time in the school's history a Negro girl has been elected to the office of president of the General Organization at the Main Building of Wadleigh High School, between 14th and 115th streets, near Seventh avenue last week.

The girl so honored is Mable Dailey long known at the main building for her singing ability, recognized as a representative of the Negro girls of the school, and admired, and respected by all the teachers and faculty.

Though for many terms a Negro girl running for the office of president has been the butt of jokes, alumnae and attending students of Wadleigh were not very surprised at Mable's election even by such an overwhelming majority, for it had been prophesied by onlookers for the past five terms as Mable's popularity among the students and teachers of both races increased each term.

She has held many other offices on the G. O. among those being director of public service and director of Student Relations (a job created especially for her to which she was reelected by unanimous vote of the student body). She is also a member of the Arista and the Fair and Square League.

**PH. D. TO G. L. HARRISON OF PRAIRIE VIEW**

**Scholar Heads Department Of Education at Texas State School**

**PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas.**  
—Dr. G. Lamar Harrison, head of the department of education and director of teacher training at the Prairie View State college here, was awarded the doctor of philosophy degree in December from the Ohio State university at Columbus.

Because of his research work and extensive training in rural education and college administration, Dr. Harrison is considered an au-

thority in these fields. His doctor's dissertation dealt with the formulation of a program for training teachers for rural service.

Dr. Harrison received his elementary training in a one-teacher rural school in Comanche, Okla. As there was no high school for Negroes in the county at the time he completed his elementary school work, Mr. Harrison remained at the elementary school two additional years to secure whatever high school work the teacher was able and willing to offer.

During the next three years, he worked at various jobs which included teaching two six-month terms in rural one-teacher schools in Oklahoma. Having saved a small amount of money he went to Kansas City and entered the Lincoln high school there, from which he was graduated in 1922. He took an active part in dramatics and was a member of the Lincoln high school band.

Mr. Harrison's undergraduate work was taken at Howard university, Washington, from which he received the degree of bachelor of arts in 1926. While a student at Howard he served as captain in the R. O. T. C. unit.

In 1930 he was commissioned as first lieutenant in the United States army, reserve status. Upon graduating from Howard, he was awarded a teaching fellowship by the University of Cincinnati from which institution he received the degree of B. E. and M. E. in education in 1927 and 1929 respectively.

In the summer of 1931, he entered the Ohio State University where he specialized in college administration and public school administration and supervision.

Dr. Harrison has held the following positions: professor and acting head of the department of education at Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va., 1927-28; associate professor of education and director of elementary teacher training at West Virginia State college, Institute, W. Va., 1928-31, and since 1932 he has been at Prairie View.

In August, 1932, Dr. Harrison was appointed by the governor of Ohio to serve as a member of the trustee board of Wilberforce university for a period of five years. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

## Get Hunter Degrees

H. U. Grad Awarded Ph.D.



Miss Estelle Rooks.



Miss Maxine Daly.



G. LAMAR HARRISON

MISS ESTELLE ROOKS, 870 St. Nicholas avenue, was graduated with honors (cum laude) at the Hunter College commencement exercises held Wednesday at Carnegie Hall, at which time nine other Negro girls also received bachelor degrees. Miss Rooks, who was winner of the inter-high school poetry contest and editor of the school magazine, while she was at George Washington High School was active in several college activities.

Miss Maxine Daly, another Hunter graduate, was active in the journalistic department and in the Sigma Apha Kappa Sorority at Hunter. She lives at 206 West 133d street, and this week her sister, Doris, graduated from Wadleigh, while a brother, Cyril, was graduated from the Frederick Douglass Junior High School.

Professor in charge of the department of education at Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas, who has been awarded the Ph.D. degree from the Ohio State university. Dr. Harrison, a native of Oklahoma, is a graduate of Lincoln High School in Kansas City, Mo., and of Howard University.

## Estelle Rooks One of Ten Negroes Getting Degrees in Class of 475

Estelle Rooks, 870 St. Nicholas avenue, was graduated with honors—cum laude—at the mid-year commencement exercises of Hunter College, held Wednesday in Carnegie Hall. Of the 475 who received degrees from Dr. Eugene A. Colligan, president of the college, ten were Negroes.

The speakers included Mrs. Walter S. Mack, Jr., chairman of the board of trustees and the administrative committee of Hunter College, and Mrs. Leslie Graff, president of the Associate Alumnae. Prof. Adolf Busse, head of the German department, presented the candidate for the degrees. The Very Rev. William A. Marchant of the Priory of St. Vincent Ferrer, delivered the invocation and the benediction.

The musical program included a Haitian Christmas carol sung by the Bronx unit of the Hunter College

choir. The Negro graduates who received the degree of bachelor of arts were: Mrs. Marie Miller Bather, 570 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn; Era Brisbane, 207 West 140th street; Sarah Childs, 255 West 148th street; Maxine Daly, 206 West 133d street; Mrs. Mavis Wormley Davis, 1155 Prespect avenue, Bronx; Elizabeth Nash, 563 Washington avenue, Brooklyn; Linda Romero, 1829 Seventh avenue; Estelle Rooks, 870 St. Nicholas avenue, and Violet Tennyson, 54 Lenox avenue. Vivian Odems, 210 West 140th street, received the bachelor of science degree in education.



Education—1937

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

# TALENTED ARTISTS RECEIVE NEEDED AID

## FUND ENABLES THEM TO STUDY IN THEIR LINES

They Justify Faith  
Placed in Them

By *Sponsors*

By MARVEL COOKE.

How often do we hear the hue and cry from persons who have a consuming desire to create—to leave important contributions to posterity, "If I could only find some person—some institution to subsidize me, I know I could do something really important."

And we cull our minds for some suggestion to offer this artist, writer, musician or scientist. We, too, are convinced that he has something to offer. He has already shown great promise and we believe he is highly disciplined—worthy of subsidization.

But we shake our heads morosely, sigh a great sigh and mouth our defeatist slogan:

"He is a Negro. If he were only white, now. Poor fellow. What chance has he?"

It Has No Strings.

Or we may be plunged into a fighting mood and damn the discriminatory and economic conditions in a country which has long been a symbol of equality for all



Langston Hughes.



Zora Neal Hurston.



Abram L. Harris.



Eric Walrond.



Charles H. Wesley.

people.

But do we know that right around the corner from us here in New York City and within three cents of the rest of the country, there is a foundation which is anxious to seek out talented youth and offer a limited number of fellowships, tenable under the freest possible condition and "without regard to race, color or creed?"

The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, which offers fellowships for advanced study abroad and in the United States, is inconspicuously housed in quiet beautiful offices in the French building at 551 Fifth Avenue. There, annually, the foundation selects from forty to sixty fellows of high intellectual and personal qualifications who have already demonstrated unusual capacity for productive scholarship or unusual ability in the fine arts.

Memorial to Son.

Established in 1925 as a memorial to their son who died on April 26,



Walter White.



1922, Senator and Mrs. Guggenheim are intensely interested in improving "the quality of education and the practice of the arts and professions in the United States and to provide for the cause of better international understanding."

Since that time, fourteen young Negroes, both men and women, in competition with other talented youth of the country have been made Guggenheim Fellows, which means that for one year, or, in some cases, two, they have been able, without economic worry, to pursue further work in their chosen field, either in this country or abroad.

Almost every year, after the names of the successful candidates have been announced, dissatisfied grumblings may be heard among the intellectuals.

#### And We Grumble.

"More Negroes should have been chosen this year," "I don't see why So-and-So was appointed instead of So-and-So," or "there is something funny about the fact that so few Negroes are named," you may hear.

But down at the foundation you learn that of two hundred or so applications made in the fine arts each year, almost never are there more than two or three from Negroes. They are not placed in competition with each other, but in competition with the other two hundred.

The application form does not reveal race, it was learned. The secretary of the foundation is Henry Allen Moe, who was graduated from Oxford and who is often consulted by the leading educational figures in the country.

There is an additional complaint made by an impatient few that in several cases where Negroes have been appointed in the past, they have not yet produced any work which justifies the appointment.

#### Difficult to Judge.

It is a little difficult at this early date to judge work done by the Fellows, however; and most criticisms of them at this time are generally said to be unfair.

For instance, a novelist may be a slow worker. But the foundation has no doubt that sometime in the future "he will produce a book which will justify faith in his integrity." The fellowships are given solely on the basis of work and in the freest possible spirit, the writer learned.

All the foundation says is, "When your book is published, send us a copy." Under the grant, Mr. Moe has the right to ask for a report on the work which a fellow does, but usually he doesn't.

The fellowships, which amount to approximately \$2,500 annually, were first available only for work abroad, but when that ban was lifted several years ago a marked tendency among Negroes to work in this country became apparent.

#### Lean to Fine Arts.

It is interesting to note that of the fourteen Negroes who have received Guggenheim Fellowships, only four have done work in fields other than the fine arts—two in economics, one in history and one in science.

In speaking of the negation of race in making appointments, it is also interesting to note that in the case of Dr. Abram L. Harris, head of the department of economics at Howard University, and who was first appointed in 1935 and who received a renewal in 1936, that the committee on selection of candidates forwarded books and treatises written by Dr. Harris to leading economists in the country and he was never once referred to as a Negro.

Dr. Harris chose to study "certain aspects of the economic systems of Karl Marx and Thorstein Veblen," a subject which, although of greatest importance to Negro masses as well as masses of other races, still has no racial flavor.

#### Foremost Economist.

A young man who is regarded as one of the foremost of the contemporary economists in the country, Dr. Harris has already contributed many important documents and books in his chosen field. They include "The Black Worker," a study of the Negro in the American labor movement; "Black Capitalism," articles in the Journal of Political Economy, the Journal of Social Forces, the Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences and is a contributor to Economics Essays in Honor of Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell.

Results are at once apparent in the case of William Grant Still, a 1935 appointee, who is one of the foremost symphonic composers in the world. Even since his recent appointment, he has done an astonishing amount of work. An honorary master of music of Wilberforce University, the composer's works since 1935 include "From the Black Belt," "Africa," "Blue Steel," "La Guiblesses," "Afro-American Symphony," and "A Deserted Plantation."

#### Earliest Fellows.

The earliest of the Guggenheim Fellows was Isaac Fisher of East Carroll Parish, La., who was appointed in 1926 to study in America and abroad, the danger trends in world race relations, with a view of discovering the means of avoiding or counteracting these dissensions.

Organizer of farmers' conferences for rural betterment, and a teacher by profession, Mr. Fisher is the author of a number of essays which were published as early as 1897. At the present time he is publication secretary and editor of The Southern Workman at Hampton Institute in Virginia.

Also in the same year, Dr. Julian H. Lewis, associate professor of

pathology at the University of Chicago, was appointed. The specific title of his study was "The chemical and immunological specificity of proteins isolated from organs as an approach to a study of the fundamental nature of immunity phenomena."

The chemist's contribution to science since that time include "Iso-Antigenic Properties of Casein," "A Theory of Hapten Action," "The Antigenic Relationship of the Alcohol-Soluble Fractions of Brain and Testicle," and "Number and Geographic Location of Negro Physicians in the United States."

#### Musician and Novelist.

Appointments in 1927 included Nicholas G. J. Ballanta, and Walter White, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. Mr. Ballanta, who was born in 1893 at Freetown, Sierra Leone, was appointed for research into the musical conception of the African peoples and a comparison of that conception with the older systems of music in Europe.

His publications include "The St. Helena Spirituals," articles on African music in the Musical Courier and Musical America, "Prelude for Organ," "Belshazzar's Feast," "Among the Palm Trees," and "Africa and the Africans."

Mr. White, whose appointment was for creative writing and whose "Rope and Fagot" and "Fire and the Flint" received favorable comment, has contributed many important articles in the field of sociology in contemporary magazines.

Appointments made in 1928 included those of Eric Walrond, talented short story writer, and Countee Cullen, one of the most gifted and prolific poets of the so-called Negro renaissance. Mr. Walrond's "Tropic Death," a group of West Indian short stories published in 1926, gave promise to a bright future.

#### Now a Londoner.

That he has published nothing on this side of the Atlantic for the past eight years has been a great loss to American literature. However, he contributed a few articles to Parisian journals, the London Spectator, Evening Standard and the Star. He is at present living in London.

Mr. Cullen, who is at present teaching in a Harlem junior high school, since his early books of poems, "Caroling Dusk" and "Color," has published "The Medea and Some Poems," 1935, and "One Way to Heaven," a play in ten scenes, in 1936. The poet was a member of the Mayor's Committee to investigate the causes of the Harlem riots in 1935.

Appointed for creative work in painting, Archibald John Motley of New Orleans, La., was the only Negro Guggenheim Fellow of 1929. He had exhibited at the Art Institute of Chicago and his "Mending Socks" was voted the most popular

painting in an exhibition by contemporary American artists at the Newark Museum in 1927. Since 1929, his "Black Belt" was shown in an annual exhibition of artists of Chicago, "Portrait of my Mother," and "Black Belt" at the Texas Centennial Exposition, and he has executed murals for the Nicholas Intermediate School in Evanston, Ill., and the Post Office at Wood River, Ill.

#### First Woman Fellow.

The first Negro woman to be granted a fellowship was Nella Larsen, who was appointed for creative writing abroad in 1930. Born in Chicago and a student at the University of Copenhagen from 1910 to 1912, Miss Larsen is the author of two popular novels, "Quicksand," and "Passing."

Dr. Charles Harris Wesley, also a 1930 appointee and head of the department of history at Howard, made a study of Negro slavery and apprenticeship in the British West Indies, 1808-1838, with special reference to the economic transition from slavery to freedom, chiefly at the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale. Besides numerous early historical articles, Dr. Wesley has more recently published "Richard Allen, Apostle of Freedom," "The Dynamic Social Worker," "Propaganda and Historical Writing," "Guiding Principles in the Teaching of Social Science in the Negro Colleges," "The Reconstruction of History," and the "Life and History of Abou Bekir Sadiki, Alias Edward Doulan."

#### 1930-35 Is Barren.

From 1930, no Negroes were appointed to Guggenheim Fellowships until 1935 when Langston Hughes, sturdy poet-novelist of the era of the Negro renaissance, and Dr. Harris were appointed in 1935. Mr. Hughes, currently interested in the drama, elected to stay in this country to do his writing. Early volumes of poetry included "The Weary Blues," "Fine Clothes to the Jew," and "The Dream Keeper."

His prose includes "Not Without Laughter," "Popo and Fifina," in which Arna Bontemps was collaborator, and "Ways of White Folks." His "Little Ham" and "When the Jack Hollars," also in collaboration with Mr. Bontemps, were presented by the Gipsy Players in Cleveland in 1936.

Appointed in 1936 for the gathering of material for books on authentic Negro folk-life, in particular a study of magic practices among Negroes in the West Indies, Miss Zora Neale Hurston was the second Negro woman Guggenheim Fellow. Her recently published "Their Eyes Were Watching God" is the latest of three novels, the others being "Jonah's Gourd Vine," and "Mules and Men." She is also author of a play, "Sun to Sun," which was produced at the John Golden Theater in 1932.

#### A Brave Path.

The most recent of the Guggenheim Fellows, appointed this year, is Sterling Brown, brilliant poet who now heads the department of English at Howard and who is a graduate of Williams and Howard universities. Author of numerous poems, essays and articles in contemporary publications, he has also published two books, "Outline for the Study of Poetry by American Negroes" in 1931 and "Southern Road," a collection of poetry.

All in all, the Negro Fellows have lived up to the high standards set for them by the Guggenheim Foundation—they have justified the faith, hopes and aspirations of hundreds of thousands of Negroes throughout the land and they have carved a brave path and left a rich heritage for Negro youth.

What 1938 will bring we do not know. But the past has been richly embroidered with the work of truly talented young men and women. We face the future unafraid.



# Train Porter Goes to School On Lay-Over, Then Travels 75 Miles to Work in Band

GUNNISON, Colo. — Herman McCoy, 20-year-old Salida, Colo., youth, is working his way through the Western State college here under unusual circumstances.

He works as a train porter on the train that travels daily the 75 miles between Gunnison and Salida. He has an eight-hour lay-over here. During those eight hours, he attends four classes at the college, gets his lunch and spends two hours each afternoon in football practice as a member of the Mountaineer freshman squad.

Each evening he leaves Gunnison at 6:30 o'clock, performs his duties as train porter during the three hours and a half that the train travels between the two cities. Back in Salida at 10 o'clock, McCoy has time to take his place in a dance band as a piano player. He also acts as an entertainer, singing and dancing.

For "pastime," the youth takes jobs at cooking in hotels and cafes and at errands and lodges. Since school opened in September, he hasn't missed a class or a "run" on the train.

McCoy possesses a good voice and has had several offers for radio and stage appearances. "Of course I am interested in radio work," he said, "but I intend to continue my college work." The chance may not come my way again.

## BLIND NEGRO GIRL WINS ESSAY PRIZES

Frances Berry of Wadleigh High School Takes 2 Firsts in State Chamber Contest

AIMS TO AID SIGHTLESS

208 in Public and Parochial

Institutions Get Awards—

375,000 in Competition

A slender Negro girl, her eyes hidden by almost opaque glasses, stood before several hundred school

children, parents and teachers yesterday morning and read an essay on "What Are My Responsibilities as a Citizen in the Occupation Which I May Choose?" She was blind. But despite her handicap she was reading from a "script" in braille, her prize-winning composition in the annual essay contest of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

She is Frances Berry of 220 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, the first blind student and the first member of her race to win major honors in the competition. In the eighth term at Wadleigh High School, she received first prize for public high schools and first prize for the eighth term of public high schools. The prizes totaled \$40.

A week ago Miss Berry was 23-old for a high school student, but after the accident that took her sight six years ago she stayed out of school until 1935. She has done extra studying during the Summer with the help of her mother, who is connected with school work in New York and has been a teacher in the South. Although she enjoys no special privileges in her school, Miss Berry has qualified for membership in the Arista, honor society. She plans to attend Brooklyn College.

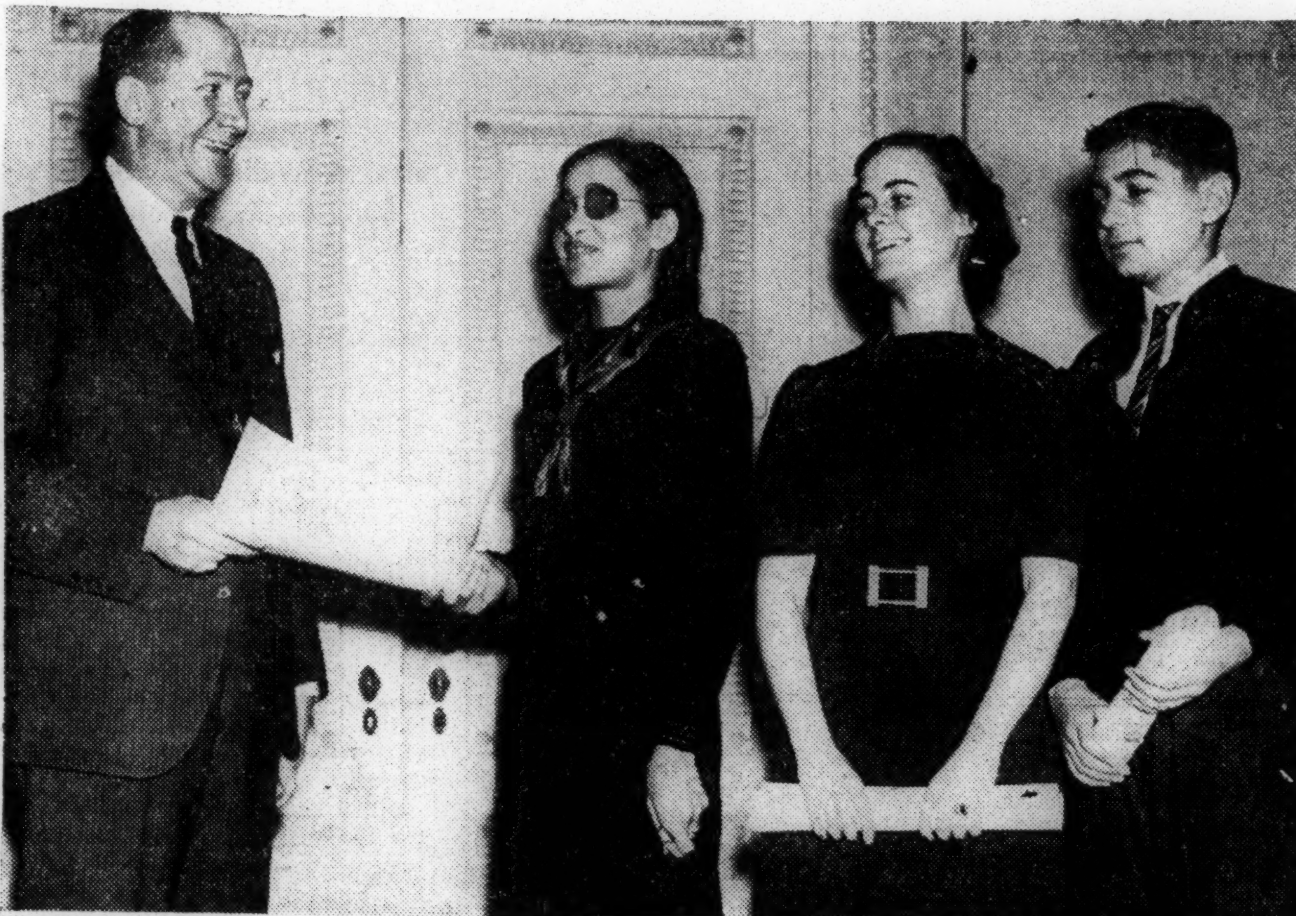
### Plans to Help Blind

The blind student has selected as a career the rehabilitation of the Negro blind. Reading her essay in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce Building, 65 Liberty Street, yesterday, she said the affirmative answer to the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" was even more true today than when the question was first propounded.

"It is true that this is a small group," she read, "but I think that any weak member in the body of good citizens has a deteriorating effect on the whole body. By taking the sightless out of their enforced isolation, through a medium of educational and vocational guidance, I hope to enable them to become normal citizens."

"One of the evidences of good citizenship is the desire to induce others to become good citizens. I think that by teaching others to become normal I am making good citizens of them."

Other major prize winners included Shirley Pence, 16, of 58 First Steet, Yonkers, who won a \$25 prize for the best parochial high school essay in Manhattan,



## PRESENTING CERTIFICATES TO WINNERS IN ESSAY CONTEST

Dr. Harry S. Rogers, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce committee on commercial education, who made the awards, with, left to right, Frances Berry, blind girl; Shirley Pence and Louis Yorkewitz, who took first places in various divisions of the competition.

The contest was held first in 1920 the Bronx and Richmond, and Louis Yorkewitz, 14, of 2,083 Clinton Avenue, the Bronx, who wrote the best public junior high school essay. Each won a term prize in 1923. The awards are paid from a fund to promote commercial education established by the late A. Barton Hepburn, former president of the chamber.

### 375,000 in Contest

There were 375,000 contestants in this year's competition, and 208 received prizes totaling \$1,427. Of the 208 there were 153 girls.

Dr. Harry S. Rogers, president of Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn and chairman of the chamber's committee on commercial education, who presided, presented to each of the winners a prize and a certificate. Dr. Rogers was introduced by Winthrop W. Aldrich, president of the chamber, who welcomed the children and their friends. Greetings also were extended by Stephen F. Bayne, Associate Superintendent to Schools, representing Harry C. Turner, president of the Board of Education, and Frederic Ernst, Associate Superintendent of Schools, representing Superintendent Harold G. Campbell.

### THE PRIZE WINNERS

Following is the list of prize winners: Public High Schools Best High School Essay—Frances Berry, Wadleigh, Manhattan.

#### TERM PRIZES

##### Eighth Term

Frances Berry, Wadleigh, Manhattan, first. Irene Miller, Bryant, Queens, second. Constance Idenden, Girls Commercial, Brooklyn, third. Robert Bernstein, Boys, Brooklyn, fourth.

##### Seventh Term

George Schwartz, Boys, Brooklyn, first. Eleanor Markarics, James Madison, Brooklyn, second. Jean Little, Newtown, Queens, third. Lois McQuitty, Bushwick, Brooklyn, fourth.

##### Sixth Term

Seldon Bard, Theodore Roosevelt, The Bronx, first. George Hartley, Stuyvesant, Manhattan, second. Donald Dunbar, New Dorp, Richmond, third. Doris Kirk, Erasmus Hall, Brooklyn, fourth.

#### Fifth Term

But Howard Stern, Far Rockaway, Queens, first. Amy Stone, James Madison, Brooklyn, second. Orin R. Dudley, Manual Training, Brooklyn, third. Irene Bernstein, Haaren, Manhattan, fourth.

#### Fourth Term

Ruth Simpson, Erasmus Hall, Brooklyn, first. Florence Kaplan, Far Rockaway, Queens, second. Shirley Wohl, James Monroe, The Bronx, third. Lillian Haase, Bushwick, Brooklyn, fourth.

#### Third Term

Celia Aronowitz, Seward Park, Manhattan, first. Rollander Amos, New Dorp, Richmond, second. Marjorie Wilson, Andrew Jackson, Queens, third. Bernard Wengrover, Eastern District, Brooklyn, fourth.

#### Second Term

Beth Harber, Bryant, Queens, first. Dorothy Reyecraft, Port Richmond, Richmond, second. Marga Orminsky, Washington Irving, Manhattan, third. Evelyn Kane, Girls High, Brooklyn, fourth.

#### First Term

Lorraine Nadelman, Girls Commercial, Brooklyn, first. Alice Heiling, Newtown, Queens, second. Eleanor T. Blatt, Bayside, Queens, third. Harold Sacks, Far Rockaway, Queens, fourth.

Times Wide World



**PAROCHIAL HIGH SCHOOLS**  
**MANHATTAN, BRONX AND RICHMOND**  
 Best Parochial High School Essay—Shirley Pence, St. Barnabas, Bronx.  
**TERM PRIZES**  
**Eighth Term**  
 Mary Campbell, C. Cathedral, Manhattan, first.  
 Alec Chesser, 69, second.  
 Edward Ratner, 170, third.  
 Katherine V. Kvale, 32, fourth.

**7A**  
 Margaret Clarge, 88, first.  
 Marguerite Howard, 138, second.  
 Virginia Shuey, 69, third.  
 Mary Dolan, 138, fourth.

**RICHMOND**  
 Best Essay in the Borough—Anna Grosso, Public School 17.

**GRADE PRIZES**  
**8B**  
 Anna Grosso, 17, first.  
 Jeanette Tokarjewski, 26, second.  
 Phyllis Sutter, 20, third.  
 Bernadine Simmons, 16, fourth.

**8A**  
 Glennard Decker, 1, first.  
 Evelyn Malsbury, 29, second.  
 John Codomo, 26, third.  
 Paul Qualben, 20, fourth.

**7B**  
 Marjorie Lisk, 21, first.  
 Patricia O'Brien, 40, second.  
 Evelyn Peterson, 36, third.  
 Harvey Winston, 1, fourth.

**7A**  
 Elizabeth Mankee, 20, first.  
 Alice Kirschner, 40, second.  
 Oonah Skinner, 41, third.  
 David Guthrie, 1, fourth.

**Parochial Elementary Schools**  
**MANHATTAN, BRONX AND RICHMOND**  
 Best Essay in the Boroughs—Josephine Sweeney, Our Lady of Good Counsel School, Manhattan.

**GRADE PRIZES**  
 John Kennahan, St. Patrick's, Manhattan, first.  
 Grace O'Halloran, St. Augustine Girls, Bronx, second.  
 Francis Taylor, St. Pius, Bronx, third.  
 Catherine O'Mara, Our Saviour, Bronx, fourth.

**8A**  
 Bernard Duffy, St. Vincent Ferrer, Manhattan, first.  
 Doris Higgins, St. Frances of Rome, Bronx, second.  
 Jane O'Neill, St. Monica's, Manhattan, third.  
 Dorothy Clyne, St. Gregory's, Manhattan, fourth.

**7B**  
 John Donegan, Our Lady of Mercy Boys', Bronx, first.  
 Stephanie Ilka, St. Joseph's, Manhattan, second.  
 Patricia Tuohy, St. Augustine Girls', Bronx, third.  
 Edward Egan, St. Thomas Aquinas, Bronx, fourth.

**7A**  
 Josephine Sweeney, Our Lady of Good Counsel, Manhattan, first.  
 Rosemary Brady, St. Monica's, Manhattan, second.  
 Marie Davis, St. Joseph's, Manhattan, third.  
 Mary Alice Greene, St. Jerome Girls', Bronx, fourth.

**BROOKLYN AND QUEENS**  
 Best Essay in the Boroughs—Eleanor Keane, St. Mary, Queens.

**GRADE PRIZES**  
**8B**  
 Frances Loughlin, St. Benedict Joseph, Queens, first.  
 Margaret Slater, St. Catherine of Genoa, Brooklyn, second.  
 Kathleen Brooks, St. Teresa, Brooklyn, third.  
 Helen Stewart, Star of the Sea, Brooklyn, fourth.

**8A**  
 Anna Brill, St. Fidelis, Queens, first.  
 Gertrude Berg, St. Catherine of Alexandria, Brooklyn, second.  
 Mary Cervini, St. Nicholas of Tolentino, Queens, third.  
 Joan O'Rourke, St. Francis of Assisi, Brooklyn, fourth.

**7B**  
 Eleanor Keane, St. Mary, Queens, first.  
 Marie DeSantis, St. Mary, Queens, second.  
 William Raedy, Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal, Brooklyn, third.  
 Barbara Strasser, St. Sylvester, Brooklyn, fourth.

**7A**  
 James Thompson, St. John Baptist, Brooklyn, first.  
 Bernard Riley, St. Matthias, Brooklyn, second.  
 Joyce Nolan, St. Jerome, Brooklyn, third.  
 Bernadetta Pavell, Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Brooklyn, fourth.

**PUBLIC VOCATIONAL HIGH AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS**  
**City Prizes**

Maureen Casey, Yorkville High of Woman's Service Trades, Manhattan, first.  
 Francis Mathews, Brooklyn High of Automotive Trades, Brooklyn, second.  
 William Connelly, Murray Hill Vocational (Annex), Manhattan, third.  
 Frank Bonaccorso, Brooklyn High for Specialty Trades, Brooklyn, fourth.

**PUBLIC EVENING HIGH SCHOOLS**  
**City Prizes**

Marc Keller, New Utrecht, Brooklyn, first.  
 Ralph M. Weiner, New York, Manhattan, second.  
 Peggy Dell, Long Island City, Queens, third.  
 Edward J. Breslin, Erasmus Hall, Brooklyn, fourth.  
 Mary Walsh, Sacred Heart Academy, Bronx, second.  
 Margaret Boylan, Cathedral, Manhattan, third.  
 Rita Mullaney, Sacred Heart Academy, Bronx, fourth.

**Seventh Term**  
 Shirley Pence, St. Barnabas, Bronx, first.  
 Ann McCarthy, Immaculata, Manhattan, second.  
 Sheila Pryor, St. Barnabas, Bronx, third.  
 Marion Armstrong, St. Lawrence Academy, Manhattan, fourth.

**Sixth Term**  
 Lillian Ryan, Blessed Sacrament, Manhattan, first.  
 Eileen O'Connor, Blessed Sacrament, Manhattan, second.  
 Carolyn Meehan, Sacred Heart Academy, Bronx, third.  
 Elizabeth McGill, Cathedral, Manhattan, fourth.

**Fifth Term**  
 Kathleen Bedell, Cathedral, Manhattan, first.  
 Patricia Tighe, Holy Cross Academy, Manhattan, second.  
 Georgina Bellew, Sacred Heart Academy, Bronx, third.  
 Virginia Brady, St. Barnabas, Bronx, fourth.

**Fourth Term**  
 Mary Flynn, Our Lady of Mercy, Girls, Bronx, first.  
 Mary Canavan, Sacred Heart Academy, Bronx, second.  
 Anna Grandisire, Our Lady of Mercy, Girls, Bronx, third.  
 Gertrude Glehl, St. Vincent Ferrer, Manhattan, fourth.

**Third Term**  
 Winifred Wallace, Cathedral, Manhattan, first.  
 Veronica West, St. Barnabas, Bronx, second.  
 Ruth Lynch, Notre Dame Academy, Richmond, third.  
 Josephine Fischer, Sacred Heart Academy, Bronx, fourth.

**Second Term**  
 Loretta McCarthy, Sacred Heart Academy, Bronx, first.  
 Fred C. Fink, Our Lady of Mercy, Boys, Bronx, second.  
 Dorothy Anderson, Sacred Heart Academy, Bronx, third.  
 Mary Hart, St. Vincent Ferrer, Manhattan, fourth.

**First Term**  
 Helen DeSanctis, Marymount School, Manhattan, first.  
 Thomas J. Riley, St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Bronx, second.  
 Nancy Genovese, Marymount School, Manhattan, third.  
 Kathleen Toner, Sacred Heart Academy, Bronx, fourth.

**PUBLIC JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS**  
 Best Junior High School Essay—Louis Yorkewitz, 57, Bronx.

**GRADE PRIZES**  
**9B**  
 Timolean Andreadis, 51, Bronx, first.  
 Irma Hofer, 30, Bronx, second.  
 Mildred Strum, 232, Brooklyn, third.  
 Betty Flier, 93, Manhattan, fourth.

**9A**  
 Irwin Flantz, 79, Bronx, first.  
 Herman Binger, 57, Bronx, second.  
 Sylvia Fishman, 232, Brooklyn, third.  
 Jeanne Alippi, 93, Manhattan, fourth.

**8B**  
 Julia Charbonneau, 125, Queens, first.  
 Seymour Goldberg, 52, Bronx, second.  
 Goldie Shapiro, 30, Bronx, third.  
 Zelda Krellenstein, 234, Bronx, fourth.

**8A**  
 Louis Yorkewitz, 57, Bronx, first.  
 Gladys Levine, 165, Manhattan, second.  
 Marion Kalen, 52, Bronx, third.  
 John Magill, 65, Manhattan, fourth.

**7B**  
 Bernard Heym, 30, Manhattan, first.  
 Trudy Rotter, 84, Bronx, second.  
 Mildred Sawyer, 30, Bronx, third.  
 Jacqueline Brandon, 127, Queens, fourth.

**7A**  
 Mike Severin, 65, Manhattan, first.  
 Muriel Feigen, 125, Queens, second.  
 Stanley Siegel, 126, Queens, third.  
 Richard Stein, 165, Manhattan, fourth.

**PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS**  
**MANHATTAN**

Best Essay in the Borough—Violet Grubin, P. S. 187.

**GRADE PRIZES**  
**8B**  
 Violet Grubin, 187, first.  
 Jack Geiger, 166, second.  
 Fred Hanzalek, 82, third.  
 Cora Delaney, 187, fourth.

**8A**  
 Gisela Kranichfeld, 187, first.  
 Helen McClain, 21, second.  
 Martha Damanis, 17, third.  
 Joan Brooker, 69, fourth.

**7B**  
 Stuart Meyers, 166, first.  
 Lewis Shenker, 87, second.  
 Marie Fina, 69, third.  
 Harry Kleckner, 69, fourth.

**7A**  
 Peter Riesenbergs, 187, first.  
 Lester M. Cohen, 166, second.  
 Josephine Macy, 189, third.  
 John Horvath, 82, fourth.

**THE BRONX**  
 Best Essay in the Borough—Irving Winogradsky, P. S. 76.

**GRADE PRIZES**  
**8B**  
 Irving Winogradsky, 76, first.  
 Estelle Fox, 86, second.  
 Evelyn Horowitz, 90, third.  
 Hyman Hammer, 75, fourth.

**8A**  
 Carmel De Nisco, 25, first.  
 Dorothy Burger, 25, second.  
 Josephine Milano, 14, third.  
 Lillian E. Gershkowitz, 70, fourth.

**7B**  
 Miriam Cirincione, 76, first.  
 Dorothy Flobeck, 25, second.  
 Rita Carol Glanzman, 80, third.  
 Clara Louise Corell, 36, fourth.

**7A**  
 Morris Malkin, 76, first.  
 Bella Wasilevsky, 70, second.  
 Jean Leith, 81, third.  
 Claire Topolsky, 25, fourth.

**BROOKLYN**  
 Best Essay in the Borough—Catherine Dalrymple, P. S. 137.

**GRADE PRIZES**  
**8B**  
 Catherine Dalrymple, 137, first.  
 Ada Torsen, 104, second.  
 Barbara Lora, 44, third.  
 Genevieve Drew, 137, fourth.

**8A**  
 Lillian Freilich, 226, first.  
 Mildred Green, 226, second.  
 Selma Radeloff, 225, third.  
 Gerald Gaminer, 193, fourth.

**7B**  
 Helen Sheveck, 190, first.  
 Eleanor Bonios, 135, second.  
 Judith Rubin, 137, third.  
 Carmela Russo, 214, fourth.

**7A**  
 Ingrid Lihti, 169, first.  
 Thomasina Nixon, 104, second.  
 David Farley, 208, third.  
 Harriet Halperin, 167, fourth.

**QUEENS**  
 Best Essay in the Borough—Margaret Clarke, P. S. 88.

**GRADE PRIZES**  
**4**  
**8B**  
 Joan Sears, 69, first.  
 Pearl Ort, 12, second.  
 Dorothy Hohenstein, 148, third.  
 Lucille Schatzberg, 156, fourth.

**8A**  
 Shirley Rovitz, 22, first.  
 Ruth Cole, 118, second.  
 Claire Metz, 153, third.  
 Helen Shufro, 131, fourth.

**7B**  
 Anita D'Aquila, 148, first.



Education - 1937

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

# Leads Class for ( Will Study in India Phi Beta Kappa!



—Photo by Cole

RUTHELLA W. CAREY

**CRASHING THROUGH** in scholarship at Flora Stone Mather College of Western Reserve university, Miss Carey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Carey of 10611 Tacoma Ave., was initiated into the ranks of Phi Beta Kappa scholars Wednesday, thus winning the coveted scholastic key — pride of American scholarship. Miss Carey is also a talented pianist, being offered a scholarship at the Cleveland Institute of Music.



MISS MARION MARTIN

Howard university soon, who will go to India the first of May to study at the Women's college there on a fellowship financed by Mrs. Sue Bailey Thurman by giving lectures on this country.

Miss Martin, who comes from Boston, was to be graduated from the university in June, but will be given special examinations before

May 1 so that she may get her degree. She is the president of the Women's League at the school and active in most of the student movements.

Mrs. Thurman is the wife of the Rev. Howard Thurman, professor in the school of religion. She traveled with her husband in India recently.—Washington Tribune Photo.



**To Get Ph.D. in Phonetics**  
THOMAS POAG, director, Columbus, Ohio, Civic Theatre Guild, who will receive his degree from Ohio State University.

## Va. State Teachers Get Two Ph.D.'s

PETERSBURG, Va.—James H. Johnston and John M. Hunter, both members of the Virginia State College faculty, were awarded degree of doctor of philosophy last week.

Dr. Johnston, son of a former president of the college, received the doctor's degree at Chicago University Tuesday, majoring in social science. He is a graduate of Virginia Union, and received his master's degree at Chicago University.

Dr. Hunter received the doctorate from Cornell University, in the field of physics and applied electricity. He did his undergraduate work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.



## Two Negro Students Named To High Posts In Bates College Election

LEWISTON, Me.—Miss Ellen K. Craft of 435 Convent avenue, New York, a former resident of Pittsburgh, Pa., was elected to two major campus positions in the annual all-college elections held Monday. The results, announced Tuesday, disclosed Miss Craft's election as vice-president of the Bates Christian Association and vice president of the Bates Politics Club.

George Lythcott, II, of 2102 North Peoria street, Tulsa, Oklahoma, was elected a member of the Bates Athletic Council at the same time.

Miss Craft, majoring in sociology, intends to enter into social work as a post-graduation profession and has been interested in such activities in extra-curricular work. She has previously served as secretary of the Bates Christian Association, and is also a member of the Ramsdell Scientific Society and the Bates varsity debating squad.

Lythcott, called the "Negro flash" of the track team, has been one of the most consistent runners on the squad. Specializing in the 600 indoors, he runs the quarter-mile outdoors. This winter he was a member of the Bates one-mile relay team which won two team races in Boston invitation meets. He is also a sports writer for the Bates student, undergraduate weekly, and was freshman prize speaking contest winner last year.

## Haitian Scientists Taken Into French Scientific Society

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, March 26—Following the publication of their learned studies entitled: "Haitian Civilization, and Haitian Culture," Dr. Francois Duvalier and Mons. Lorimer Denis were extended membership into the International Institute of Anthropology of Paris, France.

Their works created such an impression that in the letter of admittance which this Institute dispatched to them, they were designated as, "distinguished scientists of Haiti."

The great distinction which has crowned the labor of these two young men by attracting the attention of one of the greatest scientific societies of Europe heightens the prestige of Haiti abroad.

## R. I. STUDENT IS HONORED

Miss Isabelle Carter Wins

Fellowship

Providence, R. I.—Miss Margaret Isabelle Carter, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ulysses T. Carter, of Central Avenue, East Providence, R. I., a senior at Pembroke College in Brown University, was awarded the Anne Crosby Emery Alumnae Fellowship, the highest honor an undergraduate can receive, at a college assembly last Tuesday.

The Fellowship is awarded as an



ISABELLE CARTER

academic honor to the member of the graduating class at Pembroke College on the basis of scholarly ability, excellence and breadth of general character, and good health. It is to be used for a year of graduate study at any American university, college or school of acknowledged standing. No applications are accepted for the award, but it is given if there is a candidate of sufficient merit. The Anne Crosby Emery Fellowship was established in 1914 in memory of the first woman dean of Pembroke.

Miss Carter, who was an honor graduate at East Providence High School, has won high academic distinction during her four years at the Women's College in Brown University. In her freshman and sophomore years she was a member of the

Press Club, and as a sophomore received preliminary honors and as a junior preliminary highest honors. In her sophomore, junior and senior years she has been an E. Benjamin Andrews scholar, an award conferred on two students of the three lower classes having the highest standing in the preceding academic year. In these years also she was designated as a Pembroke scholar, a distinction given those students deemed worthy of high academic honors. Again, this year, as last, Miss Carter has had a place on the Dean's list. Miss Carter also was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi, national honorary scholastic societies. In her Junior year, and this year she has been secretary of the Sigma Xi award committee at Pembroke. A member of the International Relations Club, as a Junior Miss Carter was vice-president of the organization, and was a delegate to the model League of Nations assembly at Williams College last year.

Miss Carter is majoring in Psychology and Biology, and at present is doing honors work in the field of Psychology. She has membership in the Undergraduate Biology Club and other undergraduate organizations.

The announcement of the awards was made by Dean Margaret Shove Morriss of the Women's College, and the winners were congratulated by Pres. Henry Merritt Wriston of Brown on behalf of the University. Mrs. John H. Williams of Cambridge, Mass., president of the Alumnae Association of Brown University, congratulated Miss Carter. An address on "Streamlined Education" was given by Dr. Bruce M. Bigelow, director of admissions at Brown.

Miss Carter, the only undergraduate to be honored at the assembly on Tuesday, is a member of Boston Chapter, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, and is active in the social and civic life of her community.

## TWO GET PH.D. DEGREES AT VEEAY

PETERSBURG, Va., Mar. 25—Two members of the Virginia State College faculty received degrees of Doctor of Philosophy from two widely separated universities during last week.

Dean James H. Johnston was awarded the Doctorate in the field of Social Science by Chicago University at a special convocation on March 16. About the same time, Prof. John M. Hunter, chairman of the science-mathematics unit and professor of physics, was notified by Cornell University that all requirements for the Ph.D. degree in physics and applied electricity had been met by him.

Springfield, Tenn. Herald  
April 1, 1937

## LOCAL GIRL IS CHAMP SPELLER

CARRIE BARBEE, STUDENT AT BRANSFORD GRADE SCHOOL WINS HIGH HONOR

The Tennessee state-wide spelling contest for Negro students was held March 25, on the campus of the A. & I. State College, Nashville.

Carrie Barbee, a thirteen-year-old student of the Bransford Elementary School of Springfield, won first prize. She had previously won first place in the Robertson County spelling contest which gave her the honor of going to Nashville and participating in the district spelling contest. After winning first prize in the district, she was entitled to spell in the state contest where she competed with students from the three sections of the state, winning first place also in this contest.

Carrie Barbee is a student of Miss Leola Caruthers, teacher of the eighth grade of Bransford Elementary School.

Miss Alice Reynolds, English teacher at Bransford High School, was elected recording secretary of the State Teachers' Association of Colored Schools. She is the first Negro teacher from Springfield to be so highly honored by the teachers of her association.

## Food Expert



JAMES E. DOWNS, 143 West 113th street, after three years' study was graduated last Thursday from the Ballard School's food service training course and is said to be the only male alumnus of the institution. He is an instructor in cafeteria management, adult education program, at 507 West street, and is also professionally trained as a vocalist and dramatist. Mr. Downs, a native of New York, was a regimental stenographer in the World War, working both here and in France. He has studied at Northeastern University in Boston and at New York University of this city.



# Education-1937

## Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

### DOCTORATES AWARDED DUO AT ILLINOIS

Harold West and William  
Bright Get Ph. D.'s as 16  
Negroes Graduates

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA,  
Ill.—(Special)—Two candi-  
dates for doctorates headed  
the list of 16 Negroes who  
received their degrees from  
the University of Illinois Monday  
morning, June 14, when 1,800 stu-  
dents received their diplomas at  
the annual commencement exer-  
cises.

According to available infor-  
mation, only two Negro students have  
obtained Ph.D. degree from the  
university in the past. One of these  
men is Dr. St. Elmo Brady, mem-  
ber of the Fisk and Meharry fac-  
ulties, who received his doctorate  
in chemistry, many years ago.

#### Four Masters Given

The two new Ph.D.'s are Har-  
old Dadford West, who has been  
on a leave of absence from Me-  
harry Medical college and William  
Bright of Washington, D. C., mem-  
ber of the Louisville Municipal uni-  
versity faculty. West received his  
bachelor's degree from Illinois and  
taught at Morris Brown college be-  
fore going to Meharry. He was  
given a doctorate in chemistry,  
Bright receiving the high honors  
in zoology.

Master's degrees were conferred  
upon Beverly Green, Chicago, in  
architecture; Richard Haskins, Dan-  
ville, Ill., in chemistry; John Sulli-  
van, Chicago, zoology; and Joseph  
Taylor, East St. Louis, sociology.

#### From St. Louis

Among those receiving their bach-  
elor degrees were Archibald Du-  
mas of St. Louis who received his  
A.B. in English and Joseph Perry,  
East St. Louis, who received his  
B.S. in physical education.

Others receiving bachelor degrees  
were: Louise Clifton, Chicago, A.  
B. in sociology; Erma Scott, Cham-  
paign, A.B. in sociology; Miller  
Jackson, Chicago, A.B. in sociology;  
Fredrick Richard Hines, Cham-  
paign, B.S. in education; Helen  
Payne, Chicago, B.S. in pre-medi-

cal courses; Otho Robinson, Chi-  
cago, B.S. in education; Wyoline  
Young, Chicago, A.B. in sociology  
and Elliott Barnett, Champaign,  
B.S. in journalism.

#### Tillotson Professor

Gets Boston U. Ph.D.

BOSTON.—William H. Robinson,  
professor of mathematics and  
physics at Tillotson college, Aus-  
tin, Texas, received his doctor of  
philosophy degree from Boston  
university at the end of the regu-  
lar school session.

The subject of his dissertation  
was "The use of a Lummer Plate  
as an Auxiliary Spectrograph in  
the Study of H-Alpha of Hydro-  
gen."

Dr. Robinson will be employed  
this summer by Dr. Boyce of the  
Massachusetts Institute of Tech-  
nology in a research of spectro-  
scopy.

#### Biological Honor Society Elects Bertram Caruthers

Bertram Caruthers, instructor  
of biology at Lane college, Jack-  
son, Tenn., has been elected to the  
Kappa chapter of the Phi Sigma  
national honorary biological soci-  
ety at the University of Kansas.

Mr. Caruthers, who holds both  
the B.S. and M.S. degrees from  
K. U., is working on his doctorate  
degree there this summer.

#### Gets Ph.D. Degree from U. of Chicago

ETTER, Va.—Luther P.  
Jackson, chairman of the depart-  
ment of history and social science  
at Virginia State College, was  
awarded his Ph.D. degree in his-  
tory by the University of Chi-  
cago at the autumn convocation,  
on August 27.

"Free Negro Labor and Property  
Holding in Virginia, 1830-1860"  
was the subject of Dr. Jackson's  
dissertation, based on research in  
the archives of the state of Vir-  
ginia, court records in offices of  
the clerks of thirty-five counties,  
and the records of five city  
offices.

## Mrs. Bethune Receives F. A. Drexel Award

By JESSE O. THOMAS  
(For ANP)

In the memory of the founders  
and benefactors of Xavier uni-  
versity, that institution has estab-  
lished what is called "The Fran-  
cis A. Drexel Award" which will  
be given annually for distinctive  
and outstanding service to hu-  
manity during the year just  
elapsed.

The purpose of this award is  
stated by the university in the fol-  
lowing language:

"By this Award, Xavier singles  
out a living exemplar of unselfish  
service for its students, alumni  
and for all who share the hope of  
social reconstruction along Chris-  
tian principles."

In presenting the Award to its  
first recipient, the ceremony is de-  
scribed in this wise:

"Xavier feels that the name of  
Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, whose  
unselfish life stands for an ideal,  
the betterment of her fellowmen  
and women, is a fitting one to be-  
gin a list of yearly selected out-  
standing men and women. It is  
then an honor and a joy to re-  
quest Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune  
to accept for distinctive labors  
and devotion in the service of hu-  
manity The Francis A. Drexel  
Award given this year for the first  
time by Xavier university."

This is a signal honor but  
richly deserved. Perhaps no per-  
son in the United States has touch-  
ed and influenced more vital  
sources of helpfulness for Ne-  
groes in the United States for the  
past six or eight months than is  
true of Mrs. Bethune.

Some months ago it was decid-  
ed by a group of outstanding Ne-  
groes in different parts of the na-  
tion to in some measure compen-  
sate for the loss Bethune-Cook-  
man College sustained on account  
of the absence of its President,  
who is on leave and is serving as  
director of the affairs of Negroes  
in the Youth Administration at  
Washington, by raising a fund  
sufficient to enable Mrs. Bethune  
to pay her teachers at the end of  
the school year and balance her  
books as of June 30.

The selecting of Mrs. Bethune

by Xavier, as a person who has  
rendered signal service during the  
year, should stimulate those per-  
sons to whom appeals have been  
made on behalf of this budget  
fund to contribute. There are  
only about 20 more days left  
when the question of whether or  
not the Negro race in general has  
profited at the expense of Be-  
thune-Cookman college will be  
determined.

Those who are intelligent with  
regard to the number of young  
people in high schools, colleges  
and graduate schools whose op-  
portunity to secure an education  
has been made possible primarily  
by the energy and social engineer-  
ing of Mrs. Bethune feel that the  
public at large should express its  
appreciation in the raising of the  
\$18,000, necessary to meet her  
current obligations for this fiscal  
school year.

If there are those who are in  
accordance with this idea but who  
have not been directly approach-  
ed and yet who wish to contribute  
a dollar or more to this very logi-  
cal and imperative appeal, checks  
may be sent to Dr. Emmett J.  
Scott, Secretary, Howard Univer-  
sity, Washington, D. C.

#### RELIEF CLIENT IN RACKET

AKRON, Ohio (ANP)—Police  
officials and relief authorities con-  
tinued their investigation of  
gambling and the sale of lottery  
tickets by relief clients as vice  
squad officers arrested five more  
persons on charges of possessing  
numbers tickets and gambling de-  
vices.



# Peters Breaks Records

## In Typewriting Contest TAPS OUT 138 WORDS PER MIN. AS A RUNNERUP

CHICAGO, July 1—Cortez W. Peters, of Washington, D. C., twice runner-up in the World's Grand Professional Typewriting Championship, topped the keys of his typewriter fast enough to shatter the world's record of 135 net five-stroke words per minute.

Writing the greatest test of his meteoric professional career, Peters was given an official scoring of 138-26/60's words per minute for the hour grind. Albert Tangora, world's professional champion typist, and last year's winner, equalling the world record of 135 words per minute, had to turn in an hour test of 140-20/60's words a minute in order to turn back the bid of Peters.

So ends the chapter of another great championship. In 30 years the test written by Peters would have given him the championship with ease, including the previous tests competed in by the champion.

Before the test Peters would not predict that he would be the winner, but contented himself to say he would break the world's record and that unless the champion did likewise, there would be a nice "exchange" placed in front of his title.

When asked for his comment concerning the test, Peters stated "It was a great contest, and I thought that in breaking the world's record by three words a minute and also in beating the champion's best official record, I was a sure thing to win. I had speed in reserve, but I did not think I would need it. It would have been taking a slight chance, since we have to watch out for errors, and naturally the faster one writes the greater the possibility of making errors. I am getting better and better every year. I think I have the champion measured this time, and next year, maybe, I will get over the knockout blow and make the greatest record ever made in the history of typing."

Even though Peters bowed in the greatest typing contest in history, his effort was well rewarded. Win or lose, his compensation for the one hour's work is \$2,500.00, but last night he added \$1,000 to his annual pay check through his record-breaking effort. Three thousand five hundred dollars for one hour's typing is not so bad for the nimble-fingered art.

**TAPS OUT 138  
WORDS PER MIN.  
AS A RUNNERUP**

**Breaks World's Record,  
But Bows to Champ**

Cortez W. Peters of Washington, D.C., twice runner-up in the World's Grand Professional Typewriting Championship, tapped the keys of his typewriter fast enough to shatter the world's record of 135 net five-stroke words per minute Friday night in the ballroom of the Sherman hotel here.

Writing the greatest test of his meteoric professional career, Peters was given an official scoring of 138-26-60's words per minute for the hour grind. Albert Tangora, world's professional champion typist, and last year's winner, equalling the world record of 135 words per minute, had to turn in an hour test of 140-20-60's words a minute in order to turn back the bid of Peters.

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**Didn't Open Up**

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**Gets \$3,500**

Even though Peters bowed in the greatest typing contest in history,

his effort was well rewarded. Win or lose, his compensation for the one hour's work is \$2,500.00, but last night he added \$1,000 to his annual pay check through his record-breaking effort. Three thousand five hundred dollars was paid him for one hour's typing.

Mr. Peters conducts business schools in Baltimore and Washington and has produced several students who have taken honors in amateur typing contests. He is also under contract to a large typewriting manufacturing concern and exhibits his mastery of the keyboard at schools and colleges throughout the country.

**Gets Ph.D.**



**JOSEPH C. CARROLL**

Who received a doctor of philosophy degree from State University commencement June 17. Mr. Carroll resides in Indianapolis, Ind.

**Graduates Cum Laude**

**GREAT NEPHEW OF DR. M. CRAVATH SIMPSON FINISHES AT BOWDOIN**

Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., held its 132nd Annual Commencement June 19, with a large graduating class, among whom was Richard Kenneth Barksdale, son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon D. Barksdale of 14 Chester st., Winchester, Mass., and great nephew of Dr. M. Cravath Simpson of Boston. He was graduated Cum Laude, elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa, received his Bachelor of Arts degree, also honors in English literature and among prizes awarded received the Pray English Literature Prize.

During his undergraduate career, he was an active member of the Masque and Gown Dramatic Society, the Classical Club, the Glee Club, and the

# MASTER'S IN ARCHITECTURE



**MISS BEVERLEY GREENE**

Brilliant daughter of Mrs. Vera Greene, 4629 Wabash avenue Chicago, who has just received a master's degree in architecture from the University of Illinois. Miss Greene has not decided the position she will accept.

Chapel Choir. He also played football for four year and was for three years on the Dean's list. He plans to do graduate work at Syracuse University next fall.



# Education - 1937

## Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

### AROUND THE CIRCLE

By EUGENE ANDERSON

Negro Prodigy Lives In Haddock and Doesn't Want to Leave—Fertilizing Pays, Jones County Agent Proves—Jasper Enjoys Fair.

Ike Pitts is a motherless little Negro of fourteen, who has grown up around Haddock, a sort of pet for the people of the community; and they have bragged on him so much it seems strange he should be so completely unself-conscious.

"I cannot get to see The Telegraph every morning until Ike has read the Circle stories to see if there are any statistical changes anywhere in the country," says Elmer Willingham Finney, a merchant on the paved highway. "Ike's interest when he gets up at daylight is to run up here and get my paper and read it before I can. Ask him the population of any city in the United States and he will tell you to the exact number, according to the last census. Ask him the name of any capital in the United States, and he will tell you without hesitating. He has the most marvelous memory I ever encountered."

But Ike has a great dread. The boys and the older people have said it is a pity he couldn't go abroad and get schooling advantages that would enable him to make the most of his talents. This frightens Ike. He does not want to leave Haddock. The rest of the world has no attraction for him. He eyes every stranger with suspicion. He's afraid he might be kidnaped and carried away and educated. For this reason he shuts up like a clam when strangers come near.

The Circle man saw him with his shoulders and back bare. He had on part of an overall suit. The effort to get a kodak picture of him was totally unavailing. It frightened him so that he made a dive for the cellar. But there is nothing unusual in his appearance. He grew up without a mother's care, and his interest in studying is merely Nature's gift. He now thinks that his hardest task in life is to stay where he wants to stay, in Haddock.

## Gets Degree At French U.

Waverlyn Rice of Morehouse at A. and T.

ATLANTA.—Waverlyn Nathaniel Rice, a graduate of Morehouse college in the class of 1935, was recently made docteur de l'Université by the University of Toulouse in Toulouse, France.

Dr. Rice, a native of Jacksonville, Florida, sailed for France in the fall of 1935 and spent two years in study at the University where he received a teacher's diploma and the doctorat de l'Université.

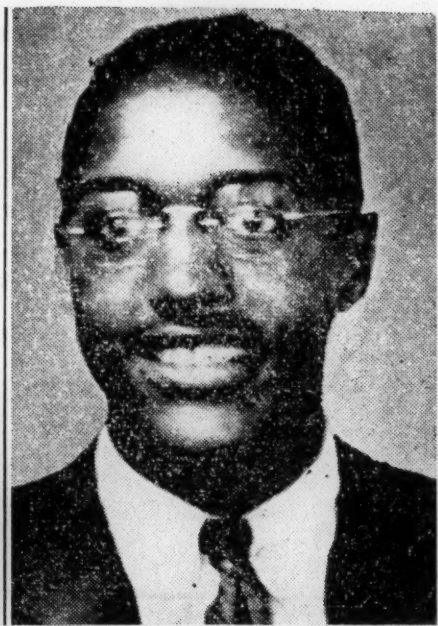
## Luther Jackson Gets Ph.D. From Chicago University

PETERSBURG, Va. — Luther P. Jackson, history teacher at Virginia State college for 15 years and chair-

man of the social science unit there, was awarded the doctor of philosophy degree at the autumn convocation of the University of Chicago.

His doctor's dissertation was "Free Negro Labor and Property Holding in Virginia, 1670-1860." His study began in 1926 with the publication of a series of articles on "Free Negroes in Petersburg."

Prof. Jackson is a member of the Petersburg Civic association, association, director of the Petersburg



DANIEL SKINNER

Honor student at Harvard, Class of 1938, who is well prepared to successfully tutor pupils in all subjects.

Daniel T. Skinner, a senior at Harvard College, was granted an award of \$420.00 for distinctive scholarship. He is working for a degree in the Department of Romance Languages with French as a major. Skinner was graduated from Boston English High School in 1934 where he won prizes and honors in several subjects. He is at present opening a tutoring school for students of languages, mathematics, science, history, etc. All students and parents interested, please write to:

DANIEL T. SKINNER, 10 Willard place, Roxbury, Mass. burg community church and chairman of the Petersburg Negro business association.

He is also a member of the American Historical association, the Study of Negro Life and History, a member of the editorial board and also a contributor to the Journal of Negro History.

Through his work with other civic minded citizens, many of the citizens in this city and adjacent territory have availed themselves of the ballot.

He received his A. B. degree from Fisk university and the M. A. from Columbia university.

## Pioneer Profs



DR. JAMES WELDON JOHNSON and Dr. M. Yergan both of whom will be teaching during the present school year at New York University and the College of the City of New York, respectively.

## CITY COLLEGE LISTS COURSE BY M. YERGAN

## New York University Continues Johnson as Guest 'Prof'

When the universities of New York City opened this week, two Negroes were listed on the faculties of two of the largest institutions—Dr. M. Yergan will break the ice at the College of the City of New York with a course on "Negro History and Culture," while Dr. James Weldon Johnson began his third year as guest professor at New York University with his course on "Racial Contributions to American Culture."

Dr. Yergan is the first Negro to



teach at the city-supported college, and will lecture every Thursday, beginning next week, at 4:10 p.m., at the Commerce Building, Twenty-third street and Lexington avenue. Dr. Johnson began Thursday of this week with his classes at 6:15 p.m., in the Main Building of New York University at Washington Square.

Both Men Well Fitted. Both men are well suited to the difficult task of interpreting one race to another. Dr. Johnson, lawyer, poet diplomat, internationalist and author of several well known books, has had wide experience among many races of people. His ability to be objective about his own people has made his previous series of lectures valuable contributions to inter-racial understanding.

Dr. Yergan, director of the International Committee on African affairs and internationally famous for his Y. M. C. A. work in South Africa, brings an equally cosmopolitan viewpoint to his lecture-platform.

The unprecedented action of City College in appointing a Negro to its faculty is credited in part to a vigorous campaign carried on, for several years, by Negro citizens, campus organizations to secure the appointment of a Negro to the staff.

Morehouse college will teach at A. & T. college, Greensboro, N. C., during the coming year.

French University Wins Doctorate From

Leaders in this campaign include the Frederick Douglass Society, the American Students Union, the Society for Student Liberties, the Student Councils and the Meroe Society.

PARIS, France, Sept. 30 — (By ANP)—The University of Toulouse, France, has conferred the degree of Doctor de l'Université on Waverlyn Rice of Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. Rice, a graduate of



Education - 1937

Scholarship and Other Distinctions

## Dent Is Honored By Nat'l Hospital Group

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Membership was conferred upon A. W. Dent, superintendent of Flint-Goodridge Hospital of Dillard University by the American College of Hospital Administrators at the annual convocation of the college on Sept. 12, at the Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

Mr. Dent, for the past five years, has served as the superintendent of Flint-Goodridge Hospital of Dillard University which is on the fully approved list of the American College of Surgeons and is approved for internships by the American Medical Association.

Mr. Dent is also serving this year as chairman of the National Conference of Hospital Administrators, a conference group composed of the administrators of the approved Negro hospitals in the United States and the deans of the Howard University and Meharry Medical Schools. During the week of September 12 Mr. Dent attended the meeting of the American Hospital Association.

## SHEPARD LISTS NEGRO COLLEGE STAFF CHANGES

### Number of New Faces Among Faculty and Coaching Personnel This Year

Dr. James E. Shepard, president of North Carolina College for Negroes, today announced several additions to his administrative and instructional staff for the academic year 1937-38. A review of the prep-school in Topeka.

Arround 200 freshmen are expected to register at the college tomorrow, and upperclassmen will arrive Wednesday and Thursday for the organization in New York. Her work had largely to do with nutri-

beginning of classwork Friday. Work in the school of commerce will be given new impetus under the direction of Dr. V. V. Oak, who received the degree of doctor of philosophy in business administration from Clark university at Worcester, Mass., in 1937. He spent much of last year engaged in research work in Texas. Dr. Oak recently completed work at Clark university.

Assisting Dr. Oak in the department of commerce is Cee Vee Harris, who recently headed the commercial department of central high school in Louisville. A native of Pennsylvania, she holds the degree of bachelor of science in business administration from Bradley Polytechnic Institute, and the teacher's diploma from Gregg college in Chicago. The new teacher has spent one year in Paris at The Alliance Francaise, where she did advanced work in the French language.

Lottie Penn Kimble, house director in the girls' dormitory, has served as nurse in the Hancock Street Home for colored women in Boston. A graduate of the nursing training school of Freedmen's hospital, she broadened her social experiences as a teacher in the Robert Gould Shaw settlement house in Boston.

Annie P. Washington, whose late husband was commandant of Hampton Institute, will serve as house mother in the boys' dormitory. She brings to her work a deep understanding of the problems of young people, it is said.

William Burghardt, who succeeds "Buddy" Adams as director of physical education, is a graduate of Eureka college in Illinois, and of the University of Iowa, from which institution he received the degree of master of arts in physical education in 1937. He is remembered at West Virginia State college for his outstanding work as line coach.

John B. McLendon, Jr., who holds the master's degree from Iowa State university, will serve as assistant coach. His undergraduate work was done at the University of Kansas. He has been coach at the high school in Lawrence, Kansas, first being Dr. Langston F. Bate a member of the faculty at Miner Teachers' College in Washington District of Columbia

### PH.D. DEGREE GIVEN NEGRO INSTRUCTOR

With the awarding to Kimue Alonzo Huggins of the Doctor of Philosophy degree, he becomes the first Ph. D. in chemistry to be employed on the faculty of Atlanta University.

Dr. Huggins received this highest academic degree in August 1937, at the close of the summer session of the University of Chicago. He has the distinction of being the second member of his race to receive the Ph. D. degree in chemistry from this institution, the first being Dr. Langston F. Bate a member of the faculty at Miner Teachers' College in Washington District of Columbia

## Gets Degree



PROF. LUTHER P. JACKSON  
Instructor of History at Virginia State college. He was awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree by the University of Chicago at the autumn convocation.

### J. Weldon Johnson Extends Lectures at New York Univ.

New York, Oct. 7—The series of lectures on the contributions of the Negro to American culture, which has been given for the past three years by James Weldon Johnson at New York University, has been extended to the class of 1938. The regular lectures in the Washington Square College of the University by Mr. Johnson began September 21, and the Newark series began September 29. The course consists of twelve lectures delivered weekly throughout the fall quarter.



J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., 13, the youngest student who has ever registered in the freshman class at the University of Chicago. He was an honor student at Parker high school, Chicago, from which he was graduated last June, receiving a university scholarship. His father, a lawyer, and his mother, a teacher, are both graduates of the University of Chicago. The family lives at 6717 Evans avenue.

### Negro Named Assistant

### Principal Of P. S. 89

Miss Dorothy Hendrickson, 870 St. Nicholas avenue, was named assistant principal of P. S. 89, 135th street and Lenox avenue, effective October 15. Miss Hendrickson entered the school system in '20 as a teacher in P. S. 89, and is the first colored person to get her name on the list. Mrs. Gertrude Aver is now principal of P. S. 24. Mrs. Hendrickson is a native New Yorker and was educated at Hunter and Columbia.



# HARRISON OFF TO ENGLAND

Scholar Will Study at Cambridge for One Year

William E. Harrison, Contributing Editor to the Boston CHRONICLE, and a candidate for the Ph. D. degree at Harvard University, has been admitted as a non-collegiate research



WILLIAM E. HARRISON

student to Fitz William House, Cambridge University, England, where he will work for his Ph. D. in English. He will sail from New York on the S. S. Lafayette for Plymouth, England, on Saturday, November 6.

Mr. Harrison, who is 27, received his A. B., cum laude, at Harvard, in 1932, and A. M. in 1934. He is a former Rosenwald Fellow. In 1935 he was awarded a scholarship, and did research work in Oxford and Cambridge and the British Museum, England. At that time he visited Germany and Belgium.

From his high school days at Boston Latin, Mr. Harrison has been active in literary circles. He was managing editor of the Register, the school magazine. As contributing editor of the Boston CHRONICLE, readers are familiar with his pungent articles. His contributions have appeared in the Crimson, Advocate, Journal, Harvard periodicals; The Adelphi of London, The Suwanee Review of the University of the South, Nashville, Tenn.; The Westminster Magazine of Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga.; The Crisis and Opportunity. He was al-

so literary editor of the New Frontier Quarterly.

Mr. Harrison's activities cover such organizations as the South Council, the Evening Club of which he was a president; Secretary of the New England Writers' Conference; member of the International Club of London, the Jamaican Associates and others.

The Charles M. Cox trustees of Boston aided Mr. Harrison with a scholarship.

## Duke Press To Award \$1,000 For Manuscript

DURHAM, N. C., Nov. 1.—In connection with the centennial of the origins of Trinity College, now a part of Duke University, which is to be celebrated during the academic year, 1938-39, the Duke University press has announced a prize of \$1,500 for a scholarly manuscript in the fields of the social, literary or artistic history of the United States, to be awarded on March 1, 1939.

The award will be made by a committee of final judges composed of distinguished scholars in the fields of history and English: Prof. Merle Eugene Curtis, professor of history at Smith College; Prof. Ralph Leslie Rusk, professor of English at Columbia University, and Arthur Schlesinger, professor of history at Harvard University.

According to conditions of the prize, the submitted manuscripts must be not less than 50,000 words in length, and must be submitted by Oct. 1, 1938.

## Dr. Emmett J. Scott Only Race Man At Broadcasting Confab

CHICAGO (AP).—Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary of Howard University, was the only Negro in attendance at the recent national conference of Educational Broadcasting, held at the Drake hotel. Among the objectives of the conference were: "To provide a national forum where interests concerned with education by radio can come together to exchange ideas and experiences—to bring to a large and influential audience the findings that may become available from studies and researches in the general field of educational broadcasting, particularly such studies and researches as may be conducted by the Federal Radio Education Committee."

## Louis S. Rawlins Is 2nd Negro To Become C. P. A. In New York

The distinction of becoming the second Negro Certified Public Accountant in the State of New York was recently won by Louis S. Rawlins, 34, of 413 Convent avenue. On October 18th the University of the State of New York, on the recommendation of the Board of CPA Examiners, issued the coveted certificate to him.

Born in Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I., Mr. Rawlins came to the United States in November, 1909, and 8 years later became a naturalized citizen. In the spring term of 1920 he entered the New York Evening High School for Men from which he was graduated in June 1923 with highest honors in bookkeeping and mathematics. He returned in the fall to pursue a postgraduate course of Junior Accountancy, an experimental course offered to those students who had won proficiency in their regents bookkeeping examination. Again he gained the highest marks in his course, graduating in the short time of one year with the following recommendation by the school's department head: "Most commendable achievement in Theory of Accounts, Auditing and Cost Accounting."

In the spring of 1925 he enrolled at the School of Business and Civic Administration at C. C. N. Y., as a candidate for the diploma of Graduate of Accountancy. Because of unusually high average ratings, he was permitted to skip one year's work and found little difficulty in being recognized as one possessing a natural ability in accountancy and its related subjects.

In May 1928, upon advice of his professors, he sat for the New York State C. P. A. examinations lasting two and a half days and was successful in his first attempt. However, the rules of the Board of Examiners require that for the granting of the C. P. A. certificate, an applicant must prove 5 years of public accounting experience, two years of which must be in the office of a C. P. A. or in place of these 2 years, four years in the office of a public accountant qualified by 10 years of approved experience, or 10 years experience on the applicant's own account or partnership of an accounting firm. The period elapsing between his passing the examinations and the granting of the certificate, enabled him to furnish and thus prove his practical experience.

Mr. Rawlins was admitted as an associate member of the New York Society of C. P. A's in June 1929,

two months after being appointed by the City of New York in the Comptroller's Department of Finance. Formerly member of the firm of McKenzie and Rawlins Accounting Co., he is now a member of Rawlins and Quander, Public Accountants and Auditors, 2370 Seventh avenue.



Education - 1937

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

# AWARDS AVERAGE \$1,500 AND OFFER ADVANCE STUDY AND EXPERIENCE

CHICAGO, April 29.—(ANP)—Fellowship awards by the Julius Rosenwald Fund to 30 Negroes were announced this week by Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund. Awards in another branch of Fund fellowships—for white Southerners—will be announced next week.

For the two sets of fellowships statistics at the University of Chicago, applications were received from

540 candidates, about 540 Negroes and 300 white Southerners. The awards average \$1500 each and provide advanced study and experience to persons of unusual achievement and promise in any field of work. Awards are made once a year by a special committee, of which Raymond Paty is director. Applications for the academic year 1938-39 must be received before January 15, 1938.

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Dillard University, for studies in social anthropology at Fisk University, and the University of Chicago.

Sheppard Randolph Dillard University, for creative work in folk drama at Malvern, England, and with the Irish Play-ers.

John Hope Franklin of Fisk University, for research in recent social and intellectual history of America, at Harvard University.

Carl McClellan Hill of Hampton Institute, Va., for research in organic chemistry at Cornell University.

Giles Alfred Hubert of Fisk University, for study of agriculture and farm organization in Denmark.

## Reverend James Adams Appointed To Board Of Brooklyn, N. Y., School

Announcement has been received in Atlanta that Reverend James B. Adams, pastor of the Concord Baptist Church of Christ, Brooklyn, New York, and a well-known graduate of Morehouse College, has been appointed a member of the Brooklyn School Board for a term ending December 31, 1941.

Dr. Adams is a frequent visitor to Atlanta, where he spent many years as a student in Morehouse Academy and later in Morehouse College from which he was graduated in 1915. He is a member of the board of trustees of Atlanta University and of Morehouse College.

The appointment to the district school board of the Borough of Brooklyn was made by Honorable Raymond V. Ingersoll, president of that borough.

Reverend Adams was twice honored recently by Morehouse College. In 1934 he was invited to make the annual Founders Day address at the college, and in 1935 his alma mater conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity at the June commencement exercises.

At the present time, in addition to his duties as pastor of Brooklyn's largest church, Mr. Adams is carrying on his studies at Union Theological Seminary where he is seeking the Master's degree. The church of which he is pastor is not only the largest church in the city that is known as "the city of churches", but is regarded as one of the most important Negro churches in the world. Since its founding in 1863 it has had only three pastors. In 1921 Mr. Adams was selected to be the third pastor.

## Major Wright Named Distinguished Citizen

Philadelphia (C)—Major Wright was named one of the "dis-

tinguished citizens" here during his absence in Haiti when he was included as a sponsor of the United Campaign for social welfare along with Mayor Wilson, Gov. Earle, Mrs. Edward Bok, William L. Dill, Philadelphia director of the Federal Social Security Board, Dr. Francis A. Gaught, Samuel S. Fels, Joseph Gallagher, Philadelphia postmaster, Dr. Herbert F. Goodrich, chairman of the Pennsylvania Committee on Public Assistance and Relief, William F. James, president of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, John B. Kelly, Judge Harold G. Knight, Judge William M. Lewis, Joseph Wayne, Jr., and Robert White, City Controller. The list was published in the Evening Public Ledger on Monday, April 12, a week before Major Wright returned from leading a delegation of prominent business men on an inspection tour of Haiti.

Dr. William Quinland Gets National Rating In General Pathology

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. William S. Quinland, professor of Pathology at Meharry Medical College, has been successful in qualifying as a specialist of national rating in General Pathology, before the American Board of Pathology held recently in Chicago. He is the first Negro to acquire this distinguished certification, and was also the first Negro to be admitted to membership in the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists in 1922.

Dr. Quinland's name has for quite sometime been recorded in Who's Who in American Medicine, 1925, also in American Men of Science, 1927.

Dr. Quinland graduated from Meharry Medical College in 1919 and received special training under tenure of a Rosenwald fellowship in bacteriology and pathology at Harvard Medical School, for three consecutive years under Dr. Wolbach.

He was made a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1933.

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## Breaks The Ice



MRS. GRACE LOF TON MARSHALL

Philadelphia.—Another "first" was achieved in the public system when Mrs. Grace Lofton Marshall, 523 North Fifty-eighth street, was appointed to the all-white faculty of the George Brooks elementary school, which has a mixed student-body; but 98 percent of the pupils Negro, last Friday. She teaches the 5B grade. Dr. John P. Turner, only Negro member of the board of education, was instrumental in securing her appointment. Mrs. Marshall, wife of Dr. Carter Marshall, of New Haven, Conn., formerly taught at the high school, Germantown. Her appointment was a replacement. She is well known in social circles in Philadelphia and New Haven, where her husband is a practicing physician. — Associated News Service Photo.

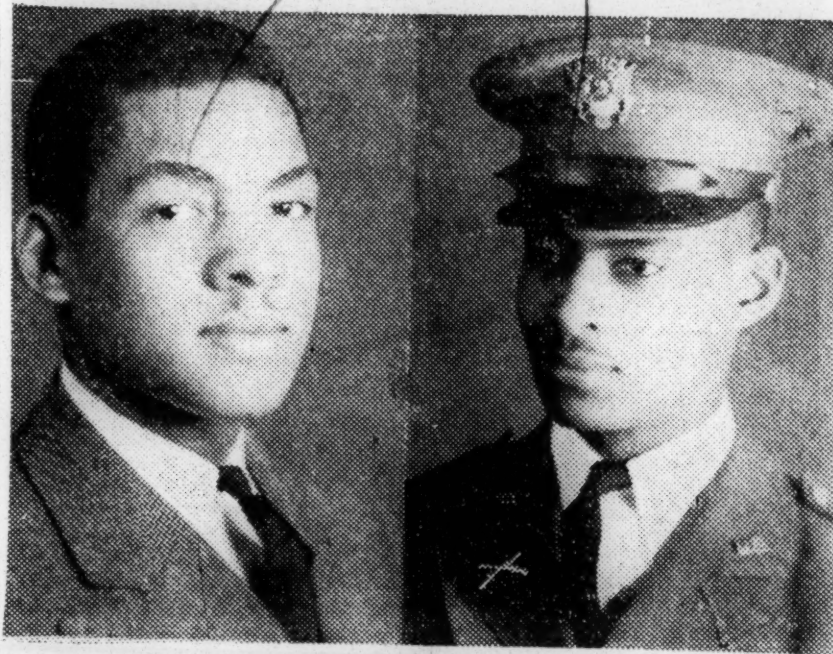
education, was instrumental in securing her appointment. Mrs. Marshall, wife of Dr. Carter Marshall, of New Haven, Conn., formerly taught at the high school, Germantown. Her appointment was a replacement. She is well known in social circles in Philadelphia and New Haven, where her husband is a practicing physician. — Associated News Service Photo.

at the Hotel Touraine Monday, was elected president of the class.

There were 55 members of the class present. Principal speaker was Dr. Frederick J. Gillis, assistant superintendent of schools, who congratulated the class on its choice of Mr. Yates and praised him. The 1911 graduates have the highest achievement record of any English high class.

Also present was Ashley Evans, former athlete. Other class officers elected were white.

## Win Yale Scholarships



A. Joseph Allen, Jr., left, and Samuel M. Morris, seniors in the college of liberal arts at Wilberforce university, who have been awarded scholarships for further study at Yale university. Both have been campus leaders and have maintained high scholastic records. The announcement of the scholarships was made by the dean of the graduate school at Yale.

**Miss Cowan To**  
**Chicago 'U'**  
5-22-37

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 20.—Miss Georgia R. Cowen, who was graduated from Tuskegee Institute, is attending Chicago University this year on a Rosenwald Fellowship, and is engaged in the relatively new field of children's

literature. In addition to the regular study, Miss Cowen's work consists of observing ideas in the university elementary practice school and work in the Hall Branch Library. The award will be presented to Dr. Dillard by the Roosevelt Memorial Association on October 27, the anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt's birth.

After completing her course at Tuskegee, Miss Cowen attended Talladega College and was graduated with a bachelor's degree. She took her master's degree from the University of Colorado. For four years she was a teacher at the Georgia State Industrial College, where her work was very outstanding, and led to her being awarded a Rosenwald Fellowship in a field in which she had shown considerable aptitude and ability.

Her parents are: Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Cowen, of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

**RARE RECOGNITION**  
*Made 5-14-37*  
**GIVEN COLORED HIGH**  
*Nashville, Tenn.*  
**SCHOOL GRADUATE**

Boston, May. (ANP)—Everett Yates, submaster of the Rice school and one of two Negroes attending the 16th annual reunion of the class of 1911 of English high school held

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal

May 21, 1937

## Love nad Loyalty

Mamie Spearman, Negro maid, leaped from the second story of a Fayetteville house with a baby under each arm. The house was in flames.

It requires no superlative power of imagination to picture this scene, nor any great command of language to tell the story on a printed page and heap praise upon a member of a race that is noted for its loyalty to those it is called upon to serve.

The faithful, often courageous, attitude of the Negro has contributed much to the generally harmonious relationship existing between the races white and black in the South. This loyalty is often unobtrusive, this courage unostentatious. We are inclined to overlook it. Too often it requires a deed of matchless heroism like that performed by Mamie Spearman to remind us that it exists and to shame some of us for our failure to appraise the worthy Negro citizen in a true light and advance his opportunities for self-development.

**D** Prejudice and fear often stay the hands of those who would otherwise extend the co-operating hand. But those who hesitate might take home the thought that where courageous love and loyalty of Mamie Spearman's kind exists there is likely to be no betrayal of confidence and trust.



Education-1937

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

## Wins Phi Beta Kappa Key



MISS RUTHELLA WEBSTER CAREY

Admission to Phi Beta Kappa has been won by Miss Ruthella Webster Carey, it was announced at Flora Stone Mather college of Ohio last week, where Miss Carey is a student. Miss Carey is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Carey, 10611 Tacoma avenue, Cleveland. She is a graduate of Glenville high school and at the present time is a senior at Flora Stone Mather. She was initiated into the order Friday afternoon at Hayden hall after which she and two other girls who also won the honor, will be guests at a dinner to be attended by Western Reserve university members of Phi Beta Kappa.—Photo by Allen E. Cole, Cleveland.

## NEGRO STUDENT HERE WINS STUDY ABROAD

The first fellowship for foreign study ever granted by the Franco-American Student Exchange to a student in a negro college or university has been given to Carolyn Lemon, of Savannah, a graduate student in French at Atlanta University.

She has been appointed to a fellowship for a year of study at the University of Paris during 1937-38, under auspices of the Franco-American Student Exchange of the Institute of International Education.

## STUDENT-JANITOR AFTER PH. D.



Edward Lee Harris, student at the University of Pittsburgh, who in June will receive from the University his degree of Master of Education and a degree as a Doctor of Philosophy, better known as a Ph. D. Harris, who is 34 and married, plus being the father of two children, is earning his tuition through the University by working as a janitor, from 4 p. m. to midnight, studying from then until early in the morning, when he retires for a few hours sleep, rising to attend nine o'clock classes.

## Solves Hard Math Problem

## Knoxville Student Receives National Recognition

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Dorothy Sharp, senior co-ed at Knoxville college, recently received national recognition for having submitted the solution of a difficult mathematics problem to the "School Science and Mathematics Magazine."

Miss Sharp, who is majoring in mathematics, was the only student in the state of Tennessee submitting the correct solution to this problem.

The problem was one dealing with higher phases of mathematics and the solution was sent for the March issue of this publication. This magazine is published by the Central Association of Science and Mathematics Teachers, Inc.

Besides being keenly interested in mathematics, Miss Sharp likes French, in which she is taking a minor. She is also a member of the choral club, Math club, Y.M.C.A. and was crowned Miss Knoxville for the school year 1934-35. She will complete her four-year college course in June.

Miss Sharp is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglass Sharp, 1637 Western avenue, Knoxville.

## W.Va. Professor Named to Science Honorary

INSTITUTE, W. Va. — Prof. William J. L. Wallace, instructor of chemistry at West Virginia State College, now on leave of absence for advanced research in chemistry, has been elected to Sigma Xi Honorary Scientific Society.

Springfield, Tenn. Times  
April 8, 1937

## Carrie Barbee Wins

## First In Contest

The Tennessee State-Wide Spelling Contest for Negro children was held March 25, 1937 on the campus of the A & I State College, Nashville, Tennessee.

Carrie Barbee, a thirteen year old student of the Bransford Elementary School, Springfield, Tennessee, won first prize. She had previously won first place in the Robertson County Spelling Contest which gave her the honor of going to Nashville and participating in the District Spelling Contest. After winning first prize in the District, she was entitled to spell in the State Contest where she competed with students from the three sections of the state, winning first place also in this contest.

Carrie Barbee is a student of Miss Leola Caruthers, teacher of the Eighth grade of Bransford Elementary School.

Miss Alice Reynolds, English teacher at Bransford High School,

was elected Recording Secretary of the State Teachers Association of the Colored Schools. She is the first negro teacher from Springfield to be so highly honored by the teachers of her association.

Q. Are there any Negro instructors in white colleges and universities?

A. William Augustus Hinton is an instructor of preventive medicine. Percy Lanon Linton teaches chemistry and Julian Herman Lewis is associated professor of pathology in white universities.



## College Scientist Honored

INSTITUTE, West Va.—Professor William J. L. Wallace, instructor of Chemistry in West Virginia State College, Institute, West Virginia, now on leave of absence for advanced research in Cornell University, has just received notice of his election to Sigma Xi Honorary Scientific Society. The award was made to Prof. Wallace for his distinguished achievement in research during the past two years.

Professor Wallace will resume his duties in West Virginia State College on July 1, 1937.

## Oberlin Girl Named to Phi Beta Kappa

OVERLIN, Ohio (ANP)—Miss Laurabelle Scott, a senior at Oberlin College, was among twenty-eight seniors elected to Phi Beta Kappa this year. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wayman Scott of Oberlin and expects to teach following graduation.

## IN WHO'S WHO



Wendell Robbins, student in the building construction department of Hampton Institute. His name and biography will be listed in "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges," a distinctive honor accorded only a few honor students of each of the nation's universities and colleges.

## ROSENWALD FUND MAKES 30 AWARDS

*June 5-1-37*  
Fellowships for Year's Advance Study Given Outstanding Negro Students

GRANTS AVERAGE \$1,500

Announcement Expected Next Week of Benefits Extended to White Southerners

The Julius Rosenwald Fund has awarded fellowships to thirty Negroes, it was announced yesterday by Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund. The awards average \$1,500 and provide for a year's advanced study and experience to persons of unusual achievement and promise in any field of work. About 540 Negroes applied for the fellowships.

Awards in another branch of the fund fellowships for white Southerners will be announced next week.

### The List of Awards

The awards to Negroes for this year are:

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Mrs. Otis Holley Berry of Washington, D. C., for study of music and development of voice at the Fontainebleau School of Music, France.

Ulysses Simpson Brooks of Johnson C. Smith University, North Carolina, for chemical research in the ionization of salts at the University of Chicago.

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David Wadsworth Cannon Jr. of Cranford, N. J., for studies in education at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Richard Allen Carroll of Arkansas State College, for studies in English literature at the University of Michigan.

Horace Roscoe Cayton of Chicago, for studies in sociology and statistics at the University of Chicago.

Schiffelin Clayton of Virginia, for research in the mathematical problems of topology at the University of Michigan and the Institute of Advanced Study.

Will Mercer Cook of Atlanta University, for study of the Negro in French literature in Paris and

the French colonies.

Frank Marshall Davis of Chicago, for creative writing, especially poetry.

William Henry Dean Jr. of Atlanta University, for study of the economic factors in regional migration and the growth of cities at Harvard University.

### Artist of Negro Life

Aaron Douglas of New York City, for creative art in portraits, character sketches and scenes of Negro life.

John Gibbs St. Clair Drake of Dillard University, for studies in social anthropology at Fisk University and the University of Chicago.

Sheppard Randolph Edmonds of Dillard University, for creative work in folk drama at Malvern, England, and with the Irish Players.

John Hope Franklin of Fisk University, for research in recent social and intellectual history of America at Harvard University.

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### Grant for History Study

Benjamin Arthur Quarles of Shaw University, Raleigh, for study of American history, specifically the life of Frederick Douglass, at the University of Wisconsin.

Frances E. Thompson of Tennessee State College, for work in art and art education in Czechoslovakia.

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## 30 Awarded

*June 5-1-37*  
Rosenwald

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Mrs. Otis H. Berry, Hilda Lawson, Charles Edward Weir and Will Mercer Cook are Howard University's and Washington's representatives in the group.

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GRANTS AVERAGE \$1,500

Announcement Expected Next Week of Benefits Extended to White Southerners

The Julius Rosenwald Fund has awarded fellowships to thirty Negroes. It was announced yesterday by Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund. The awards average \$1,500 and provide for a year's advanced study and experience to persons of unusual achievement and promise in any field of work. About 540 Negroes applied for the fellowships.

Awards in another branch of the fund fellowships for white Southerners will be announced next week.

### The List of Awards

The awards to Negroes for this year are:

Percy Hayes Baker of Virginia State College, for study of the preparation of school texts in science.  
Mrs. Otis Holley Berry of Washington, D. C., for study of music and development of voice at the Fontainebleau School of Music, France.  
Ulysses Simpson Brooks of Johnson C. Smith University, North Carolina, for chemical research in the ionization of salts at the University of Chicago.  
Dr. Henry Rutherford Butler Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., for study and guided experience in internal medicine and diagnosis at London Hospital and Medical College, England.  
David Wadsworth Cannon Jr. of Cranford, N. J., for studies in education at Teachers College, Columbia University.  
Richard Allen Carroll of Arkansas State College, for studies in English literature at the University of Michigan.  
Horace Roscoe Cayton of Chicago, for studies in sociology and statistics at the University of Chicago.  
Schteffelin Clayton of Virginia, for research in the mathematical problems of topology at the University of Michigan and the Institute of Advanced Study.  
Will Mercer Cook of Atlanta University, for study of the Negro in French literature in Paris and

the French colonies.  
Frank Marshall Davis of Chicago, for creative writing, especially poetry.  
William Henry Dean Jr. of Atlanta University, for study of the economic factors in regional migration and the growth of cities at Harvard University.  
Artist of Negro Life  
Aaron Douglas of New York City, for creative art in portraits, character sketches and scenes of Negro life.  
John Gibbs St. Clair Drake of Dillard University, for studies in social anthropology at Fisk University and the University of Chicago.  
Shepard Randolph Edmonds of Dillard University, for creative work in folk drama at Malvern, England, and with the Irish Players.  
John Hope Franklin of Fisk University, for research in recent social and intellectual history of America at Harvard University.  
Carl McClellan Hill of Hampton Institute, Virginia, for research in organic chemistry at Cornell University.  
Giles Alfred Hubert of Fisk University, for study of agriculture and farm organization in Denmark.  
Clinton Everett Knox of Morgan College, Baltimore, for study of European history with special reference to the Ottoman Empire at Harvard University.  
Hilda Lawson of Washington, D. C., for study of Oriental literature at the University of Illinois.  
James Raymond Lawson of St. Augustine's College, North Carolina, for physical research in infrared spectroscopy at the University of Michigan.  
Booker Tanner McGraw of Lincoln University, Missouri, for study of economics at Harvard University.  
Mary Adelaide Morton of Howard University, for study of psychological factors in the learning process at the University of Chicago.

### Grant for History Study

Benjamin Arthur Quarles of Shaw University, Raleigh, for study of American history, specifically the life of Frederick Douglass, at the University of Wisconsin.  
Frances E. Thompson of Tennessee State College, for work in art and art education in Czechoslovakia.  
H. Council Trenholm of Alabama State Teachers College, for study of educational administration at the University of Chicago.  
Mrs. Bonita G. H. Valien of Atlanta University, for study in sociology at the University of Wisconsin.  
Preston Valien of Atlanta University, for study in sociology at the University of Wisconsin.  
Harry Preston Walker of Fisk University, for sociological study of a Southern community, in collaboration with a white student, the study to be under the general direction of Duke University.  
Charles Edward Weir of Howard University, for research in nuclear chemistry and quantum mechanics at the California Institute of Technology.

# 30 Awarded

## Rosenwald

## Fellowships

CHICAGO—Fellowship awards by the Julius Rosenwald Fund to thirty Negroes were announced this week by Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund. Awards in another branch of fund fellowships—for white Southerners—will be announced next week.

For the two sets of fellowships, applications were received from research in recent social and intellectual history of America at Harvard University.

Applications for the academic year of Morgan College, Baltimore, for 1938-39 must be received before study of European history with special reference to the Ottoman Empire, at Harvard University; Mary Adelaide Morton, Hilda Lawson of Washington D. C. Charles Edward Weir and Will Mercer Cook are Howard University's representatives in the group.

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Will Mercer Cook of Atlanta University, for study of the Negro in French literature in Paris and

the French colonies.  
Frank Marshall Davis of Chicago, for creative writing, especially poetry.  
William Henry Dean Jr. of Atlanta University, for study of the economic factors in regional migration and the growth of cities at Harvard University.  
Aaron Douglas of New York City, for creative art in portraits, character sketches, and scenes of Negro life.  
John Gibbs St. Clair Drake of Dillard University, for studies in social and anthropology at Fisk University and the University of Chicago.  
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Giles Alfred Hubert of Fisk University, for study of agriculture and farm organization in Denmark.  
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Charles Edward Weir of Howard University, for research in nuclear chemistry and quantum mechanics at the California Institute of Technology.



# Education - 1937

## Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald  
June 20, 1937

### MARY WRIGHT IS WELL KNOWN FOR HER FINE RECORD

#### Slave-Born Woman Leading Educator of Her Race in This Section

By JACK BUTTON

"I am living for service."

With this simple statement, Mary H. Wright, teacher in Spartanburg county negro schools for 58 years, explained a career that is nothing less than remarkable.

She might claim distinction because of her long service in behalf of her race. Few teachers last 58 years. But remarkable, though her long service may be, her claim to the respect of both white and negro races of this county is based upon something deeper—results.

#### Began In Brush Arbor

Mary Wright began teaching in a brush arbor near Inman, and now is accredited with being the founder of the city's leading negro school, the Carrier Street school. Furthermore, she is a leader in religious and charity work among negroes.

Mary Wright never has stopped looking for ways to serve. A few years ago she became interested in playground work, and since then has made it a hobby that undoubtedly has done great good for negro children.

When Mary decides to do something she insists upon preparing herself to do a good job of it. When she decided to engage in playground leadership, she went to Washington, attended the District of Columbia school for playground supervisors and observed the work on the playgrounds of the city.

#### High Praise

Every summer she goes there to study. Finally, she became so proficient the playground director put her to work assisting the supervision. Now, Mary proudly displays a letter from the director praising her work.

What she has learned in Washington she has passed on to the negro children of Spartanburg. She has taught them many kinds of handicraft that they may apply usefully in improving their homes and some, perhaps, in earning a livelihood.

Mary Wright was born a slave just before the close of the Civil War. Her parents belonged to the Wilson family on South Church street. Her father was not educated, but he had great respect for it. When an opportunity presented itself to send his little girl to school, he did it, and later managed to send her for a year to Claftin college at Orangeburg.

#### Education

Her first schooling was received in a house converted into a school on the site of The Herald-Journal building. It was conducted by a Mr. and Mrs. Pool, who came down from the North right after the war with a zeal to educate the negroes.

"They were Yankees, but they were not carpetbaggers," Mary said. "Their aim was to give the South something rather than to take away."

Little Mary Wright so admired the learning of Mr. and Mrs. Pool and their desire to divide it, she was imbued with the desire to serve right off, she recalls. She began at the age of nine teaching a Sunday school class in the Methodist church.

The year after she attended Claftin, 1878, she was engaged to teach in the brush arbor near Inman. A short time later a log school house was erected for her. Later she taught in the town of Inman.

#### Two Years In Anderson

Only two of Mary Wright's 58 years as a teacher were spent outside this county. She taught two years in Anderson county early in her career. She also taught three summer sessions in Rock Hill.

While she attended college only one year, Mary has been a student all her life. She has kept up with the trends in teaching by home study. She was awarded a first-class life certificate in 1921. Since 1918 she has never been active in the negro division of the state teachers association.

She began teaching here in a residence known as the old Chaplin home. A few years later she founded the Carrier Street school.

"That is a monument to my joy," was the quaint way she expressed it.

#### Now At Highland

During the last three years she has taught the first graders at Highland school. A daughter carries on for her at the Carrier Street school.

Last spring she had influenza and had to miss several weeks from school.

"I'll be back to begin my fifty-ninth year in the fall, though," she declared. "There is a lot more service left in me."

As mentioned before, her work has not been confined to the school room. She has been chairman of the negro division of the county Red Cross chapter since the World War. She founded a home on Cudd street for aged negro women, which also is used for a day nursery and Bible school. She is chairman of the Christmas tree committee for needy children and has been on the county fair committee since 1931.

#### Commands Respect

And for all that work and her recent illness, she looks hardy and carries her years well. She commands respect with her dignity and reserved manner too.

Mary Wright hasn't been content with educating thousands of other people's children, but has educated one of her own. She sent four daughters and three sons through the public schools of Spartanburg and some of them to college. All of her daughters became teachers. One son is an undertaker in Boston, another a shoemaker in Washington, and a third was a bicycle mechanic in Spartanburg for 15 years, finally dying in Washington, where he had engaged in the same work.

With the Carrier Street school as a "monument to her joy," Mary Wright's reward for being a good and faithful public servant and doing things well includes the willing respect of thousands of Spartanburg citizens.

### Gets K. U. Lab Post Hamilton Perkins Head Bio- Chemistry Technician

LAWRENCE, Kas. — Hamilton Perkins recently was appointed head laboratory technician in the biochemistry department at the University of Kansas. Perkins has

been connected with the department during the last three years.

The first three years he served as student assistant and last year as laboratory assistant. He will assume his duties as head technician in September.

In 1934 Perkins was the winner of a master pharmacist's certificate, an award in a state pharmaceutical prescription contest. Perkins received the bachelor of science degree in pharmacy in 1935 and the bachelor of arts in bacteriology in 1936. He will receive the master's degree in bacteriology at the end of the current summer session.

A son of I. H. Perkins, Kansas City, Kas., drugstore owner, Perkins is also a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, a member of Phi Sigma, professional biological fraternity, and Kappa Phi, a pharmaceutical fraternity.

#### Brilliant



MISS LOIS MANN

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Mann, Anderson, who was the only one to receive a silver Alpha in the class of 1936 graduates of the Highland high school. One of the 11 Negro students, Miss Mann maintained the high three year average of 86 percent. Miss Mann plans to enter Fisk university in the fall. Her grandmother was one of the original Fisk Jubilee singers, and her mother a former Fisk student.

### HONOR GIRL GRAD TO ENTER CORNELL

LEROY, N. Y. — Miss Bette Bundy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Bundy of Oakka Small



State, N. Y., who was the valedictorian of the 1937 class of the Leroy High School, graduating with the highest average in the history of the school, 95 per cent, will enter Cornell University to pursue a pre-medical course, in September.

While in high school, she was active in the musical organizations of the school, was on the staff of the school paper, and assistant editor of the year book.

### Professor At West Virginia Gets Ph. D.

INSTITUTE, W. Va. — William J. L. Wallace, assistant professor of chemistry at West Virginia State College has recently returned to his duties at the college after two years of graduate study at Cornell University. He has completed the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy in chemistry, and the degree will be conferred upon him at Cornell University in September.

The title of Mr. Wallace's thesis was "The freezing point of Aqueous Solutions of Alpha Amino Acids."



## Instructor



MISS CHARLOTTE E. CRAWFORD  
New Haven, Conn., teacher who  
has been appointed instructor in  
English at Dillard university, New  
Orleans, La. Miss Crawford re-  
ceived her A.B. degree from Wel-  
lesley college in 1933 and her  
Ph.D. degree from Yale university  
this year.

## Page Believe-it-or-Not Ripley



Grand Master F. S. Johnson, Keokuk,  
the only Negro father in Iowa having  
four daughters holding degrees from  
the University of Iowa

## Gets New Post



A. J. JACKSON  
who will receive his Ph.D. de-  
gree at Ohio State University in  
September. Mr. Jackson a grad-  
uate of Wilberforce and M.A. of  
Ohio State. Just been ap-  
pointed professor of edu-  
cation at Dillard University,  
New Orleans.

## Wins Scholarship



CHARLES COX,  
formerly  
of Cambridge, Mass., first pianist for the Cambridge  
High and Latin School, who re-  
cently won a scholarship to the  
New England Conservatory of  
Music, where he will enter next  
semester. Charlie is an AFRO  
booster in his city.

# Local Girl Wins Over Nation in Elks' Annual Oratorical Contest

## Miss Moss Cheered to The Echo in Hard Battle Of Words

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Miss Vir-  
ginia Moss, Washington girl and  
Dunbar High School senior, rose  
to new heights to win the twelfth  
annual national oratorical contest  
sponsored by the educational de-  
partment of the Elks here Mon-  
day night at the East Technical  
High school, before a cheering  
crowd of over 1,000.

The competition was so keen  
that the judges were hard pressed  
to decide the winner. Miss Moss  
was given a score of four points.  
Her nearest opponent and second-  
place winner was William T.  
Patrick, Jr., Detroit youth. Both  
spoke on "The Negro and the Con-  
stitution."

check for \$150 by William Kelly,  
grand secretary of the order. The  
other four participants were pre-  
sented checks for \$100 each. Each  
contestant had already won first  
place in their respective regions  
and as a result of their winning  
have been given four-year scholar-  
ships in the schools or colleges of  
their choice.

The Washington girl was the  
fourth speaker. She was cheered  
to the echo. She was not only  
praised for her masterly delivery  
and articulation, but for the broad  
content and scholarly manner in  
which she spoke.

### Three Judges

The judges were Harry Pace,  
Chicago insurance president; At-  
torney T. E. Green, of Akron,  
Ohio, and Dr. Lorenzo King, of  
New York City. The timekeeper  
was Dr. Thomas T. Wendell, of  
Lexington, Ky. Each contestant  
was given 10 minutes in which to  
complete his oration.

Judge William Hueston,  
Miss Moss was presented a grand commissioner of education

and director of the oratorical con-  
test, presided at this session,  
which was one of the most popu-  
lar of the entire convention. J.  
Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler  
of the order, was also present, but  
had to leave before the contest  
ended in order to keep a radio ap-  
pointment. He spoke over a na-  
tion-wide hookup from a local sta-  
tion.

Music was furnished by the An-  
tioch Baptist Church chorus  
Cleveland; the Imperial Lodge  
(New York) of Elks' Band, under  
the direction of Ralph Redmond;  
the Creolians Quartet of the Na-  
tional Broadcasting Company's  
chain, and the Dixie Jubilee Sing-  
ers, of Columbus, Ohio.

Other oratorical contestants and  
regional winners were Walter  
Daniel, of Macon, Ga.; Ernest J.  
Wilson, Jr., of Philadelphia; Miss  
W. Frances Perkins, of Kansas  
City, Kans. One contestant and  
regional winner was disqualified  
earlier in the day when it was dis-  
closed that he had passed the age  
limit, 19, for contestants.



# Education-1937 Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

## Believe It or Not



MISS ANN C. DOUGLASS, who cannot hear the sound of her own voice but teaches a class of mentally defective deaf mutes sign language and grammar school subjects at 4 E. 76th Street Hebrew Association for the deaf, New York City.

## HONORED

Huntington Hi Graduate  
Named To Society  
1-30-37

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Edward Palmer son of Prof. L. F. Palmer, principal of the Huntington High School, Newport News, has been nominated to membership in the University of Michigan chapter of the Alpha Kappa Delta, national sociological honorary society, it was announced this

week. *naples Va*  
A graduate of Huntington high and Talladega College, he was the only Negro in the group of nine selected for membership in the nationally-recognized organization.

Alpha Kappa Delta was founded at the University of Southern California in 1920. It has chapters in twenty-six American colleges and universities. The purpose of Alpha Kappa Delta is to promote friendly and academic discussion of sociological problems. Initiation ceremonies were held in the Michigan League Chapel recently.

Charlottesville, Va. Progress  
January 4, 1937

## Colored Teacher Has Able Record

### Principal At Ivy School Retires After Long Service

Four generations and 5,000 pupils have been taught by Egbert Terry, colored, and his wife, Margaret, in the public schools of Virginia over a period of sixty-three years.

Terry, who recently resigned as principal of the school at Ivy, was born a free man in Charlottesville eighty-one years ago, while his wife was born a slave. He was taught, contrary to the laws of Virginia, to read and write during the Civil War. So eager was his thirst after knowledge that he and his teacher secretly met in the basement of a church. After mastering the three R's he was self-taught and at the close of the war went to Wayland Seminary, in Washington, D. C., now Virginia Union University.

As a youth of seventeen he began teaching in the public schools of Virginia in September, 1872, and missed only seventeen days from the lass room in the sixty-three years. In 1877 he was joined in his profession by his wife. The two of them have taught in the public schools of Virginia for 122 years, which is believed to be the longest period of time any man and his wife have given to the cause of

education in Virginia, and possibly in the nation.

Beginning as he did when Virginia's present public school system was only two years old, Terry has taught under every State superintendent of public instruction and under every superintendent of schools in Albemarle County.

Out of their meager salaries, he and his wife have managed to live and educate their son and daughter, each of whom was a student at the State College at Petersburg. Their daughter, taught in the public schools of Virginia prior to her marriage to Dr. R. W. Lomax, of Lynchburg. Three of the grandchildren of the Terrys are now teaching in Virginia schools.

Terry has been a member of Jefferson Lodge, No. 20, A. F. and A. M., of this city, for fifty-seven years. He is a past master of his lodge and for a long time has served as district deputy grandmaster. He is one of the oldest colored Masons in Virginia.

A. L. Bennett, superintendent of Albemarle schools, in commenting today upon Terry's conspicuous career, stated that, in spite of his years, he had found him to be a capable teacher who was always looking for and getting the best there is in children. Until the close of his teaching career, said Mr. Bennett, Terry kept abreast of developments in his field, and was much interested in Virginia's new course of study.

## West Virginians To Honor Pres. Davis

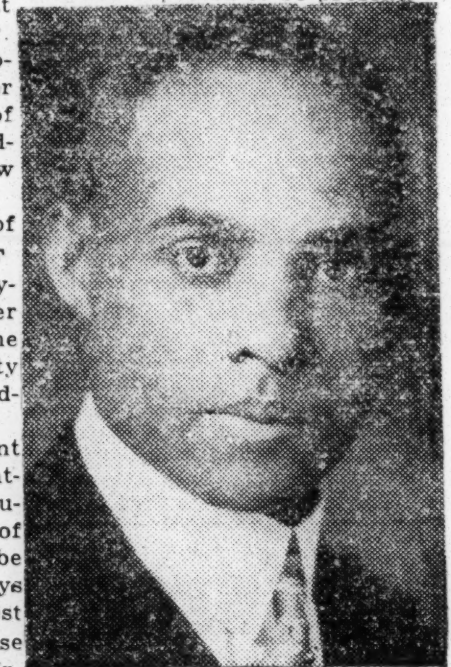
(Special to Journal and Guide)  
INSTITUTE, W. Va.—President John W. Davis of West Virginia State College, is to be tendered a birthday banquet on Saturday evening, February 13, two days after his actual birthday anniversary, by citizens of the state together with faculty, alumni, students and friends of the college, as a mark of appreciation of his outstanding services and administration.

Students of the college are also planning a special assembly program for Thursday of the same week. The general committee on arrangements, under the chairmanship of W. W. Sanders, consists of J. K. Wells, E. L. Powell, James Carper, Attorney T. G. Nutter, Dr.

Charles Payne, J. Rupert Jefferson, Dr. R. L. Jones, E. A. Bolling, Dean D. A. Lane, Jr.

Dr. H. H. Ferrell, S. H. Guss, A. W. Curtis, Sr., J. C. Evans, H. W. Greene, Theaster Coleman, Andrew McDade, Earl Carter, Aaron Page, Augustine Fairfax, Frank H. Marshall, Mrs. Olive K. Benson, Mrs. Lucie M. Fountaine, and Misses Elsie M. Davis, Lorena E. Kemp and Lillian L. Washington.

Persons from all parts of the state are expected to be present.



PRES. JOHN W. DAVIS

Mooreville, N. C. Enterprise  
February 11, 1937

## Young Negro Nominated For Heroism Award

Lexington Dispatch: Ernest Springle, 24-year old Thomasville negro, who twice rushed into a flaming room in efforts to rescue a white child of 19 months who was fatally burned on December 7, has been nominated for a Kate Smith award for heroism following testimony in a trial held in superior court here Tuesday afternoon.

Springle was formally commended from the bench by Judge Frank M. Armstrong for his heroic and chivalric conduct and Attorney J. Frank Spruill who appeared for the defense in which Springle was a state's witness has written the noted radio star who each presents a \$500 award to some one for an act of unusual heroism.

The child was Shirley Jean Spivey daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Spivey. On the morning of December 7 her parents had gone to work and

little Shirley had been left with a neighbor until Esther May Brayboy, 18, colored maid, arrived after a week end vacation. The Brayboy girl testified she found the fire in a fireplace had gone out, that she attempted to start it with paper and then left the baby in the room and went to the woodshed for kindling. She said she heard the baby scream and noticed smoke issuing from a window.

The girl, it was testified, ran into the room but could not locate the child and rushed out almost overcome with smoke. Springle, working at a sawmill nearby, heard the maid's scream, according to the evidence, ran to the Spivey home and dashed into the room. Choking from smoke, he was forced out at first without the child. Mrs. Zelda Vuncannon, a sister of Mrs. Spivey living nearby, started to enter the room as Springle came out, she stated, but he pushed her back and warned "You can't stand it in there, lady; I'll go back." He returned and in a few moments brought out the child. Little Shirley was burned so severely that she died at a hospital about three hours later. Springle was not burned but was affected by the smoke. The flames were extinguished without burning the house.

A charge of manslaughter was at first preferred against the maid but this was dropped and she was charged under a special statute with leaving a child exposed to fire. On this charge she was sentenced to eighteen months in prison in Thomasville township court. She appealed and was acquitted in Superior court Tuesday of last week.

## ELECTED TO PHI BETA KAPPA

4-3-37  
CLEVELAND — Miss Ruthella Webster Carey was admitted to the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Western Reserve University in honorable recognition of scholastic attainments. Miss Carey is a senior at the Flora Stone Mather, majoring in sociology. Her extra-curricular time is given to music. She has participated in light opera, the chapel choir and was organist for the St. James A.M.E. Sunday School and junior church. She is

vice-president of the Young Satellites and member of the Ovidian Society.



# Ed Harris Will Graduate As Ph. D. In Chemistry From Pitt University

Edward Lee Harris is now only a \$15 per week janitor, but "Eddie," as he is commonly called by students and staff members of the University of Pittsburgh, is a candidate for the master of education and doctor of philosophy in chemistry degrees at the University for the 1937 term, which may bring him in the future no less than \$5,000 a year as a steel plant laboratory expert.

Harris has been in turn a Southern country lad, a scholar, a teacher, a janitor, and a janitor. He found his first invention, a corkborer guide, which he thought but while teaching classes in chemistry at Bishop College in Marshall, Texas, back in 1927, to the Central Scientific Laboratories for \$25. This was because Harris could not raise the necessary \$300 for a patent that would have put him on a ten per cent royalty basis for life. The corkborer guide, used to drill even holes in corks at short distances apart, without splitting the corks, is now very widely used by chemists who have need to put more than one test tube in a laboratory flask. The guide has a catalogue list price of \$10 apiece.

Harris has recently discovered fifteen new products for use in experimentation by work with the HO and CHO groups. Harris is a graduate of the high school department of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; attended Fisk University one year; graduated from the University of Pittsburgh with a bachelor of science degree, and taught at Bishop College from 1927 to 1930.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch, February 16, 1937

## Aged Negro Couple Honored For 122 Years of Teaching

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Feb. 15.—A testimonial service was held yesterday afternoon in the auditorium of the Jefferson High School (Negro) in honor of Egbert Terry and his wife, Margaret, who together have taught in the public schools of Virginia for a period of 122 years.

Cora B. Duke, principal of the Jefferson elementary school, presided at the service, which was attended largely by friends of the Negro couple. Brief talks were made by A. L. Bennett, superintendent of the Albemarle schools; the Rev. E. D. McCreary, Mrs. N. Cox Jackson, G. P. Inge and Mary C. Greer of this city, and Professor Luther B. Jackson of the State College at Petersburg.

Terry, who resigned last June as principal of the school at Ivy, was born a free man in Charlottesville 81 years ago while his wife was born a slave. He was taught to read and write during the War Between the States. At the close of the war, he went to Wayland Seminary in Wash-

# Gets Ph. D. in June, but May Stick to His Broom

PITTSBURGH. — Edward Lee Harris, 34, of Enoch Street, who works in a laboratory until late afternoon, then sweeps and scrubs classrooms until midnight, will soon lay aside his janitor's mop and broom to don a cap and gown.

In June, Mr. Harris will receive the two highest degrees to be earned in an American university, an M.A. in education and a Ph.D. in chemistry, from the University of Pittsburgh. Coming to Pittsburgh in 1923, Mr. Harris enrolled at Pitt as an undergraduate.

He earned money for his tuition and books by working at night as a janitor in a downtown theater and in a railroad station. After receiving his B.S. degree in 1927, he taught at Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, and then studied from 1930-31, at the University of Chicago, where he was awarded a fellowship.

Work and study are old stories to the janitor. He was graduated from the Southern University High School, Baton Rouge, La., in 1922, after working as a section hand on a railroad. After that he attended Fisk for a year, earning his tuition and board by firing furnaces and waiting on tables.

**4-5 Hours of Sleep**  
During his undergraduate days at Pitt, his average amount of sleep was four or five hours. At present, he studies in the chemistry laboratory from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., and then dons overalls to begin his duties as janitor in State Hall.

**Mr. Harris is the father of two small children. He met his wife while both were at Bishop College. A graduate of that college, Mrs. Harris has since done graduate work in history at Pitt.**

Despite his leaning to education, Mr. Harris finds merit in janitor work, getting a "kick out of the physical exertion." Although Mr. Harris will become Dr. Harris in June, he is not certain that his

degrees will mean the end of janitoring.

**May Continue Janitoring**  
If he finds no fields open, he is quite willing to continue as janitor. There are several other things he would like to do after commencement. First, he would like to enter personnel work in a capacity which would enable him to advise members of his race in industry.

After a period spent in such work, Mr. Harris believes that he would be ready to begin a teaching career in some college. Also he would consider entering medical school and becoming a physician. He intended to do this when he entered college.

The only problem confronting him in the obtaining of his degrees in June is the matter of finances. Funds are necessary to publish his doctor's thesis and to cover laboratory fees.

## To Graduate Valedictorian in White Class

DAVID W. DICKSON, PORTLAND, Maine—One of four Negroes in a class of 400 students will graduate as valedictorian of his class in June, Principal Arthur W. Lowe White, of the Portland High School, announced this year.

The person is David Watson Daly Dickson, son of Mr. and Mrs. David A. Dickson. A lad of 19, it will mark the first time in the history of the school that top graduation honors has gone to a Negro.

One of the most popular and versatile pupils Portland High School has ever enrolled, Dickson identified himself with extra-curricula affairs early in his career by becoming a member of both the band and orchestra. Debating and track also claimed his attention, and he became a varsity debater and a veteran in the 600-yard run. He also is affiliated with the Classical Forum and French Club.



of High Lights, student newspaper. As a result of his outstanding work in this department he was the only junior appointed to the Totem editorial board last year. The same morning last June which saw him receiving the Harvard Book as being the outstanding member of the junior class also brought him appointment as editor in chief of the 1937 Totem, the school annual.

Dickson has taken the college course and intends to enter Bowdoin College in September. He celebrated his eighteenth birthday the day the principal notified him that he was the valedictorian of his class.

Leon Dickson, a brother of David, is a sophomore in the Howard Medical School, Washington, and is a graduate of the same high school in which his brother is now matriculating.

## Wins Doctorate On Commercial Thesis

Chester, Pa., June 17 (ANP)—Dr. V. V. Oak, former dean of men and teacher of social studies at Cheyney State Teachers' College, has been awarded the Ph.D. degree with distinction, from Clark University, Worcester, Mass. His 220-word thesis was based on "Evaluation of Commercial Career in Negro Colleges," in which he suggested a future commercial program for Negro colleges. He studied under a Fellowship grant at Clark university.



Education - 1937

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

# Peters Will Break All *Afro-american* Records, Champ Says

quate library service. The present demand for trained librarians is greater than the race can supply. The new scholarships are intended to help meet that need. The courses in library methods will be conducted in the library of the Atlantic University system.

## To Be First Negro Arts Grad From Youngstown

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—(ANP)—If Jimmie Smith graduates from Youngstown college this coming June, he will be the first Negro student to ever have done so in the liberal arts course. The school is comparatively young but enrolls 1,500 annually.

Smith has played one year on the basketball team and easily established many court records. The Washington and Jefferson college team honored him by naming him as the best defensive player the team had met during the past season.

During his stay at the college, the popular scholar has received no grade lower than B. Besides supporting a family, he found time to hold the office of president of the "Youngstown College club, a group of colored students.

At one time, Smith was the physical director of the West Federal Y. He expects to enter Pitt in the fall to earn his master's degree.

At the college, there is another Negro senior, Tommie Robinson, a court star for the past three years.

## Scottsboro Youth Given Scholarship

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14—Willie Roberson, one of the famous Scottsboro boys, was given a four-year scholarship to Lincoln University at Oxford, Pa., by the National Business and Professional Men's Association of North Philadelphia last Monday. The award was made at a meeting at the new MacDowell Community Church.

The church, whose pastor is the Rev. Arthur E. Rankin, donated \$25 to Roberson for incidental expenses.

## Six-Year-Old Enters Columbia Univ.

Little Nancy Rosabelle Burrell, 6-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Burrell of the Dunbar Apartments is now completing her third week as the only colored enrollee at the famous experimental Lincoln School, Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Nancy has been attending school both informally and formally since her third year. First she was enrolled in the Dunbar Nursery Kindergarten and later entered P. S. 24 where Mrs. Elise Ayers is the principal. Building upon this excellent foundation Nancy is making progress at the new school. She is very much at home and happy to be studying and playing with little people of all races and groups.

Behind the careful selection of a school for Nancy stand the experience and thoughtful study of both parents. Her father, a graduate of Columbia in 1924, placed her application in the registrar's office of the Lincoln School some months previous and was very desirous of having Nancy examined in the regular manner by the school staff. He has majored in the Social Sciences at Columbia and continued in the same field in post graduate work at Fordham University. He has worked in his chosen field for ten years at the Y. M. C. A. and for nineteen years a probation supervisor at the Manhattan Children's Court. His work has been practical tie-up with his home and to pay all the additional expenses personal social life and is exhibited in his service as Trustee of the Abyssinian Baptist Church and membership in the Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

Mrs. Burrell, for whom Nancy is named, is a graduate of the Freedmen's Hospital Nurses' School in Washington, D. C., and has been a Public School Nurse in New York City for fifteen years. She is now located at P. S. 81.

The parents have made many sacrifices for little Nancy and are prepared to make more including a \$300 per year tuition. Upwards of seven colored children were interviewed and examined for this vacancy but of these Nancy is the only enrollee and has been in school since the twentieth of September.

## SCOTTSBORO YOUTH GIVEN SCHOLARSHIP

### Eugene Williams Offered New Start In Life By Philly Group

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15—

(Special)—Last Sunday night before a packed audience, Eugene Williams, better known as one of the principals in the famous Scottsboro case, was the recipient of a scholarship to Downingtown Institute, with the alternative of continuing his education at Lincoln University if he makes good. The exercises were held in the beautiful McDowell Memorial Community church, Twenty-first and Columbia avenues, the Rev. Arthur E. Rankin, pastor.

The scholarship was given by the Downingtown school after the Rev. Mr. Rankin, the church and other interested citizens had volunteered to pay all the additional expenses of Williams.

Three of the Scottsboro boys have been in Philadelphia for some time week appearing before many thousands of people in various churches. They made sincere pleas for continued support for their friends in Alabama's prison.

**Ask Help for Olin**  
The boys, Willie Roberson, Olin Montgomery and Williams, presented a fine picture in their immaculate dress. All showed signs of having adopted some of Harlem's sophistication and had acquired a slight northern tinge to the soft southern drawl.

The Rev. Thomas M. Harten, pastor of Holy Trinity Baptist church, Brooklyn, N. Y., protector of the boys and recently involved in a sensational baby-birth case in New York, made known his plans for the boys to a representative of this newspaper. He said, "I shall keep the boys under my wing until all of them are placed in school."

He revealed the fact he was personally sending Willie Roberson to school and that he adopted him through legal procedure. The Rev.

Mr. Harten is making a plea for help for some church, school, individual or organization to provide a scholarship for one of the boys remaining without definite plans. **Denounces N. A. A. C. P.**  
Roy Wright, the last of the freed boys, has been given a scholarship one to Borden Institute by Bill Robinson. Since some parents of students at the school raised the defense, these boys don't owe the N. A. A. C. P. the by being able to strengthen their organization. The I. L. D. deserves the far the most credit but I don't intend to let any white organization take these boys for exploitation."

WASHINGTON

A prediction that Cortez W. Peters, internationally known typist, would smash all existing records within the next 9-16-37 years was made by Albert Tangora, white, world's champion typist, of 33 Riverside Drive New York, in a letter or Wednesday.

Tangora, who was forced to break his own record in Chicago recently to help Peters, who also broke the world's mark, wrote:

"Dear Cortez: My still pictures don't convey much—I was very shaky watching the Championship at Toronto. My movies must be just as shaky—but I have a memory of your performance there that shall never leave me."

"I watched you turn page after page with monotonous regularity—always, always ahead—only to learn later that the omission of a phrase had cheated you of a new world's record."

"You are the only typist alive who shows promise of putting all past records in the shade. God bless you!"

### Repetition Blames

Peters's omission, it was learned, was caused by excessive repetitions of the same phrase near the end of the contest manuscript. The penalties prevented him from obtaining an all-time professional record.

Although he lost the title, Peters is considered the fastest professional typist because during the contest he made the least number of technical errors. The error cost him \$2,500 in prize money.

The contest in Toronto was won by George L. Hossfield, white, of West Englewood, N. J., ten times winner of the competition. The white man who received the \$2,500 first prize typed at the rate of 139 words per minute to break

## CONFER DEGREE ON MRS. BETHUNE

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Sept. 9—Another honorary academic degree was conferred on Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, federal director of Negro Affairs, N. Y., when she was made "master of science" at the summer school commencement of Tuskegee Institute Friday, August 20. The honorary degree was conferred by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, after diplomas had been issued to 44 candidates for graduation.

Dr. Bethune had delivered the commencement address to the summer school graduates just before the degrees were conferred.

**Confer In Library Scholarships**  
En route to Tuskegee, Mrs. Bethune held an important conference in Atlanta on the morning of Thursday, August 19. In that conference arrangements were made for the placement of 100 NYA scholarships to Negro students in library methods.

Recent surveys have indicated, Dr. Bethune says, that many Negro schools fail to qualify for accredited rating only because of inadequate library service.



Education - 1937

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

# Peters Will Break All Age American Records, Champ Says

To Be First Negro Arts

WASHINGTON

Peters obtained a gross word age figure of 8,781 for the 14 word per minute average. His previous record of 135 words.

Grad From Youngstown

A prediction that Cortez skipping thirty-five words and W. Peters, internationally famous typist, would smash his wordage to 8,145 or 134 words per minute. all existing records within the next 10 years was made by Albert Tangora, who made 41,000 words in 10 minutes, white, world's champion typist, of 33 Riverside Drive when that happens he will have the basketball team and easily as the best defensive player in New York, in a letter or Wednesday.

Tangora, who was forced to break his own record of 41,000 words per minute, wrote: "Dear Cortez, my still pictures don't convey much—I was very shaky watching the Champion-ship at Toronto. My movies must be just as shaky—but I have a memory of your performance there that shall never leave me. I watched you turn page after page with monotonous regularity—always, always ahead—only to learn later that the omission of a phrase had cheated you of a new world's record.

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# CONFERENCE DEGREES ON MRS. BETHUNE

Scottsboro

Youth Given

Scholarship

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# Six-Year-Old Enters Columbia Univ.

SCOTTSBORO

YOUTH GIVEN

SCHOLARSHIP

Eugene Williams Offered New Start In Life By Philly Group

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15—(Special)—Last Sunday night before a packed audience, Eugene Williams, better known as one of the principal pals in the famous Scottsboro case, was the recipient of a scholarship to Downingtown Institute, a Lincoln School some months previously and was very desirous of having with the regular man-at-education at Lincoln University. He has worked in his post graduate work at Fordham University. He has worked in his chosen field for ten years at the M. C. A. and for nineteen years as a probation supervisor at the Manhattan Children's Court. His work has interested citizens in practical tie-up with his home and is exhibited of Williams.

Little Nancy, Rosabelle Burrill, 5-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Burrill of the Dunbar Apartments is now completing her third week as the only colored enrollee at the famous experimental Lincoln School, Teachers' College, Columbia University. Nancy has been attending school both informally and formally since her third year. First she was enrolled in the Dunbar Nursery Kindergarten and later entered P. S. 24 where Mrs. Elise Ayers is the principal. Building upon this excellent foundation Nancy is making progress at the new school. She is very much at home and happy to be studying and playing with little people of all races and groups. Behind the careful selection of a school for Nancy and the expert advice and thoughtful guidance of both parents, her father, a graduate of Columbia in 1924, placed her in the registrar's office of the Lincoln School some months previously and was very desirous of having with the regular man-at-education at Lincoln University. He has worked in his post graduate work at Fordham University. He has worked in his chosen field for ten years at the M. C. A. and for nineteen years as a probation supervisor at the Manhattan Children's Court. His work has interested citizens in practical tie-up with his home and is exhibited of Williams.

Three of the Scottsboro boys have been in Philadelphia for some time in his service as Trustee of the Abyssinian Baptist Church and member-week appearing before many thousands of people in the Omega Psi Phi fraternity. They are now in the Omega Psi Phi fraternity. Mrs. Burrill, for whom Nancy is continuing to work in Alabama's prison, is a graduate of the Freedmen's Hospital Nurses' School in Washington, D. C., and has been a Public School Nurse in New York City for fifteen years. She is now located at P. S. 81. The parents have made many sacrifices for little Nancy and are prepared to make more including \$300 per year tuition. Upwards of seven colored children were interviewed and examined for this vacant but of these Nancy is the only enrollee and has been in school since the twentieth of September.

Mr. Harten is making a plea for some church, school, individual or organization to provide a scholarship for Olin Montgomery, the only one of the boys remaining without definite plans.

## Denounces N. A. A. C. P.

Roy Wright, the last of the freed boys, has been given a scholarship to Bordentown Institute by Bill Robinson. Since some parents of students at the school raised objections to Roy attending there, it is not known what adjustment will be made for him. The Rev. Mr. Harten bitterly denounced the N. A. A. C. P., the I. L. D. and Liebowitz for trying to exploit the boys. He said, "The boys have been exploited by every one who has had a chance to ride on their necks. While Liebowitz deserves credit for his handling of the defense, these boys don't owe



## Boy, 15, Youngest Student

CHICAGO—(ANP)—J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., is only 13 years old, but he is a freshman at the University of Chicago, the youngest student enrolled. He is attending on a scholarship awarded by the University because of his high scholastic standing at Parker high school from which he was graduated in June.

The brilliant colored boy entered Parker high when he was 10 and finished the normal university preparatory course in three years. He plans eventually to study law and practice with his father, a well known Southside attorney.

The elder Wilkins was himself a scholar of note, for he won his Phi Beta Kappa key at the University of Illinois which he finished in 1918 and later studied law at the University of Chicago. Mrs. Wilkins, mother of the prodigy is a University of Chicago graduate and now is studying for her master's degree.

## To Study at INTERNATIONAL Juilliard EXPLORER CLUB INDUCTS HERO

NEW YORK (ANP)—John Calvin Jackson was awarded a piano fellowship in the graduate school of the Juilliard Music School here, last week.

He is a native of Philadelphia and first attracted attention about ten years ago at the St. Louis convention of the National Association of Negro Musicians when the association awarded him a scholarship.

Since then Mr. Jackson has won honors in contests staged by the Philadelphia orchestra. He was a pupil of Joseph Lockett, Philadelphia pianist, both he and his teacher being former students of Carl Diton, also of Philadelphia.

## Gets Appointment In Detroit School

DETROIT, Oct. 15—Miss Marian P. Taylor of Little Rock recently received an appointment as teacher of English at the Inkster high school. Miss Taylor is the daughter of the late Dr. G. C. Taylor, former president of Philander Smith college.

She received her A. degree from Philander Smith in 1935. Prior to her appointment here, Miss Taylor was a member of the Atlanta original party of 20, said that Perry university library staff. While in himself, was the last to drop, stricken with Mr. and Mrs. James Watt, Second at Hazlett avenue.

This last tragic expedition of Rear Admiral Robert E. Perry started out in the spring of 1909 to obtain scientific data and arctic specimens. Despite the vast experience and knowledge gained by this intrepid leader through years of experience, the valiant band found the elements an insuperable barrier and only

## At University Of Chicago

Henson lived to reach their objective.

Among the world renowned figures who listened to Henson's account were Vilhjalmer Stefansson, Sir Hubert Wilkins, Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, Commodore Hervert Hollick-Kennion, and Anthony Fiala.

## Many Seeking Rosenwald Fellowships

CHICAGO (ANP)—Applications for Julius Rosenwald Fund fellowships to be awarded in 1938 are now being received and will be accepted until Jan. 15, 1938, it was announced this week by Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund.

Fellowships are intended to provide opportunities for advanced study or special experience of individuals who have already given evidence of exceptional ability and who wish to prepare themselves further, Mr. Embree said. Because of the keen competition, no candidate is advised to make application unless he can show an exceptional record of accomplishment and has definite plans for additional preparation for distinctive service.

Any subject or activity may merit a fellowship, it was pointed out. Although many applicants are interested in advanced university work, fellowships are also given for qualified persons in the professions, fine arts, agriculture, journalism, creative writing, education, business or public service.

Both men and women between the ages of 22 and 35 are eligible although occasionally an applicant either younger or older will be considered if the case is exceptional. A candidate must have completed either a general college or professional course or else give evidence of maturity and preparation equaling a general college education.

Fellowships are generally for one year, although renewals are considered in exceptional cases. It was stated. Awards average \$1,500 for a full year's work, but the amount will be determined individually on the basis of the expected expenses involved.

Raymond L. Patty, the fund's director for fellowships, will enter detailed correspondence concerning candidates or other aspects of the program, it was announced. Application blanks may be secured from headquarters of the Julius Rosenwald fund at 4901 Ellis avenue, Chicago.



Education - 1937

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

# ILLINOIS CO-ED HONOR GRADUATE Received Boston U. Degrees



*only one*  
The above picture shows the five graduating students with highest honors at Bradley College, Peoria, Ill., the lone feminine member being Miss Dorothea Pitts of Peoria, the only colored student to achieve such a record at the institution in its history, according to recent reports. Miss Pitts earned her B.S. and maintained an average of "A" throughout her work at the college. The four young men in the above scene, all white, are (front row, left to right) Dan Knapp and Sidney Davidson and (back row, left to right) Howard Teeter and Arthur Neahring.



MRS. MABEL L. ROBINSON



DR. W. H. ROBINSON

Dr. Robinson received his Ph.D. degree in physics from Boston University on June 14. His dissertation, "The Use of a Lummer Plate as an Auxiliary Spectograph in the Study of H-Alpha of Hydrogen," uncovered four components of H-Alpha in the hydrogen spectrum as predicted by the theory, but which up to this time had never been accomplished, and had been thought impossible. Mrs. Robinson, who is a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, received the Mus.B. degree from Boston University on June 14. She was also elected to membership in Phi Mu Epsilon, music sorority of the university.

## NEGRO RESCUES YOUTHS

Two White Boys Saved From Drowning By NYA Worker

CAMDEN, N.J. — Two white youths were saved from drowning this afternoon when a negro jumped into the Ouachita River at Sandy Beach and rescued them.

Otto Mitchell and Bill Johnson fell into the river. As neither could swim, they were being swept downstream when Sherman Sanders, negro worker who was with a crew of NYA workers cleaning up the Sandy Beach resort, jumped into the river with his clothes on and rescued them.

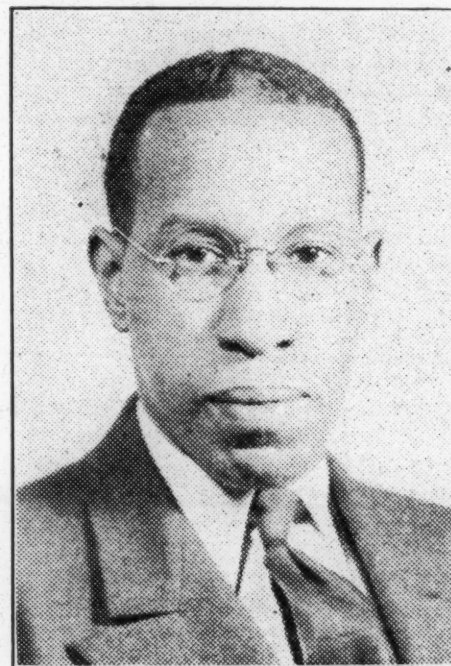
## BOSTON UNIV. HEADS LIST

Prof. Robinson Gets Ph. D.

R. A. Johnson Lone Medical

Approximately sixty students will graduate from the Schools of Higher Education in New England this year. As usual Boston University leads with twelve students, one of whom Prof. William H. Robinson of Texas, has reached the apex in academic learning, the Ph. D. degree in Physics. One lone medical graduate, Robert A. Johnson, will receive his

M. D. from Tufts after his internship at Harlem Hospital.



PROF. W. H. ROBINSON, PH. D.

### Engineers

A hopeful sign is that at least five graduates obtained degrees in Engineering and one in Chemistry. Joseph V. Dunning of M.I.T. majored in Aeronautical Engineering. His study was the "Investigation of the Fatigue Strength of 'Shotwelds' in 18-8 Stainless Steel." And James Bradford Ames of New Bedford, another M.I.T. student, Chemistry, based his thesis on "Rates of Reaction on Certain Partially Substituted Sugars with Triphenylchloromethane." From Northeastern University there were two Mechanical Engineers, a Civil Engineer, and a Business Administrator. There were also two who received diplomas, one in Civil Engineering and another in Electrical Engineering from the Lincoln Technical Institute, conducted by Northeastern University.

### The Robinsons

An interesting couple is Dr. and Mrs. William H. Robinson, who received the degrees of Ph. D. and Bachelor of Music, respectively, from Boston University. Dr. Robinson is a professor at Tillotson College, Austin, Texas. The subject of his dissertation was "The Use of a Lummer Plate as an Auxiliary Spectograph





**MRS. W. H. ROBINSON, Mus. B.**

in the Study of H-Alpha of Hydrogen." This dissertation uncovered four components of H-Alpha in the Hydrogen spectrum as predicted by the theory, but up to this time had never been accomplished and thought impossible. Prof. Robinson will be employed for the summer by Dr. Boyce of the Mass. Institute of Tech. in research in spectroscopy. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Mrs. Robinson who received the Mus. B. degree, is also a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music. At B. U. she was elected to the Phi Mu Epsilon honorary music sorority this year. She is a member of the A. K. A. sorority.

## Teaches at Minnesota U.



**MISS MARY LAVERTA HUFF**

Teaching assistant in the department of sociology and social work at the University of Minnesota who has been reappointed for the school year 1937-38. She was elected to the faculty in June, 1936. Miss Huff teaches four hours a week, her class consisting of from 13 to 32 graduate students. She has experienced no difficulty because of her race, though one of her students is from Oklahoma, one from Florida and one from Texas. In addition to her teaching, Miss Huff serves as assistant dental hygienist for the university. A native of St. Louis, Miss Huff was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1933 Magna Cum Laude. She was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in 1932. After

her graduation she went to Fisk university where she worked nine months with Dr. Charles S. Johnson and E. Franklin Frazier in compiling statistics and making surveys on juvenile delinquencies. Later, she was engaged in social work in St. Louis, returning to the University of Minnesota in January, 1936, to further study. Miss Huff is a writer on social work technique, one book having been published and another in the making. Her mother is Mrs. Dorothy Rogers, a rural school teacher in Arkansas. Her sister, Miss Mildred Huff, teaches in Kinloch, Mo. Her brother is R. S. Huff, 4300 St. Ferdinand street, St. Louis. Miss Mary Huff is an A. K. A.

## Gold Medalist



**ROY EATON**, a piano pupil of Miss Irene Chessman, 400 West 150th street, played in the concert of and also received a gold medal from the Music Education League on Thursday night at Carnegie Hall. His average 93 19/30 per cent, was the highest in the Elementary Grade Contest. The Moton Choir, a group of young school girls directed by Prof. Von Sop, sang spirituals on the program.

## Given Medal



**AMONG THE MANY** successful students who received high honors from local institutions is Mrs. Doris E. Berthoud, 281 Edgecombe avenue, who was awarded the Stevenson medal for the highest average attained by any student in, and as the most competent technician of, the June class of the Guggenheim School of Dental Hygienists. She received the award from Dr. Charles A. Wilkie, secretary of the New York State Dental Society, on June 10 at the commencement exercises held in the Anna Richman High School. Born in Jamaica, West Indies, Mrs. Berthoud, who has been in New York ten years, is the first Negro student to enter the Guggenheim school.



## Education-1937

### Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

# Le Moyne Professor Gets High Degree In Education

MEMPHIS, June 24—Memphis citizens are still rejoicing over the reward gained by Dean H. C. Hamilton at the University of Cincinnati. Dean Hamilton was awarded his doctorate in the administration of higher education. The subject of his dissertation was "Experimentation of the Factor Determining the Relative Effectiveness of College Orientation Courses."

Besides the splendid work he has been doing as dean and college professor, Dean Hamilton is well known in the field of social welfare where he has worked in the Boy Scout Movement, the Community Welfare League, the Independent Business and Civic Association, the Community Chest Fund and the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. He is a member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

## Iowa High School

### Girl Honor Student

MASON CITY, Ia., June 24. — (By Alberta McGinty for ANP)—At the recent high school commencement here, Miss Vivian Martin was awarded a medal for having the best theme and the highest scholarship average for a three-year period. The medal was presented by Mrs. S. L. Haynes, of the local American Legion Auxiliary. Student Martin ranked sixth in a class of 254, with a grade of 94.54, for her four years of high school work. She also won several awards in typing for speed and accuracy. Only four members of her class were colored.

# DR. BOND WINS UNIV. PRIZE

CHICAGO, June 24—(ANP)—It was announced at the University of Chicago last week that Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Dean of Dillard university, had been awarded the

Susan Colver Rosenberger Prize. The prize was awarded in agreement with the terms stipulated by the donor, to the effect that "The object of these prizes is to stimulate constructive study, original research, and to develop practical ideas for the improvement of educational objectives and methods of the promotion of human welfare, as evidenced by a satisfactory thesis or theses."

# Horace Bond Wins Chicago U. Prize

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—It was announced at the University of Chicago last week that Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Dean of Dillard university, had been awarded the Susan Colver Rosenberger Prize. The prize was awarded in agreement with the terms stipulated by the donor, to the effect that "The object of these prizes is to stimulate constructive study, original research, and to develop practical ideas for the improvement of educational objectives and methods of the promotion of human welfare, as evidenced by a satisfactory thesis or theses."

The thesis which won the prize as the best at the University of Chicago was submitted by Dr. Bond at the December Convocation, 1936. It was titled, "Social and Economic Influences on the Education of Negroes in Alabama, 1860-1930." The thesis dealt extensively with the political and economic background of the Reconstruction period, and with such influences as that of Booker T. Washington and his social and economic background. Portions of the thesis have recently appeared as articles in *The Journal of Negro Education and School and Society*.

## Medals Awarded Howard Chemists

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The American Institute of Chemists has awarded student medals and junior memberships in the Institute for one year to four 1937 graduates of universities in the Washington area.

Among the students so honored is Joseph Taylor Ligoure, of 350 West 120th street, New York City, who received the Bachelor of Science degree from the College of Liberal Arts, Howard University on Commencement day, June 11, 1937. The other three awards were made to white students.

These awards are made annually in designated universities to the student majoring in Chemistry who excels in scholarship and in the personal qualities of integrity and leadership. GETS Fellowship 14 pt ... School.

## Howard Teacher Granted Fellowship

The Institute for Eastern Studies, being held this summer at the University of Michigan, has granted a fellowship to Mrs. Ruth Reed Birch, who for the past two years has been an instructor in the history at Howard University. Previous institutes have been held at Harvard University, the University of California and Columbia University.

Mrs. Birch completed both undergraduate and graduate studies at the University of Michigan in the institute of fine arts. While there, she was a student in far eastern art under the late Benjamin Marsh.

## Ph. D. at 24



CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH CRAWFORD, only child of Alton and Mrs. George W. Crawford, 567 Orchard street, New Haven, Conn., received a doctor of philosophy degree from Yale University last Wednesday at the age of 24. An English major, Dr. Crawford's dissertation was on "The Satires of Edward Young." Her B.A. degree was received from Wellesley College in 1933. Dr. Crawford plans a teaching career in the field of her specialization. Her father is a trustee of Howard University and Talladega College and a director of the N. A. A. C. P.

# GIRL STUDENT WINS JOURNALISM HONOR AT NEW YORK UNIV.

Miss Manet Fowler Makes Outstanding Record In Attaining Bachelor of Science  
NEW YORK CITY.—(ANP)—Miss Manet Fowler, 21-year-

old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Fowler, 50 ... New York City, was awarded the Joyce Kilmer Prize in journalism at the 105th Commencement of New York University when she received her B.S. from the University.

Miss Fowler's mother, Manet Harrison Fowler, is president-founder of the Mwalimu School of African Music and Creative in New York City. Her father, Stephen H. Fowler, Sr., is executive secretary of the Ft. Worth (Texas) Y.M.C.A.

The prize won by Miss Fowler who majored in journalism is annually awarded by the department of journalism in the University's School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance for the best feature article submitted in the classes in special feature writing. Miss Fowler's prize-winning feature, "Bag Lady? Orchard Street Beckons," was a word picture of a New York City market-center written for the class of Professor H. B. Rathbone departmental chairman.

This was Miss Fowler's second prize for her work in journalism. A year ago, she captured the David James Burrell Prize for the best report of a sermon in the classes in news reporting and writing. Her subject was a discourse by Rabbi Stephen S. Wie of New York City on Sinclair Lewis' novel, "It Can't Happen Here."



# Honor Grad of Mt. Holyoke

# GRADUATE



MISS RUTH M. SMITH,

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley D. Smith of 1221 Girard Street, who was graduated from Mount Holyoke College in South Hadley, Mass., last week, with the distinction of magna cum laude.

Miss Smith's major is zoology. While at Mount Holyoke, she was secretary of the Cosmopolitan Club, a member of committee of the Fellowship of Faith and a participant in the junior dramatic production of *Washington, D.C.*

She prepared a scientific paper which was read at a scientific conference at Connecticut State College in May. At the centennial celebration of the founding of Mount Holyoke College by Mary Lyon, she had a scientific paper placed on exhibition.

Miss Smith is a product of the Washington public school system, having graduated from Dunbar High School as the valedictorian of the class of 1933.

She has just been awarded a scholarship to continue her studies in zoology at Howard University where she is to work under Dr. Ernest Just.



*Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.*  
Miss Iola Sommerville, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Sommerville, Cleveland, Ohio, who was recently graduated, cum laude, from Ursuline College, receiving the bachelor of arts degree.—Photo by Cole.



# Education - 1937

## Scholarship and Other Distinctions,

### PHI BETA KAPPA



Miss Sarah E. Thomas, daughter of Mrs. Sarah E. Thomas of Binghamton, N. Y., graduated from Cornell University in Ithaca, N. Y., in February of this year and was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa national scholarship organization. She has done some graduate work at Cornell and plans to study social work in Boston. Miss Thomas has made an enviable school record and is a versatile young lady. She participated in numerous extra-curricular activities in all of the schools which she has attended in her educational career.

West 120th street, New York City, who received the Bachelor of Science degree from the College of Liberal Arts, Howard University on Commencement day, June 11, 1937. The other three awards were made to white students.

These awards are made annually in designated universities to the student majoring in Chemistry who excels in scholarship and personal qualities of integrity and leadership.

### WINS HONORS



Mabel Daily, who won most of the available honors at Wadleigh High school, New York, this year. She won the Helen Hamilton service scholarship for proficiency in studies, a certificate from the Belding Memorial Foundation for highest honors in the accounting course and a diploma in a course on government. To top it all, she became the first of her race to be elected president of the Student's General Organization at Wadleigh. — M. & M. Smith photo.

## CHEMISTS SOCIETY HONORS 4

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8—The American Institute of Chemists has awarded student medals and junior memberships in the Institute for one year to four 1937 graduates of universities in the Washington area.

Among the students so honored

### WITH HONORS



Willie Pope Sorrells, Corona Long Island, was graduated with honors last week from the Coe work on his Ph.D. degree. He is per Union Art school, New York. Her specialty is decorative painting, interior decorations and design. Samples of her work received honorable mention at the W. & J. Sloan exhibition of decorative art, where she was the only member of her race to qualify.

### WILL RECEIVE PH.B.

Mrs. Enoch C. Harrington, 3250 South Parkway, will receive the degree of bachelor of philosophy from the University of Chicago at the end of the summer session August 27. Mrs. Harrington is a graduate of Hyde Park high school and Normal college.

### Gets Fellowship



### FRANK E. BOLDEN,

graduate assistant in biology at the University of Pittsburgh, who recently received a graduate fellowship to continue his Ph.D. degree. He is classed as one of the highest honor students in the graduate school, having an "A" average. In addition he has worked his way through school from his freshman year.

### RECEIVES Ph.D.



Henry Cooke Hamilton, who received his doctor of philosophy degree in educational administration from the University of Cincinnati, recently. He earned his Master's degree from the University of Pittsburgh in 1927 and his bachelor of arts from Atlanta University in 1921.



# WINS \$3,500 IN TYPING CONTEST



A. N. P.

*The Record*  
CHICAGO, July 2. (ANP) — Albert Tangora, D. C. runner-up in the World's Professional Typewriter Championship, tapped the keys of his typewriter fast enough to shatter the world's record of 135 not five-stroke words per minute. Writing the greatest test of his meteoric professional career, Peters was given an official scoring of 138 26-60's words per minute for the hour grind. Albert Tangora, World's Professional Champion Typist, and last year's winner equalling the world record of 135 words per minute, had to turn in an hour test of 140 20-60's words a minute in order to turn back the bid of Peters. The contest was held in the main ballroom of the

Hotel Sherman.

Speed Marvel Peters' remarkable performance is made notable by the fact that, unlike his opponent, the Champion Tangora, he does not have the opportunity to keep in top form during the year because of the pressure of business. He conducts the Cortez W. Peters Business Schools, has two units, one in Washington, D. C., the other in Baltimore, where he offers a complete course in modern business methods. Operation of these two schools prevents him from getting the constant practice available to his opponent. Champion Tangora is a \$10,000-a-year demonstration expert and instructor for the Royal Typewriter company, who by the very nature of his work is enabled to maintain and improve his speed and technique which has brought

him the world's professional championship three times.

An idea of Runner-up Peters' speed on the typewriter may be gained by comparison with the average typist, whose speed is between seventy-five and eighty words per minute. At last Friday's test Peters wrote 138 26-60's words per minute for one hour, thus breaking the previous world's record and winning \$1,000. In a short, timed speed test, Peters has typed 180 words per minute — an average of three words every second from copy, a remarkable exhibition of perfect synchrony between the hands and the eyes.

The comparative records of the Tangora and Peters for the past three years follows:

- 1935—Tangora—128, 15th prof. contest.
- 1936—Tangora—135, 16th prof. contest.
- 1937—Tangora—140 20-60's, 17th prof. contest.
- 1935—Peters—125, 2nd prof. contest.
- 1936—Peters—133, third prof. contest.
- 1937—Peters—138 26-60's, fourth prof. contest.

So ends the chapter of another great championship. In thirty years the test written by Peters would have given him the championship with ease, including the previous tests competed by the champion.

When asked for his comment concerning the test, Peters stated, "It was a grand contest — the greatest ever — and I thought that in breaking the old world's record by three words a minute and also in beating the champion's best official record to that time, I was going to be a sure thing to win. I had speed in reserve, but I did not think I would need it. I would have been taking a slight chance, since we have to watch out for errors. I am getting better and better every year, and now I think I have the champion measured this time. Next year, perhaps, I will be able to get over the knockout blow and make the greatest record ever made in the history of typing, and one that will stand for a long, long time."

Even though Peters bowed in the greatest typing contest in history, his effort was well rewarded. Win or lose, his compensation for the one hour's work is \$2,500.00 but Friday night he added \$1,000 to his annual pay check through his record-breaking effort. Three thousand, five hundred dollars for one hour's typing is not so bad for the nimble-finger art.

## News Story

Six years ago Negro Edward Lee Harris, who graduated from the University of Pittsburgh in 1927 and then taught chemistry at Texas' Negro Bishop College, returned to Pitt to study for his Ph.D.



Associated Press

EDWARD LEE HARRIS, PH.D.

"I get a kick out of the exertion."

degree. The only way he could support his wife and two children was by working nights as a janitor in Pitt's State Hall. This spring obscure Janitor Harris was on the verge of his Ph.D. but did not know how to raise the \$150 necessary for his final graduation fee. Then he was uncovered by newshawks and photographers searching for copy for the University's sesquicentennial celebration (TIME, June 14). Interviewed among his cups and pans, he made some by cheerfully observing: "I get a kick out of the physical exertion. . . it's good work and I intend to keep right at it if conditions warrant."

His story was promptly featured by the Pittsburgh press, picked up by the Associated Press, United Press, Scripps Howard's N. E. A. Feature Service. Before the sesquicentennial publicity died away Janitor Harris had outstripped by clipping count Pitt's celebrated Football Coach Dr. John Bain ("Jock") Sutherland and become Pitt's No. 1 news story of the year.

Last week Janitor Harris shyly acknowledged the uses of publicity. Having secured his degree with the help of a flutter of checks from alumni and sympathetic newspaper readers, he announced his appointment as head of the chemistry department at Wilberforce (Negro) University at Wilberforce, Ohio.



Education-1937  
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

# Texas Man, Former Student Of Dr. Carver, Is Soviet Chemist

## John Sutton Has Invented New Process of Obtaining Fibre From Rice By-Product.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., May 20—(By Chatwood Hall for ANP)—Had you walked into Dr. Carver's laboratory at Tuskegee in 1920-21 you would have found a slender, olive-colored student doing special work in chemistry under Dr. Carver's direction. Today in the carried through to mass production, will free the Soviet Union from importing huge quantities of fibre from China, Japan and other Asiatic countries.

So far laboratory production of this type of fibre has been done with equipment rigged up by Sutton himself. But further development and mass production are expected to follow, as the Commissariat of Agriculture has appropriated almost 100,000 roubles for further mechanization and development of Sutton's method. Only last week a new machine for Sutton's use was delivered.

Sutton, who speaks Russian fluently, is married to a Russian woman and has a three-year-old son. He plans a trip to America during one of his forthcoming vacations to visit his parents, Alma Maters, and especially his old teacher, Dr. Carver.

John Sutton was born in San Antonio, Tex., where his father is principal of a city school. He majored in chemistry at Drake University and was a fellow at Iowa State College for one year. In order to obtain money for his tuition, he recalls that he chopped wood, fired furnaces, and cleaned yards.

When Sutton went out into the world a full-fledged chemist, he found not only no job waiting for him, but also found his health almost wrecked from overwork struggling for his tuition money.

In 1931 Sutton accepted an invitation from the Commissariat of Agriculture of the Soviet Union to come here and work. Once he had thought of applying for a position in the American Civil Service, but they wanted his picture. And he knew that his picture would restrict his chance.

When Sutton visited some of the huge rice farms of Soviet Russia he noticed that one half of the rice harvest consists of rice straw. This rice straw, he learned, being mostly unsuitably for fodder, was being burned. He immediately began laboratory experiments, drawing upon former experiments along the same line which had been conducted in Dr. Carver's laboratory and at Ames. He has now actually produced fibre from rice straw and has made samples of rope and binding cord. His experiment, it

each to high schools of Albertville, Ala., and Biloxi, Miss., for studies conducted on the interracial situation.

The conference, affiliated with the Commission in Interracial Cooperation, is composed of Southern educators, including state and city superintendents and college professors and presidents.

## Instructor at Tuskegee Into Honorary Society

MINNEAPOLIS. — William L. Campfield, a graduate of Tuskegee institute, class of '28, and a member of the faculty at the well-known Alabama institution, was recently made a member of Beta Alpha Psi, national honorary accounting fraternity.

Mr. Campfield was initiated in the chapter at the University of Minnesota where he is working on his master's degree. Beta Alpha Psi has chapters in all of the leading colleges of commerce.

Mr. Campfield is on a year's leave of absence from Tuskegee institute. Birmingham, Ala. News

May 18, 1937

## AWARDS ANNOUNCED

Albertville One Of Recipients Of Interracial Appropriation

ATLANTA—(P)—The conference on education and race relations held here has announced awards of \$100 to Central High School, Chattanooga, Tenn., and \$50 each to high schools of Albertville, Ala., and Biloxi, Miss., for studies conducted on the interracial situation.

The conference, affiliated with the commission in interracial cooperation, is composed of Southern educators, including state and city superintendents and college professors and presidents.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times

May 19, 1937

## CENTRAL TEACHER WINNER OF AWARD

## SCHOOLS RECEIVE STUDIES' AWARDS

Prizes Given For Work On In-Inter-Racial Course Brings  
terracial Situation  
Prize of \$100.

ATLANTA, May 17—(P)—The Conference on Education and Race Relations here Monday announced awards of \$100 to Central High School, Chattanooga, Tenn., and \$50

## on Relations.

J. Pope Dyer, a member of the faculty of Central High school, yesterday received the first prize of the southern interracial commission for the work of Central High school in a contest among several thousand southern schools to promote better interracial relations.

Notice of the award of the first prize, \$100, was given by R. B. Eleazer, of Atlanta, secretary of the southern interracial commission. Second prize was won by a school in Albertville, Ala., and third prize by a school in Biloxi, Miss. Second and third awards were \$50 each.

Mr. Dyer was in charge of the interracial activities carried on by Central High school in the contest. A race relations conference was conducted at Chattanooga High school Feb. 8 last; a program was given at Howard High school, Chattanooga's largest colored public school; essay and poster contests were held, and public information was disseminated by newspaper and radio and through booklets distributed among pupils in junior high schools.

Scrapbooks of the addresses and other features of the program here were submitted to the southern interracial commission

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal

May 13, 1937

## ESSAY WINS FIRST PRIZE

Negro Student's Entry Picked In  
Composition Contest

Although she did not win first prize in the Shelby County Tuberculosis Society's essay contest for negro school children, Margaret Willis, 14, of Booker T. Washington High, yesterday was awarded first prize in the state-wide contest sponsored by the Tennessee Tuberculosis Association.

In the local competition her essay was given third prize, while first award went to Marcella Diggs, 15, of the same school, and second award to Hattie May McCargo of Manassas High School.

The Shelby County organization did not designate how the three winning essays had been ranked when the papers were sent to the state organization. The local group gave Marcella first prize largely because of the brevity of her essay. In the state-wide contest her paper was placed third.

Theme of the contest was "Tuberculosis Problems Among Negroes." Cash awards were given the winners.

## HOWARD PROFESSOR PRESENT AT DINNER

Henderson H. Donald, Ph.D., assistant professor of sociology at Howard University, now on leave of absence to compile a book on the life-conditions of the Negro, was among more than eighty Yale University graduates present at a banquet given last Saturday night by the William Graham Sumner Club in honor of Prof. Albert Galloway Keller, in New Haven, Conn.

A book, entitled, "Studies in the Science of Society,"

was presented to Prof. Keller. The twenty-six articles in it were prepared on solicitation for this purpose, each of the authors having received the Ph.D. degree at Yale for work done under Prof. Keller. Dr. Donald's article in the book is called "The Urbanization of the American Negro."

Among others present at the celebration which marked Dr. Keller's completion of thirty years as professor of science of society in Yale Univ., were Governor Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut; Prof. William Lyon Phelps, Prof. Irving Fisher; Dr. Edgar S. Furniss, dean of the Yale Graduate School; Prof. A.L. Corbin of the Yale Law School.



# N.J. Co-ed Wins Award Given by French Nation Gets Rutgers PhD.

NEWARK, N.J. — Miss Julia Baxter, junior student at New Jersey College for Women, co-ed division of Rutgers University, was awarded a bronze medal plaque by the French minister of foreign affairs last week for her demonstration of teaching methods in French.

She also won a scholarship in the school, for the third successive year.

This is the first time in the history of the school that it has received the medal, which is awarded by the French nation.

Miss Baxter is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Louis Baxter of Bernardsville, N.J. She makes her home with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Fenderson of Newark. Another uncle and aunt of the co-ed are Dr. and Mrs. J. Leroy Baxter, Dr. Baxter being a former assemblyman.

His wife is Dr. E. Mae McCarroll, who is herself a doctor. Mrs. Fenderson is a member of the national board of the NAACP. Miss Baxter plans a teaching career.



MISS JULIA BAXTER



**JOHN L. LOCKETT**, director of the division of Agriculture at Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., who will receive the Ph.D. degree at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J., at commencement exercises to be held June 13. Working in the field of soil fertility, his thesis was "Microbiological Aspects of Legumes Versus Non-Legumes." For excellence in research, he was elected to Sigma Xi honorary scientific research society.

## Mrs. Jas. Hacke Winner Of \$500 Fellowship

ATHENS, Ga., June 11.—(AP)—Dr. J. H. T. McPherson, chairman of the committee on scholarships and fellowships at the University of Georgia, announced Mrs. James Hacke, wife of an instructor in the extension division, won the Phelps-Stokes \$500 Fellowship.

The fellowship is awarded annually to a graduate student for study of social and economic conditions of negroes in the south.

## First



MISS FRANCIS RANKIN

First Negro student to complete the entire course and receive the degree of bachelor of religious education from Tenn. college. She is the daughter of the Rev. Arthur Rankin, former Kansas City minister, and Mrs. Rankin.

## Tennant College First Grad



MISS FANCES RANKIN

Who was graduated from the Tennant College of Christian Education, Philadelphia, at the annual commencement last week. She is the first colored student to complete the entire course and receive the degree of bachelor of religious education.

She was awarded the Ravenell prize, the first and only prize for proficiency in music and served as the school pianist during her entire course.

## Gets Ph.D. Degree



PROF. H. C. HAMILTON

—dean of LeMoyne college, Memphis, Tennessee, who will be awarded his Ph. D. from the University of Cincinnati June 11 in the field of School Administration. A graduate of Atlanta University, Prof. Hamilton is a former instructor of mathematics at BWHS, received his M. S. from the University of Pittsburgh.

## First Ph.D.



**CHARLES CLINTON HAWKINS**, 2816 Eighth avenue, New York City, who is the first Race man to be awarded the Ph.D. in physical education and health. There are only about 30 holders of this degree in the entire country. Mr. Hawkins, who finished at New York university here last week, is a native of Atlanta, Ga. He took the master of education degree at Springfield college in Massachusetts, in 1932 and is a Kappa man.



Education - 1937

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

# MISS DOROTHY HODGE TO PHI BETA KAPPA

Kansas Citian Awarded  
Key at University of  
Kansas

LAWRENCE, Kas.—Miss Dorothy Hodge, senior journalism student at the University of Kansas, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity, Tuesday, March 23.

Miss Hodge, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hodge, 339 Greeley avenue, Kansas City, Kas., was one of 36 students elected. Four were from Greater Kansas City.

Miss Hodge is the second member of her family to win the Phi Beta Kappa key. Her brother, John E. Hodge, received the award in April, 1936. He is now a graduate student at the University of Kansas working in the field of chemistry. His undergraduate work was in mathematics.

## Graduate of Sumner High

Miss Hodge was graduated in 1933 from the Sumner high school in Kansas City, Kas., of which her father is principal. She was an honor graduate.

Both Miss Hodge and her brother took their freshmen college work at the Sumner junior college in Kansas City, Kas. Both were on the honor roll each of the three years of their undergraduate study at the university.

Besides her scholastic attainments, Miss Hodge has been active in extra-curricular activities. She is president of the Delta chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority here and is co-chairman of the interracial committee of the K. U. branch of the Y. W. C. A.

She also is co-chairman of the World Student Christian Federation commission of the Rock Mountain region of the Y. W. C. A. She was a delegate from the University of Kansas to the Workers' conference held at Estes Park, Colo., in 1935.

Miss Hodge also is a member of the Y. W. C. A. cabinet at K. U. and the Cosmopolitan club.

Two Negroes Among  
61 To Get Guggenheim  
Fellowship Awards

Zora Neal Hurston, writer and anthropologist and former secretary to Fanny Hurst, noted novelist, received a renewal of her Guggenheim Fellowship for the continuation of her studies of magic practices among Negroes of the West Indies. Announcement of this fact was made on Monday when the list of 61 Guggenheim Fellowships was made public.

The only other colored person to receive one of these awards was Sterling A. Brown, assistant professor of English at Howard University, who will study creative writing abroad.

## Announce 2 new Ps.D's

PETERSBURG, Va.—(C) — Dean James H. Johnson of Virginia State College was awarded the Ph.D. degree in Social Science by the University of Chicago on March 16, and Prof. John M. Hunter, chairman of the Science-Mathematics unit and Professor of Physics, has been notified by Cornell University that his requirements for the Ph.D. in Physics and Applied Electricity have been met by him.

## Makes Phi Beta Kappa at Western Reserve

CLEVELAND—(ANP) —Miss Ruthella Webster Carey, senior, majoring in sociology, AKA member, and organist for St. James AME Sunday school, was admitted to the Phi Beta Kappa society of Western Reserve University this week.

# Wins Phi Beta Kappa Key GUGGENHEIM AWARDS TO 2



MISS DOROTHY H. HODGE

Senior journalism student at the University of Kansas who was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity, Tuesday, March 23. Miss Hodge is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hodge.

339 Greeley avenue, Kansas City, Kas. Her father is principal of the Sumner high school of Kansas City, Kas. Miss Hodge's brother, John E. Hodge, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in April, 1936.

Sterling Brown and Miss Zora Hurston Get Coveted Grants

NEW YORK. —(ANP) —Two colored writers were among the 61 recipients of this year's fellowship grants by the Guggenheim Foundation for continued writing and study.

Sterling A. Brown, assistant professor of English at Howard University, received a grant which will enable him to write a long narrative poem, "When Ham Laughed." He is author of one published book of verse, "Southern Road," and poems and essays have appeared in various journals.

Miss Zora Neale Hurston received a renewed grant for continuation of her gathering of Negro folk material. She has spent the last year in Jamaica and Haiti and her first fellowship book, "There Eyes Were Watching God," will soon be published. She is author of "Jonah's Gourd Vine" and of "Mules and Men."



# Receive Guggenheim Fellowships



**MISS ZORA NEAL HURSTON** who were named this week to receive Guggenheim Fellowships, normally \$2,500, for research during 1937. Miss Hurston's award is a renewal, she having received a similar award in 1936. She is a writer and anthropologist of New York City, and her fellowship is for the purpose of allowing her to continue her studies of magic practices in the West Indies. **STERLING A. BROWN**, assistant professor of English at Howard University, is a poet, and will do research in creative writing. His award will enable him to work on his long narrative poem "When Ham Laughed."

## Negro Janitor To Be Awarded Doctor of Philosophy Degree

**PITTSBURGH, Pa.**—From Janitor's overalls to doctor's gown. That is the step Edward Lee Harris will make when commencement day arrives at Pitt next June. For on that day Harris will be a candidate for the two highest degrees awarded by American universities—his master of education and his doctor of philosophy. For six years the Negro janitor has been working day and night toward just that goal. Daily from 4 p. m., to midnight, he has swept halls, offices and classrooms of state hall or the University of Pittsburgh campus. From 9 a. m. each morning until time to go to work, Harris labored with test tubes and retorts in the laboratories of the chemistry department, for it is in chemistry that he will win his doctor's degree. Each midnight, his janitor's work done, he would sit down in a classroom and study, often as late as 4 a. m.

Harris is married and the father of two children. He first came to Pitt in 1923, and was graduated with a bachelor of science degree in 1927. Then he worked nights as janitor in banks, theatres and a railroad station. **Savannah Negress Wins Scholarship** ATLANTA, April 18 (AP).—The first fellowship for foreign study ever granted by the Franco-American Institute exchange to a student in a Negro college or university has been given to Carolyn Lemon of Savannah, a graduate student in French at Atlanta University. She has been appointed to a fellowship for a year of study at the University of Paris during 1937-38 under auspices of the Franco-American student exchange of the Institute of international education.

# DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY



**MRS. GEORGE SHROPSHIRE** A Chicago Defender queen of 1933 who just finished the spring quarter for 1937 of the University of Chicago, getting her Ph.D. degree. Mrs. Shropshire is the wife of Dr. George Shropshire of the board of health, and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Harris. She is a graduate of Englewood high school and attended Lewis Institute.

# Off For World's Typing Contest



**CORTEZ W. PETERS**, Washington and Baltimore business school head, recognized as world's No. 2 typist, left early this week for Chicago to enter Albert Tangora, world's champion typist, in the annual test to determine the world's champion professional typist for the year 1937. In 1935, Peters finished in second place three words behind the champion. In 1936, Peters again finished in second place only two words behind the champion. Last year the champion equalled the world's record of 135 net five-stroke words per minute for one hour, while Peters typed 133 words per minute for the hour. The contest will be held the night of June 25th in the Hotel Sherman. When asked concerning his chances this year Peters remarked, "It is very difficult to name a winner in a typing contest, as there are so many things that can happen. I can say, though, that I am a better operator this year than I was last year." Peters will earn a \$1,000 bonus check if he breaks the world's record, whether winning or not, and if he gets home first, his check will be rather enormous.



# Education - 1937

## Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Carnegie Hero Award  
6

Monroe, N. C. Enquirer  
May 3, 1937

### AWARD BRONZE MEDAL TO PEACHLAND NEGRO

Carnegie Group Recognizes Bravery  
of Henry Collins

The Carnegie hero fund commission at Pittsburgh awarded a bronze medal to a North Carolina negro Friday in recognition of an act of heroism.

The award was conferred upon Henry Collins, 36-year-old farmer of Route 2, Peachland, for his part in rescuing another negro farmer from drowning at Peachland August 2, 1934.

The commission's report said Robert Rorie, 22, was seized with cramp while swimming in a pond, and sank in nine feet of water. Collins swam to Rorie, the citation stated, and "as Collins reached to take hold of him Rorie grabbed him around the neck, and both were submerged."

"A youth swam to the point where they had disappeared, took hold of a hand that appeared at the surface, gave a pull, released the hand and swam back to the bank. Getting hold of an oar, he swam to a stump and got a footing on its roots. Rorie and Collins remained under the surface, but Rorie's hand rose. The youth extended the oar to the hand, which took a firm hold on the oar. The youth pulled Rorie and Collins, who was still held by Rorie, to the bank. Rorie and Collins were exhausted but recovered."

The commission awarded 11 other bronze medals for acts of heroism, two each going to Pennsylvania, Texas, Ohio, and Illinois, and one each to Georgia, New York and Virginia.

Wadesboro, N. C., Intelligencer  
May 6, 1937

### Award Bronze Medal To Peachland Negro.

Carnegie Group Recognizes Bravery  
of Henry Collins.

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# Education-1937

## Scholarship and Other Distinctions

### GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

The Charlotte Observer says that "one of the great Saul-like Negroes of the world is George Washington Carver, of Tuskegee Institute."

The Observer continues:

"That noble institution has lifted a bronze bust atop a marble pedestal to show proper honor to a genius of his race."

"We are reminded by The Atlanta Constitution that more than 70 years ago George Washington Carver was born of slave parents in Missouri. He and his mother were stolen and carried into Arkansas. His mother was never heard of again, but the tiny child was bought in a trade for a race-horse valued at \$300."

"He worked his way through high school and college. He won his B. S. in agriculture at the Iowa A. and M. College in 1894. He won his M. S. two years later and was awarded a B. Sc. by Simpson College, Iowa, in 1928."

"Since 1896 he has been a member of the faculty at Tuskegee. He now occupies the chair of director of the department of agricultural research."

"Those who are in the slightest informed of the tremendous achievements of this leader of his race in agricultural science will be in agreement with The Constitution that:

"As a chemurgist it is doubtful if his discoveries for the utilization of farm products have been surpassed by any living man. He has devoted his life research for new sources of revenue for the farmers of the South, of which his race composes so large a part."

"He is a member of the Royal Society of Arts of London. In 1923 he was awarded the Spingarn medal, given annually to the member of his race adjudged to have made the highest or noblest achievement during the year."

"Now the South adds a new tribute. To a former slave is erected a permanent tribute none will deny he has earned by his unselfish service and scientific genius."—Opelika Daily News.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald  
June 24, 1937

### POLIO TREATMENT RAISES NEW HOPE

Dr. Carver And Dr. Chenault  
Fight Disease

CLANTON, Ala., June 23—Experiments with peanut oil in treating infantile paralysis cases by Dr. J. W. Chenault, Negro orthopedic surgeon, and Dr. George W. Carver, famed Negro scientist, at Tuskegee Institute have raised hopes that a new method of treatment of the dread disease is being developed.

Dr. Chenault stated that the experiments of Dr. Carver are at present

### Carver To Visit

### Muscle Shoals

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., June 13.—(P)—Dr. George W. Carver, creative research chemist and his assistant, Austin W. Curtis, will leave Tuskegee Institute for Muscle Shoals, Wilson Dam, tomorrow to attend the opening meeting of the Wilson Dam local section of the American Chemical Society where Dr. Carver is program speaker. Dr. Carver will take his famous exhibit of peanut products that aroused so much interest at the April meeting of the Mississippi Conference of the Farm Chemurgic Council, Jackson, Miss.

Dr. Carver will speak at Muscle Shoals from the subject "Great Creator, What Is the Peanut, Why Did You Make It?"

George L. Frear is secretary of the Wilson Dam local section of the society. The American Chemical Society which has a membership of the outstanding chemists of the country and is one of the strongest scientific groups in the world has previous to his Spring had no organization in the South.

It is a significant tribute that Dr. Carver should be principal speaker at the opening meeting of this Southern branch of the American Chemical Society.

Dr. Carver and his assistant will return to the Institute at the end of the week for conferences with representatives of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Inc., who are coming to Tuskegee Institute to arrange for a feature film of Dr. Carver, to be shot on the Institute campus some time during the Summer.

Greensboro, N. C., Record

June 8, 1937

### Honor Richly Deserved.

A high honor has come to Dr. George Washington Carver, internationally famous negro scientist, of the Tuskegee institute, in Alabama. Ceremonies commemorating Dr. Carver's "40 years of creative research" were conducted on the institute campus the other day and at the conclusion a bronze bust of him, mounted on a marble pedestal, was unveiled. This tribute to one of the greatest men the negro race has produced was erected at a cost of \$1,600, funds contributed by friends and admirers.

The life story of George Washington Carver—a life devoted in the main to research, as a

Alexandria, La. Town Talk  
June 18, 1937



**SUCH IS FAME.** Thousands of paralysis sufferers wrote to thank Dr. George Washington Carver of Tuskegee Institute for his notable discovery of a peanut oil used in treating residual effects of the disease. Dr. Carver, 73, was born a slave.

chemurgist, for new sources of profit for farmers of the south, of which his race composes a large segment—is stranger than fiction. It is the story of battle after battle won against seemingly unsurmountable handicaps—a story as inspiring as it is interesting. Every youth, and particularly every negro youth, who may be disposed to complain of his lot, ought to familiarize himself with Dr. Carver's life—and take heart.

George Washington Carver was born of slave parents some 70

years ago in Missouri. While he was still a little boy he and his mother were stolen and carried away to some place in Arkansas. The fate of the mother is not

known; but the child was bought in a trade for a race horse, valued at \$300.

The Atlanta Constitution supplies this data as to his education. He worked his way through high school and college. He won his B. S., in agriculture at Iowa A. and M. college in 1894. He won his M. S. two years later and was awarded a D. Sc. by Simpson college, Iowa, in 1928. Since 1896 he has been a member of the faculty at Tuskegee, and he now directs the department of agricultural research there.

In the opinion of many scientists and others in position to know, Dr. Carver's discoveries and developments in the realm of utilization of agricultural products eclipse those of any other man. He is a member of the Royal Society of Arts, of London. Fourteen years ago he was awarded the Spingarn medal, given annually to the member of his race adjudged to have made the highest or noblest achievement during a given year.

"Now," says the Constitution, "the south adds a new tribute. To a former slave is erected a permanent tribute none will deny he has earned by his unselfish service and scientific genius." Thus honor, richly deserved, has come to one of the south's greatest benefactors—one who has labored diligently and well for the advancement of his fellows.

Sheffield, Ala., Standard  
June 18, 1937

### DR. CARVER HEARD BY LARGE CROWD

RENOWNED SCIENTIST TELLS  
OF HIS WORK IN ALA.

Dr. George Washington Carver, director of research and experiment station at the Tuskegee Institute, addressed the first public meeting of the recently chartered Wilson Dam Local Section of the American



ical Society which was held in the auditorium of the Sheffield High School Tuesday, June 15, at 8 o'clock. The distinguished negro scientist chose for his subject a discussion of the utilization of the peanut, and with the aid of an assistant, he explained and demonstrated some of the numerous products they have developed for the benefit of Southern agriculture.

Because of the many demands upon Dr. Carver's time and his limited strength due to advanced age, the Society feels itself extremely fortunate in having obtained Dr. Carver.

BUCKHAMMANN W VA RECORD  
FRI JULY 2 1937 WEEKLY

## Negro Tells Race Uses of Products

Carver of Tuskegee Brings  
Fruits to South

White folks invent special names for making new uses of things grown on the farm. Negroes down South have for quite a long while now have been doing something of that kind, though without any special names. One of their own race Prof. George W. Carver of the Tuskegee Institute, most widely-known of American Negroes in scientific work, developed most of the methods in his own laboratory and then showed his people how to use them. Before the Third Dearborn Conference of Agriculture, Industry, and Science, Prof. Carver told his dramatic story.

"Forty years ago, when I came to Tuskegee," he said, "it was reported that one-third of the population of the South was of the Negro race. Since we were strictly an agricultural people it is easy to see that this basic industry was largely in our hands.

"I was met with innumerable facts such as these: terrific losses from soil erosion, soil practically a pile of sand and clay making a field far below cost of production, poor preparation of land, no diversification of crops, practically no livestock, poor gardens if any at all, food for the family as a rule meager, of the worst type, and poorly prepared."

Against all these evils that beset the Negro farmers, Prof. Carver pitted his hard-won scientific knowledge. Through innumerable pamphlets, and movable schools that went straight to the farmers, he taught them the basic rules of soil conservation, use of fertilizers, better field practice, diversification

of crops, selection of seed for better yield. Then he found himself confronted with the same problem that has plagued agriculture everywhere: greatly increased production that outran the existing possibilities of consumption.

So Prof. Carver addressed himself to the problem of finding new uses for farm produce—principally on the farm itself. It was a "live-at-home" program. Some of the uses were for non-food purposes, but conditions were still such that Prof. Carver's chemical ability could find plenty of profitable exercise in showing Negroes how to make better use of food.

Demonstrations at fairs and widely distributed pamphlets told of 44 ways to prepare meat, 31 ways to cook sweet potatoes, 115 ways to serve tomatoes, 105 ways to make peanuts palatable, 43 ways to save the wild plum crop. Other ingenuities which Prof. Carver thought up and passed on concerned themselves with home manufacture of furniture, rugs, draperies, clothing, and many other things.

Prof. Carver has by no means confined his researches to home-manufactured products of Southern origin. He has turned his hand to industrial outlets in a wide scope, all the way from peanut-shell wallpaper to cotton-reinforced asphalt paving blocks. Of the Farm Chemistry program itself, Prof. Carver said:

"Chemurgy brings to my people the same message in the same way that it comes to every individual, in proportion to the amount of science and industry he puts into the soil which is committed to his care and keeping."

WASHINGTON, D. C. HERALD

JUN 27 1937

## Peanut Man

By Emmett J. Scott

Secretary, Howard University

WHEN there was unveiled at the recent commencement exercises of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, in Alabama, a bronze bust of George Washington Carver, professor of chemistry at Tuskegee, attention was again called to the contributions this man has made to agricultural research chemistry. George Washington Carver is familiarly, and, in Alabama affectionately referred to as the "Peanut Man."

The description fits him more accurately than it does the fellow who sells peanuts on the northeast corner of the White House lot.

George Carver does not sell peanuts, but he has made the humble peanut famous.

Here is a black man who has come up from the most lowly beginnings to the status of one of the most highly publicized personalities in the United States.

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IN 1896, Booker T. Washington, alive as he always was to employing promising individuals as teachers at his famous school, sought and secured the services of the peanut wizard from Tuskegee. He had been recommended by James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture during the administration of President William McKinley, and then serving as president of Iowa State Agricultural College.

George Carver was his "chief" protegee. He had become interested in the lad whose story read like some Arabian night recital. It was the story of a man born in slavery, who, with his mother, had been stolen by "raiders," and afterward exchanged by his "master," who swapped a race horse for the return of the waif. For waif he became, as his mother was not returned by the raiders. He remained the property of Moses Carver, whose last name had been bestowed upon the sickly child.

Of his childhood not much is known except that when he grew large enough to do so, he "farmed himself out" for service in Missouri, Kansas and Iowa. The itinerant work he gave him enough money to secure the smattering of a primary education, and afterward completed a high school course. He then found his way to Iowa State Agricultural College where, in six years, he won his bachelor's and master's degrees, and showed such ability in agricultural chemistry that he was made a member of the faculty.

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GEORGE CARVER has devoted himself at Tuskegee to making more easy the lot of Southern farmers. One of the first things he did here was to indicate to them how to make sweet potato flour, and the "excellence of the meal when mixed with wheat." He next described to them how to preserve their meats and in every way possible sought to teach them how to make use of the products which were close at hand. Traveling through the country, he continually lectured, advising the colored people that they must diversify their crops. He brought home to them the fact that if they continued to

plant only corn and cotton, of necessity, they would always find themselves in debt to landlords and storekeepers.

One product after another was produced by him from peanuts and sweet potatoes alone. His peanut products include five kinds of breakfast foods, two grades of flour, milk, butter, cheese, candy, salad oil, instant coffee, soaps and some cosmetics.

Nearly 300 substances alone have been produced from peanuts, and more than 100 from the sweet potato. He has also turned his attention to producing dyes from Alabama clays. These have been organized to exploit these products of his laboratory.

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MONEY is not one of his worries; in fact, at one time he was the treasurer at Tuskegee found that his books were out of balance, because few of the Carver's monthly checks had been cashed.

When an official went to his still furnished room in one of the dormitories, Professor Carver opened his trunk and there, strewn among his more or less unkempt clothing, were checks covering several years that had never been deposited. The school now insists that Prof. Carver at least deposit his check each month, even though he does not make use of the money. But he does make use of it, for he is one of the shining marks for practically every student who has an essential need at Tuskegee.

His race is proud of him because they regard him as a symbol of what hundreds and hundreds of others of the race may become if opportunity be opened to them as George Washington Carver has made opportunities for himself and the great South where he has lived now for more than 40 years.

## MISSISSIPPI MEETS CARVER

The editor of The Jackson Daily News is impressed by the personal modesty of Alabama's famous Negro scientist, Dr. George W. Carver, of Tuskegee Institute. Says Editor Frederick Sullins in his personal column:

Dr. George Carver, the world's most noted Negro scientist, says he does not want any form of entertainment or honors paid by leaders of his race when he comes to Jackson to address the Chemurgy Conference. The colored citizens here had planned to give him a big banquet, followed by some addresses, but Dr. Carver has declined. The modesty and humility of this celebrated Negro is one of his chief characteristics.

Dr. Carver was sincere when he said this. He does not want anybody to make a fuss over him—that annoys, even embarrasses, him. What the ex-slave's heart yearns for, however, is that Southern people, white and black, will examine his formulas and give them practical application. He believes we Southerners are wasting wealth by ignoring it. He wants us to take his ideas and use them to raise our common standard of living. A little applause, a little fuss and feathers mean nothing to a man who lives in the rarefied atmosphere that a research scientist, such as Dr. Carver, lives in. He is in tune with the infinite. That should satisfy any decent mortal.

Dr. Carver not only cares naught for popular acclaim, but he cares naught for money. All he wants is enough to live on. We know this to be true. What he desires is the economic salvation of a great region!



Education 1937

## Scholarship and Other Distinctions -

Charlottesville, Va. Progress  
October 23, 1937

### Dr. Dillard

For thirty years Dr. James Hardy Dillard of Charlottesville has labored to establish understanding relationship between the white and colored peoples of the United States. Quietly but with indomitable purpose and a clearly defined plan Dr. Dillard labored to improve the condition of the Negro through education, especially in the Southern States. Last night the appreciation of a nation was expressed when Dr. Dillard was tendered the Roosevelt Medal, formally presented by the Roosevelt Memorial Association for distinguished achievement in fields associated with the career of Theodore Roosevelt.

Dr. Dillard has been a teacher for fifty years; rector of the board of William and Mary College for twenty of them. But it was in 1907 on assuming the presidency of the Jeanes Foundation for Negro rural schools that Dr. Dillard concentrated his extraordinary talent on virtually creating the Southern interracial movement which has brought such excellent results. One of the most pointed testaments to this fact is contained in the statement of Dr. Benjamin Brawley of Howard University, noted Negro author and educator:

"As no other man of the time, he has led in removing the causes of friction and in healing division. A pioneer in bringing different races together in an atmosphere of good understanding, he has ever appealed to patriotism and the spirit of Christian brotherhood . . . Only by a man of infinite tact and patience could the task have been accomplished."

Charlottesville is particularly gratified at the honors bestowed upon one of its most famous residents. The work of Dr. Dillard is one of many activities here unselfishly undertaken to better the condition of mankind, to promote world peace, to protect health and alleviate suffering, to increase the sum of human knowledge and accelerate human progress upward toward the sun.

Newport News, Va. Press  
October 28, 1937

### Roosevelt Medal Given Dr. Dillard, W. and M. Rector

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—(AP)—The Roosevelt medal for 1937 was awarded formally tonight to Dr. James Hardy Dillard, for whom the Dillard university of New Orleans was named, at a ceremony in the old brownstone house where Theodore Roosevelt the

elder was born.

The medal, showing on one side a head of the former President and on the other a flaming sword with the motto, "If I must choose between righteousness and peace, I choose righteousness," was presented to the distinguished southern educator for his work in furthering understanding between the white and Negro races.

Dr. Dillard, of Charlottesville, Va., rector of the college of William and Mary, was born eighty-one years ago in Nansemond county, Va. He was graduated from Washington and Lee university and after service on the faculty at that institution, served at the Rodman school and the Norfolk academy at Norfolk, Va., at Wash-

ington university in St. Louis and at Tulane university in New Orleans.

Roosevelt Award - Dr. James Hardy Dillard.



# Education - 1937 Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

## James Dillard Receives 1937 Award

NEW ORLEANS. (AP)—Jas. E. Garfield, president of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, announced last week that Dr. James Hardy Dillard, the famous white educator for whom Dillard University was named, has been awarded the 1937 Roosevelt Medal "in recognition of sixty years of wise and devoted work in behalf of the American Negro" and because he has rendered "distinguished service in the field of social justice and has established a better understanding between the white race and the black."

Dr. Dillard, a native of Virginia, became associated with Negro educational work while Dean of the College at Tulane university, New Orleans, in an era when it was considered unpopular to espouse the cause of the Negro. He has served as a trustee on the boards of various Negro schools, and is now president of the Jeanes Fund.

## Devoted Sixty Years To Race Relations Task

### Champion Rights Of Negro Through Very Critical Era

NEW ORLEANS. (AP)—James E. Garfield, president of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, announced last week that Dr. James Hardy Dillard, the educator

for whom Dillard University was named, has been awarded the 1937 Roosevelt Medal "in recognition of sixty years of wise and devoted work in behalf of the American Negro" and because he has rendered "distinguished service in the field of social justice and has established a better understanding between the white race and the black."

This medal, given annually to individuals outstanding in fields associated with the life of Theodore Roosevelt, will be presented to Dr. Dillard, October 27, the 79th anniversary of the late president's birth.

Dr. Dillard, a native of Virginia, became associated with Negro educational work while Dean of the College at Tulane University, New Orleans, in an era when it was considered unpopular to espouse the cause of the Negro.

He has served as a trustee on the boards of various Negro schools, and is now president of the Jeanes Fund. When Straight College and New Orleans University were merged in 1930, the new institution was named in honor of Dr. Dillard.

### SOUTHERNER AWARDED 1937 ROOSEVELT MEDAL

NEW YORK, Oct. 27. (AP)—The Roosevelt medal for 1937 was awarded formally tonight to Dr. James Hardy Dillard, for whom the Dillard University of New Orleans was named, at a ceremony in the old brownstone house where Theodore Roosevelt the elder was born.

The medal, showing on one side a head of the former President and on the other a flaming sword with the motto, "If I must choose between righteousness and peace, I choose righteousness," was presented to the distinguished southern educator for his work in furthering understanding between the white and negro races.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times  
May 17, 1937.

## Roosevelt Medal Awarded For Aid in Behalf of Negro

Dr. James H. Dillard, of Charlottesville  
Receives Recognition—Helen Keller, 1936  
Winner, Will Share Presentation Honors.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Dr. James Hardy Dillard, educator, of Charlottesville, Va., was announced today as the winner of the 1937 Roosevelt medal "in recognition of sixty years of wise and devoted work in behalf of the American Negro."

The medal, awarded annually by the Roosevelt Memorial association to individuals outstanding in fields associated with the life of Theodore Roosevelt, will be presented to Dr. Dillard on the seventy-ninth anniversary of the late president's birth, Oct. 27.

The recipient, who is president of the Jeanes fund for the improvement of Negro education, has rendered "distinguished service in the field of social justice," said James E. Garfield, the association's president. The 80-year-old educator was credited also with establishing "a better understanding between the white race and the black."

Under the Jeanes visiting teachers' plan, more than 350 Negro instructors are now in the south teaching and conducting campaigns for better racial schools.

Dr. Dillard in 1912 organized the university commission on southern race questions to foster a scientific approach to the study of the race question in the south \* \* \* religion, education, hygiene, economics, civic affairs \* \* \* to transform the average white man's attitude toward the Negro and to develop inter-racial cooperation. The work has been carried on for a quarter of a century.

Dr. Dillard has done work for Negro education in Africa as well as in America. In 1914 he was American representative on the East African commission, under the Phelps Stokes fund, to study the Negro in Africa, with the result that the Jeanes plan was introduced into Kenya colony and into

other parts of Africa.

When Negro colleges in New Orleans merged their facilities recently, they called their new institution Dillard university.

Harvard, Southwestern university and other institutions have recognized Dr. Dillard's work with honorary degrees.

Helen Keller will share honors with Dr. Dillard at the presentation ceremonies in Roosevelt house here. Miss Keller was awarded the 1936 medal for her teacher, Anne Sullivan Macy, whom Dillard University of New

### HATTIESBURG, Miss. American October 29, 1937 RACE RELATIONS IMPROVING

(By Associated Press)

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Dr. James Dillard, southern educator and recipient of the Roosevelt medal for 1937 for furthering relations between the white and negro races, believes understanding between the two is showing a slow but steady improvement.

The man for whom the Dillard University of New Orleans was named was awarded the medal in the house where Theodore Roosevelt was born. Previously the Roosevelt Memorial Association had reelected James R. Garfield, secretary of the interior in Theodore Roosevelt's cabinet, president.

Dillard, who in 1912 organized the university commission on southern race commissions, "one act of doing in race relations counts more than all the oratory on the subject. It comes down to this: The two races must think and speak and act toward each other fairly."

The citation for the medal, showing on one side the head of the former president and on the other a flaming sword with the words "If I must choose between righteousness

and peace, I choose righteousness," was read by Hermann Hagedorn, secretary and director of the association.

The Roosevelt awards, established in 1923, are given for meritorious work in the fields of public and international law; industrial peace; science; advancement of social justice; American historical literature, and several other categories.

Charlottesville, Va., Progress  
October 28, 1937

## Roosevelt Medal Awarded Dillard

### Charlottesville Educator Honored For Work Among Negro Race

NEW YORK, Oct. 28. (AP)—The Roosevelt medal for 1937 was awarded formally last night to Dr. James Hardy Dillard, for whom Dillard University of New Orleans was named, at a ceremony in the old brownstone house where Theodore Roosevelt the elder was born.

The medal, showing on one side a head of the former President and on the other a flaming sword with the motto, "If I must choose between righteousness and peace, I choose righteousness," was presented to the distinguished Southern educator for his work in furthering understanding between the white and Negro races.

Dr. Dillard of Charlottesville, Va., rector of the College of William and Mary, was born eighty-one years ago in Nansemond County, Va. He was graduated from Washington and Lee University, and after service on the faculty at that institution, served at the Rodman School and the Norfolk Academy at Norfolk, at Washington University in St. Louis, and at Tulane University in New Orleans.

### Citation Is Read

The citation, as read by Hermann Hagedorn, secretary and director of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, was briefly eloquent. "For the medal for distinguished service in the field of social jus-

the development of American character," the white race and the Negro race, a Christian gentleman, possessed of the ancient verities, the death of her friend and teacher, Anne Sullivan Macy last year, Miss Keller was unable to receive the medal at that time. The citation for Miss Keller follows: "For the medal for distinguished service in the field of social justice, I have the honor to present with imagination and tact; a scholar, a statesman who, remote from the whirlwinds, has done more than senators or Presidents, an educator whose contribution to the training of colored youth has been recognized in the university which more than develops a friendly relationship bears his name; an executive who to develop a friendship of youth and the de-



Education—1937  
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Roosevelt Award. —Dr. James Hardy Dillard.

James Dillard

Receives

1937 Award

NEW ORLEANS, (AP)—James Hardy Dillard, president of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, announced last week that Dr. Dillard, October 27, the white educator for whom Dillard's anniversary of the late president's birth.

for whom Dillard University was named, has been awarded the 1937 Roosevelt Memorial Award in recognition of sixty years of wise and devoted work in behalf of the American Negro, and because he has rendered "distinguished service in the field of social justice and has established a better understanding between the white race and the black."

This medal, given annually to individuals outstanding in fields associated with the life of Theodore Roosevelt, will be presented to Dr. Dillard, October 27, the famous 79th anniversary of the late president's birth.

Dr. Dillard, a native of Virginia, became associated with Negro educational work while Dean of the College at Tulane University, New Orleans, in an era when it was considered unpopular to espouse the cause of the Negro. He has served as a trustee on the boards of various Negro educational institutions, and is now president of the Jeanes Fund, awarded annually to Dr. Dillard, for whom year-old educator was credited also the Roosevelt Memorial Association of the late president's birth, Oct. 27.

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**Roosevelt Medal Awarded For Aid in Behalf of Negro**

**Dr. James H. Dillard, of Charlottesville, Receives Recognition—Helen Keller, 1936 Winner, Will Share Presentation Honor.**

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Dr. James Hardy Dillard, educator, of Charlottesville, Va., was announced today as the winner of the 1937 Roosevelt medal in recognition of sixty years of wise and devoted work in behalf of the American Negro.

The medal, awarded annually to individuals outstanding in fields associated with the life of Theodore Roosevelt, will be presented to Dr. Dillard on the seventy-ninth anniversary of the late president's birth, Oct. 27.

The recipient, who is president of the Jeanes fund for the improvement of Negro education, has rendered "distinguished service in the field of social justice," said James E. Garfield, awarded annually to Dr. Dillard, for whom year-old educator was credited also the Roosevelt Memorial Association of the late president's birth, Oct. 27.

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and peace, a cause of righteousness, was read by Hermann Hagedorn, secretary and director of the association.

The Roosevelt awards, established in 1923, are given for meritorious work in the fields of public and international law; industrial peace; science; advancement of social justice; American historical literature; and several other categories. Charlottesville, Va., Progress, October 28, 1937

**Roosevelt Medal Awarded Dillard**

**Charlottesville Educator Honored For Work Among Negro Race**

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—(AP)—The Roosevelt medal for 1937 was awarded formally last night to Dr. James Hardy Dillard, for whom Dillard University of New Orleans was named, at a ceremony in the old brownstone house where Theodore Roosevelt the elder was born.

The medal, showing on one side a head of the former President and on the other a flaming sword with the motto, "If I must choose between righteousness and peace, I choose righteousness," was presented to the distinguished Southern educator for his work in furthering understanding between the white and Negro races.

Dr. Dillard of Charlottesville, Va., rector of the College of William and Mary, was born eighty-one years ago in Nansemond County, Va. He was graduated from Washington and Lee University, and after service on the faculty at that institution, served at the Rodman School and the Norfolk Academy at Norfolk, at Washington University in St. Louis, and at Tulane University in New Orleans.

The citation, as read by Hermann Hagedorn, secretary and director of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, was briefly eloquent. "For the medal for distinguished service in the field of social justice, Mr. President," said Hagedorn, "I have the honor to present the name of a man who has given his life to the advancement of the American Negro; an educator whose contribution to the training of colored youth has been recognized in the university which bears his name; an executive who

development of American character," was presented to Miss Keller. Due to the death of her friend and teacher, Anne Sullivan Macy last year, Miss Keller was unable to receive the medal at that time. The citation for Miss Keller follows: "For the medal for distinguished service in the field of social justice, Mr. President," said Hagedorn, "I have the honor to present the name of a man who has given his life to the advancement of the American Negro; an educator whose contribution to the training of colored youth has been recognized in the university which bears his name; an executive who

between the white race and the black; a Christian gentleman, possessed of the ancient verities, the greatest of which continues to be love—James Hardy Dillard." Miss Keller Honored The association's distinguished service medal for 1936, awarded a year ago to Helen Keller for "the leadership of youth and the de-

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**Devoted Sixty Years To Race Relations Task**

**Champion Rights Of Negro Through Very**

**Criticized Era**

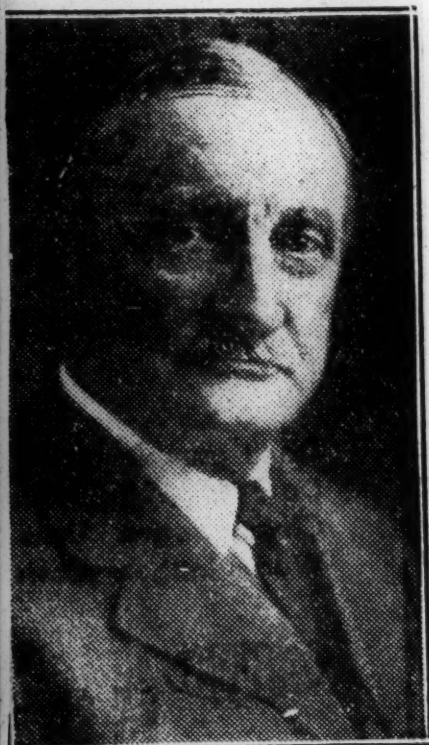
NEW ORLEANS, La.—James E. Garfield, president of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, announced last week that Dr. James Hardy Dillard, the educator



ed service in the leadership of youth and the development of American character, Mr. President, I have the honor to present a name which first woke the echoes a half-century ago and has reverberated to the world's remotest caverns; a child, imprisoned, whose gradual liberation was shared breathlessly by mankind, which saw in the struggle not only one of history's noblest adventures and a symbol of man's continuous effort to reach up out of the earth."

"Of that adventure, Mr. President, one heroine (Mrs. Macy) is not here to receive from your hands the mark of our admiration. I present to you the name of the other, because of a courage, a perseverance, an almost super-human overcoming, which, over a period of fifty years, has touched unnumbered lives with light. Because of her, darkness has word of dawn, and silence of healing

### Receives Medal



Dr. J. H. Dillard

music; and men, with living eyes and ears, feel, in a different darkness and another silence, the touch of the imprisoned child which fought its way to life."

Dr. Dillard's work, the Memorial Association said, had been "focused in the establishment of the Jeanes visiting teacher plan and the Southern University race commission.

During the afternoon the Roosevelt Memorial Association elected officers. They included James R. Garfield, secretary of the interior in Theodore Roosevelt's Cabinet, as president; Hiram Johnson and Frank B. Kellogg as honorary vice-presidents; Alexander Lambert and Will H. Hays as vice-presidents.



Education-1937

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

# Walter White Gets Spingarn Medal For '37

Cited For Outstanding  
Work Against  
Lynch Evil

NEW YORK—The twenty-third Spingarn medal for distinguished achievement by an American Negro was awarded last week to Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The medal is made available each year by J. E. Spingarn, president of the Association, to a committee to be awarded to the American Negro adjudged to have made the most distinguished achievement in the past years.

In awarding the medal to Mr. White the committee cited his personal investigation of 41 lynchings and eight race riots and also his "remarkable tact, skill and persuasiveness" in lobbying for a federal anti-lynching bill, and concluded its findings with the statement: "In zeal for, and loyalty to his race, the committee believes Mr. White to be surpassed by no one else."

## VALUED OFFICIAL

The complete statement awarding the medal follows:

"A graduate of Atlanta University, Walter White has been a valued and distinguished official of the N. A. A. C. P. since 1918 and its executive secretary since 1931. The author of two novels, and of an authoritative study of lynching and its psychology entitled "Rope and Faggot," Mr. White has personally investigated forty-one lynchings and eight race riots, sometimes at the risk of his life, often obtaining evidence of great value in the presentation of these cases in law courts or that of public opinion.

"In the last several years, he has

devoted himself unsparingly, with remarkable tact, skill and persuasiveness, to the pushing through the Congress of the anti-lynching bill which, having passed the House, is now pending in the Senate. It is the testimony of experienced Washington observers that

no better job of legitimate championship of a bill has been done in Washington in years. Undiscouraged by the defeat of 1935, he succeeded in getting a vote of 277 to 119 on April 15 last upon the Gavagan bill.

## SURPASSES ALL

"During all this time, Mr. White has carried a large share of the executive work of the association, presented its case in public innumerable times, and has had a considerable part in bringing to successful issue in the Supreme Court some of the cases financed and sponsored by the N. A. A. C. P. In zeal for and loyalty to his race, the Committee believes Mr. White to be surpassed by no one else."

Oswald Garrison Villard is chairman of the Spingarn medal committee. Other members are: A. Philip Randolph, Theodore Roosevelt, Marion Cuthbert, James Weldon Johnson, Heywood Brown, Dr. William Stuart Nelson and Olive Tilford Dargan (Fielding Burke). Sinclair Lewis, who was a member, resigned this spring, giving as his reason his resentment at being deluged with campaign letters in behalf of one candidate.

## SERVICE WITH N. A. A. C. P. IS CAUSE NAMED

Zeal in Fight for an  
Anti-Lynching Bill  
Is Rewarded

Known throughout the country and in a good many spots around the world as the man who has stuck his neck into more race riots and lynchings than anyone else, Walter White, secretary of the Nation-

al Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and its chief investigator of mob outbreaks, was this week awarded the twenty-third Spingarn medal.

The medal, made available each year by J. E. Spingarn, president of the N. A. A. C. P., is bestowed on that Negro which a committee of nationally known figures selects for some distinguished achievement.

In awarding the medal to Mr. White the committee cited his personal investigation of forty-one lynchings and eight race riots and also his "remarkable tact, skill and persuasiveness" in lobbying for a Federal anti-lynching bill, and concluded its findings with the statement: "In zeal for, and loyalty to his race, the committee believes Mr. White to be surpassed by no one else."

## Celebrities Have Medal.

A score of celebrities are numbered among those who have won the Spingarn medal.



Walter White.

In its early years it was given specifically for outstanding accomplishments in the year preceding the award. More recently it has gone to persons who have done unusually meritorious service in any year.

Last year the award was made posthumously to John Hoysse, president of Atlanta University, and drew noticeable criticism from those who questioned its going to a dead man. At other times, when officers of the

association have been given the medal, there has also been criticism. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis, and James Weldon Johnson, former secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., were also honored with the award.

Mr. White, who is very light colored, has been able to be of unusual value to Negroes in America due to his ability to go into a lynch-ridden city, hob-nob with the members of a mob, and learn exactly the who, how and why of a lynching.

## Fired At by Both Races.

In the Chicago race riots he was fired upon by Negroes who took him for white and also attacked by whites who recognized him as a Negro.

His books, "Fire in the Flint," and "Rope and Faggot," have been translated into several languages.

The complete statement awarding the medal follows:

"A graduate of Atlanta University, Walter White has been a valued and distinguished official of the N. A. A. C. P. since 1918 and its executive secretary since 1931. The author of two novels, and of an authoritative study of lynching and its psychology, entitled "Rope and Faggot," Mr. White has personally investigated forty-one lynchings and eight race riots, sometimes at the risk of his life, often obtaining evidence of great value in the presentation of these cases in law courts or that of public opinion.

"In the last several years he has devoted himself unsparingly, with remarkable tact, skill and persuasiveness, to the pushing through Congress of the anti-lynching bill which, having passed the House, is now pending in the Senate.

"It is the testimony of experienced Washington observers that no better job of legitimate championship of a bill has been done in Washington in years. Undiscouraged by the defeat of the Costigan-Wagner bill by a seven-day filibuster in April, 1935, he succeeded in getting a vote of 277 to 119 on April 15 last upon the Gavagan bill.

## Praises Zeal, Loyalty.

"During all this time Mr. White has carried a large share of the executive work of the association, presented its case in public innumerable times, and has had a considerable part in bringing to successful issue in the Supreme Court some of the cases financed and sponsored by the N. A. A. C. P. In zeal for and loyalty to his race the committee believes Mr. White to be surpassed by no one else."

Oswald Garrison Villard is chair-

man of the Spingarn Medal Committee. Other members are A. Philip Randolph, Theodore Roosevelt, Marion Cuthbert, James Weldon Johnson, Heywood Brown, Dr. William Stuart Nelson and Olive Tilford Dargan (Fielding Burke). Sinclair Lewis, who was a member, resigned this spring, giving as his reason his resentment at being deluged with campaign letters in behalf of one candidate.



Columbia, S. C., Leader  
June 12, 1937

WALTER WHITE—23rd

SPINGARN MEDALIST

Annually the Spingard Medal is awarded to the American Negro who has in the opinion of a committee composed of outstanding persons, made the most distinguished achievements in past years. Since Mr. Joe Spingard, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, made possible such a medal, 22 eminent Negroes have received the award. With no thought of invidious comparisons, it can be said that, of all the former awards, none have been more worthily bestowed than the present—the 23rd. For downright, unselfish, courageous, tactful and efficient work for and in behalf of others, Mr. White is unsurpassed. In making the award the committee cited the work of Mr. White, noting among other things his investigation of 40 lynchings, often at the risk of his life, and 8 race riots. The writer has had the opportunity to note the courage of the man and appreciate the danger to which he exposes himself in lynching investigations, the occasion being the notorious Aiken lynchings with which in a way he was connected. Reference is also made to the 'remarkable tact, skill and persuasiveness' of Mr. White in lobbying for the passage of a federal anti-lynching bill. For the past 6 years, Mr. White has been the Secretary of the National

Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He has had to carry on in the most discouraging period of its existence. Never financially supported by the 12 million Negroes as it should have been and would be by any other people than Negroes, even that indifferent support has suffered during the depression. The wonder is that the association has come as much and so well as it has. We don't know but that Mr. White is worthy of the medal just for keeping the association in the front rank under the circumstan-

ces. Well does the committee conclude its citation with "In Zeal for, and loyalty to his race, the committee believes Mr. White to be surpassed by no one else."



Education-1937

State

Supervisors.

## Kentucky Woman Appointed Rural School Supervisor

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky.—(ANP)—Mrs. Mayme L. Copeland, widely known throughout the state in educational circles and the former supervisor of Christian-Todd county schools, last week was promoted to be state supervisor of Negro rural schools.

The new appointee, who will be the first Negro working out of the Kentucky state department of education for more than 20 years, taught for several years in the public schools of Hopkinsville. On September 10, she will receive her master of arts degree in rural education—industrial arts, from Columbia university, New York city.

Mrs. Copeland is head of the rural department, Kentucky Negro education association and for 20 years has served as examiner for the Christian circuit court. She is the wife of Dr. Thomas H. Copeland, presiding elder, Evansville Ind., district of the C. M. E. church, and is dean of pledges Iota Phi Lambda sorority.

Besides supervising, Mrs. Copeland will teach rural education as a part-time teacher at Kentucky State Industrial college, Frankfort, of which Dr. R. B. Atwood is president.

Two other members of the supervisor's family also received their master of arts degrees this summer. Her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Flowers of Texarkana, was awarded hers in home economics at Iowa State college and the latter's husband, W. A. Flowers received his in Agriculture from the same college.



Education-1937

Teachers' Association, National

# OUTLINE PLAN OF TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Seek to Help Local Communities in Long-Time Program

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CNS)

Mrs. Willa Carter Burch

of the public school system

of the District of Columbia;

president of the National

Association of Teachers, in Color-

ed Schools, in a recent interview

as to the work of the organization

called attention to the type and

scope of educational services of

Laymen may attack such prob-

lems and succeed where the edu-

cators would fail.

"In accordance with this princi-

ple it is proposed that the ques-

tionnaire referred to in (1) and (2)

shall ask the educators in the lo-

cal community to furnish the

names of outstanding citizens rep-

resentative of various community

interests. With and through them

the national association may effec-

tively cooperate with local com-

munity under appropriate circum-

stances.

"(4) The National association

will not participate in the solu-

tion of any problem in any local

community on which the Negro

citizens are substantially divided.

We consider that our field of op-

eration lies dominantly in the

areas of action concerning which

the colored people have unanimous

or almost unanimous opinion. The

national association, of course,

must not allow itself to be used in

the interest of any local factioning

of the association will be held

in Philadelphia July 17-30, with

the theme, "Meeting the Needs of

development from beginning to end should have the benefit of the wisdom, insight, and evaluation of the local members and their advisers.

"This principle is of first importance because many communities will resent outside interference. Many will resent such interference with respect to certain problems but invite the heartiest cooperation from outside with respect to others. The local people must advise us and keep us advised on the steps which we may take with expectation of a maximum of wholesome results, and a minimum of neutral or unwholesome results.

"In accordance with this principle it is proposed that a part of the questionnaire referred to above shall specifically make inquiries as to what the national association can do and how it can best do it. Every assurance is given that the national association will be guided in all essentials by the sentiment and outlook of the local members.

"(3) The national association will always operate in touch with or through local personnel. It frequently occurs, however, that educators cannot best undertake the solution of a problem in education. Laymen may attack such problems and succeed where the educators would fail.

"In accordance with this principle it is proposed that the questionnaire referred to in (1) and (2) shall ask the educators in the local community to furnish the names of outstanding citizens representative of various community interests. With and through them the national association may effectively cooperate with local community under appropriate circumstances.

"(4) The National association will not participate in the solution of any problem in any local community on which the Negro citizens are substantially divided. We consider that our field of operation lies dominantly in the areas of action concerning which the colored people have unanimous or almost unanimous opinion. The national association, of course, must not allow itself to be used in the interest of any local factioning of the association will be held in Philadelphia July 17-30, with the theme, "Meeting the Needs of the Individual."

Urge More Support

"It is proposed that the national association in compliance with the above principles, throw its influence behind any worthwhile movement in the local community overnight. This section will become of vast importance in cases where matters are before legislative bodies. It ought to be possible for the national association to indicate its approval of and even to urge action with reference to some problems with salutary effect in some communities. If the secretary's office is equipped with the proper information it ought to be possible for any community to have almost immediate assistance of the association.

"It is proposed also that from time to time the association shall make available to its membership information as to the nature of a problem in a particular community and how the educators and the non-educators went about attacking that problem and what success they met. Also, it should be known what particular activities in which the citizens engaged were believed to be the most effective. The first of these documents is made available at this time and we hope to make others available from time to time.

Prepare 'Human Document'

"Along with the more formal descriptions of the problem, processes and outcomes, it is planned that in each case a 'human document' can be prepared by some leader in that community in which illustrations dealing with more variable factors in the situation can be related in simple understanding words. Such a document will give side-lights and throw into relief fringe events which in the process moved to the center.

"This association, which was organized about 35 years ago, has a membership of approximately 5,000 teachers of Negro Youth in America. The membership includes both organized state teachers associations and individual teacher-members — divided in six divisions or regions under the guidance of the following regional vice presidents: J. L. Jones, Minden, La.; Mrs. M. Agnes Jones, Atlanta, Ga.; F. D. Bluford, Greensboro, N. C.; Mary L. Williams, Charleston, W. Va.; Carrington L. Davis, Baltimore; J. Arthur Turner, St. Louis.

The other officers of the association are: J. S. Clark, Baton Rouge, La., chairman trustee board; Rufus E. Clements, Louisville, Ky., chairman general council; and Howard H. Long, Washington, D. C., treasurer.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the association will be held in Philadelphia July 17-30, with the theme, "Meeting the Needs of the Individual."



MRS. WILLA C. BURCH

## Teachers Elect A. Henningburg as New Leader

### NATCS Becomes American Teachers' Association.

### SELECT TUSKEGEE FOR 1938 PARLEY College Adjustments Recommended.

PHILADELPHIA — The thirty-fourth annual convention of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools closed its four-day sessions here Friday night after selecting new officers and selecting Tuskegee, Ala., for the next meeting, July 26-29, 1938.

The new officers are: A. Henningburg, Alabama, president; T. T. Gilliam, Arkansas, vice-president; H. H. Long, Washington, D.C., treasurer; William W. Saunders, West Virginia, secretary.

Board of trustees: H. C. Trenchholm, Alabama; F. M. Wood, Maryland; J. W. Scott, Ohio, and Mrs. Willa C. Burch, Washington, D.C.

Executive committee: C. S. Long, Florida; J. T. Jones, Louisiana; W. C. Anderson, Oklahoma; Clarence Whyte, Pennsylvania; George B. Murphy, Maryland.

Name Is Changed

At the second day's session the name of the body was changed from National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools to American Teachers' Association, by a 53-38 vote.

Telegrams were sent to President Roosevelt, Vice-President Garner, and Senator Barkley urging the support and consideration of the Wagner-Van Nuys Antilynching Bill.

Another to Senators Wagner and Van Nuys urged them to use every effort to get the bill to a vote this week.

Fifty-Year Plan Outlined

The committee adopted a resolution to have a committee make a study of a few schools, colored and white, making noteworthy progress in adapting education to the needs of the individual students. The association would encourage such courses in a considerable number of schools in the South.

It was further recommended that a continuous factual survey of higher education among colored schools be made for the purpose of planning for their development for from 25-50 years.

A resolution that the association continue to seek their bi-racial allotment of Federal funds for education was also adopted. Another recommendation was to request the President to appoint one or more colored persons on his educational advisory committee.



## N.E.A. APPOINTS CITY EDUCATORS

### 19 Alabamians On National Committees Include Six Of Birmingham

Six Birmingham educators have been appointed to serve on committees of the National Education Assn., along with 13 others from various sections of the state, according to an announcement today from Dr. L. Frazer Banks of Birmingham, Alabama director for N. E. A.

Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent of Birmingham schools and president of the American Assn. of School Administrators, is on the N. E. A. committee on international relations. Other Alabamians on the same committee are Clarice M. Clemons, Boaz; H. G. Dowling, Tuscaloosa; Janet C. Simpson, Florence.

On the legislative commission of N. E. A., the five Alabamians are Dr. Banks, J. E. Bryan, superintendent of Jefferson County schools; Frank L. Grove and J. A. Keller, Montgomery; Dr. F. Harman, Montevallo.

Miss Rosa Strickland, principal of Powell School here, serves on the committee on tenure, which includes two other Alabamians, H. G. Greer, Monroeville, and Pauline O'Rourke, Mobile.

M. P. Gray, teacher in Woodlawn High School, is on the national council on teacher retirement; J. T. Vaughan, principal of Bush School, committee on resolutions; Corinne Weaver, Anniston, committee on credentials; Paul Irvine, Auburn, committee on economic status of the rural teacher; R. E. Tidwell, Tuscaloosa, committee on equal opportunity; J. A. Keller, Montgomery, committee on Horace Mann centennial celebration; W. M. McGregor, Montgomery, committee on necrology.

W. T. B. Williams, vice-president of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, is on the committee to co-operate with the National Assn. of Teachers in Colored Schools.



Education - 1937

Teachers' Association, National.

American Federation of Teachers  
(Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.)

# Offers Better Chance Than AFL, He Says

*John L. Davis*  
**Prominent Educators  
Attend Conference  
At Madison**

MADISON, Wis.—(ANP)—The American Federation of Teachers, holding its meeting at Loraine Hotel here, August 23 to 27, and with a dozen colored delegates in attendance, received with riotous applause the brilliant address delivered by Prof. Jerome Davis of Yale University, president of the organization, who urged the Federation of Teachers to either affiliate with the CIO by a substantial majority, or abolish the constitutional provision requiring affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

Dr. Davis' stand, however, was bitterly attacked by James A. Meade, delegate from Chicago Local No. 2, who denied that the president's speech represented the attitude of the rank and file membership of the Teachers Union.

Meade was booed down by the majority, and a motion to have Davis' speech printed was withdrawn after a St. Paul delegate had pointed out that the meeting was not officially in session, since the credential committee had not yet reported.

## RACE DELEGATES SPEAK

The attitude of the colored delegates on the question of affiliation with CIO was varied also. Doxey Wilkerson, who was appointed to the office of Investigator of Negro Affairs, pointed out that because Negroes as a whole represent the labor group in America, and because the American Federation of Labor had denied in many instances union rights to these Negroes, the only decision that his local at Howard University could make would be for the C. I. O.

"What is the Negro's way out?" he asked in an extemporaneous speech. "1. There are groups of Negroes who get together and

strive to find salvation through their own efforts. 2. Others ally themselves with the labor movement and others like themselves who suffer at the bottom of the social ladder. O. F. of L. has systematically excluded Negroes on the basis of skill. It is wholly uninterested in the masses of workers, and consequently in the masses of Negroes." Fervent applause from the great audience greeted his talk.

## LaFOLLETE SPEAKER

The afternoon program opened with an address by Governor LaFollette on the important convention theme, "Academic Freedom and Tenure." He said that he wasn't going to advise the delegates what to do, but if they happened to be in doubt about what they should do, read the "Chicago Tribune," and do the opposite. This advice received loud applause.

The evening session was devoted to reports by delegates of instances of academic freedom violations in various areas. Interesting among these reports was that of Morris Schappes of New York, who informed the convention that for the first time in the history of the institution, the College of the City of New York has appointed to the faculty of the extension division of the school of Max Yergan, who will conduct classes in Negro history.

## NEGRO DELEGATES

Among the Negro delegates in attendance were seen Dr. Doxey A. Wilkerson of Howard University, Washington, D. C., Investigator of Negro Affairs, who gave to the convention a most timely report on Federal Aid and Negro Education.

Mr. Wilkerson called attention to the theoretical Democratic ideal in U. S. of "equal opportunity for all children" and proceeded to indicate the realistic disparity existing in the various states, particularly in the southern area, where Negro children outnumber whites.

Other Negro delegates were as follows: Miss Ernestine Oldham, Chicago; Dr. Arthur Callis, vice president of A. F. T., Howard University; Miss Layle Love, New York City; Miss Marian Smith, New York City; Miss Linnie R. Smith, Washington, D. C.; Miss Goldie Irvin, Philadelphia; Eugene Holmes, Howard University; Chas. Hunt, Philadelphia; Eustace Kerr, New York City; Herbert Wheeldin, vice president, New York State Federation; New Rochelle and W. H. A. Booker, New York City.



Education-1937

Teachers' Association, National

# ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS CHANGES NAME

*Call*  
**Alphonse Heninberg of  
Tuskegee Is Elected  
President**

PHILADELPHIA—(ANS)

—By a vote of 38 to 28, the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools,

holding its thirty-fourth annual session here last week, changed its name to the American Teachers' association.

The change took place late Wednesday, July 28. The resolution for the change was advanced by Dr. Howard H. Long, treasurer of the association, who believed the new name would indicate a broadening of the outlook and program of the association.

Opponents held that regardless of the name, the work of the association would consist of the problems of Negro teachers, Negro schools and Negro students.

**To Meet at Tuskegee in 1938**

Faced with no opposition, Alphonse Heninberg, director of personnel at Tuskegee institute, was unanimously elected president of the association. He succeeds Mrs. Willa Carter Burch of Washington.

With Oklahoma City definitely in the running as next year's convention site until the last minute, the conference switched to Tuskegee institute for the 1938 convention.

Heninberg, in brief remarks following his induction into office by Dr. John Davis of West Virginia institute, set forth as his objective the entire membership of 40,000 Negro teachers in the United States within the next year.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, newly elected president of Atlanta university, offered a recommendation Thursday, July 29, that a "definite and scientific" study be made to determine whether or not there are too many Negro colleges in the United States.

**'Need Better Colleges'**

However, he expressed the opinion that "what we need is not fewer colleges for Negroes, but more of the better type colleges and universities that have made America outstanding in the field of education."

He offered as a possible panacea for the ills that beset the Negro colleges a program of coordination of effort and a greater degree of "problem sympathy" on the part of heads of these institutions.

Dr. Clement cited the recent coordination of effort on the part of Atlanta university, Spelman and Morehouse universities as indicative of the advances that can be made through the medium of coordinated effort.

A plea for more continuation schools throughout the South was made by Leo Favrot, representing the General Education Board at the sessions.

**Support Anti-Lynch Bill**

The necessity of a "new outlook" on the part of heads of Negro educational institutions was emphasized by Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president of the Slater Fund, in addressing a session of Negro college presidents.

"We must begin to think in terms of opportunities for colored college graduates outside of the stereotyped fields," he said.

Vigorous telegrams urging support of anti-lynching legislation were forwarded by the body to President Roosevelt, Senator Alben Barkley, Kentucky, Senator Van Nuys, co-author of the anti-lynching bill now under consideration in Congress, and to his colleague in the effort to assure Negroes "genuine safety and protection under the law."

The importance of the development of a "new leadership to meet the issues of a new day" was emphasized by Dr. John Wesley, head of the department of history at Howard university.

**Says Diet Influences Progress**

"If we are to make that progress that the status of the race today demands we must prepare Negroes to take the leadership in the fields of art, the sciences and labor. We must have an increasingly larger number of teachers with vision, who think of more than in terms of a day's pay," he said.

The market basket in terms of education was discussed by Dr. Gladys G. Ide, director of special education in the Philadelphia school system.

She scored the diet common to the South as "inadequate for both groups," insisting that the prevalence of rickets to such a large extent, a definite retarding influence in educational fields, was a danger that members of the association "must overcome" if they hope to obtain the best results in training youth.

"The eccentricity of performance and erratic and unusual responses on the part of many of these children is directly attributable to rickets or lack of proper prenatal care," she said.

**Turner Speaks**

Dr. John P. Turner, Negro member of the Philadelphia board of education, characterized Philadelphia's

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS IN COLORED SCHOOLS  
NAME CHANGED TO:

AMERICAN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

phia's school system as a "real democracy in education."

"We have merged all lists, and the appointments of teacher, secretaries and other employees of the board of education will be made on the basis of merit alone. The yardstick of merit will be efficiency, not color, religion or race," he said.

He disclosed that in September there would be several Negroes appointed to white faculties and numerous white teachers appointed to Negro faculties.

Dr. D. A. Wilkerson, of Howard expressed the belief that "the greatest hope for the Negro is unionism."

Over 600 teachers were registered at the sessions, which opened on Tuesday and closed on Saturday.

## ADAPTING EDUCATION TO NEEDS OF INDIVIDUALS

AT THE ANNUAL meeting of the American Teachers Association in Philadelphia

last week, a new note was struck in the speech by Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, head of Tuskegee Institute, when he criticized Negro schools for training students as teachers,

rather than training them to create jobs. "Negro colleges can afford to experiment, for they have nothing to lose except their chains," he is reported to have said.

The same idea was echoed by the Committee on Resolutions of which Dr. John W. Davis of West Virginia State College was chairman, when this committee reported:

Not only is cultural or true liberal education needed still, but there is also a growing demand for a vocational program which will guarantee to Negro students the right of economic survival and security in greater degree than they possess. This program must provide not only the means for securing for Negro youth a job or the right to work, but it must also develop within them the skills, ideals, and attitudes which will lead to their success in creating a job or work opportunity in some occupational fields.

Dr. Davis and his associate asked that a committee be named to study this situation

and report next year with a brief outline of practical and useful suggestions which might be undertaken in a considerable number of schools over the South.

Need we say that we are in hearty accord with the sentiments as expressed above? For a long time we have felt that it is a reflection on our high schools and colleges that so many of their recent graduates have accepted WPA and other relief jobs and done so not with the thought of this being but a temporary job but with the idea of making a career of such work. Until we as a racial group get a strong foothold in the industrial field, our professional classes are insecure, whether

they be physicians, lawyers, ministers or teachers. In continuing to train more teachers when this field is already overcrowded, our colleges are making the mistake of increasing the supply where there is no demand, and thus lowering the standards of those already employed.

Another problem not touched on by the Association is how best to give young people coming out of college a philosophy of life that will prevent them from becoming embittered early in life and lose all ambition to succeed. The early missionary teachers used religion effectively, to instill into their students a burning desire to serve without hope of large financial reward, and for the good they could do. But in recent years, emphasis on this subject has gradually decreased until today most college graduates are indifferent toward religion. They learn how to wear good clothes and other expensive habits from the more fortunate students and then they find themselves unable to earn the money to keep up the standard they have set, become embittered and discouraged and many of them give up in the struggle of life. This is especially true of Negroes in white colleges, and Harlem is full of young people without ambition as a result of this deficiency in their education.

The responsibilities and problems of Negro

teachers are great. On them, more than on any other group of our citizenry, rests the future welfare of the Negro in America. Theirs is a noble profession and we feel that the younger group of educational leaders who have come upon the national scene in the last decade fully realize their responsibility







# Henningburg Journal and President Of Teachers

(Picture on Page 4)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—(ANP)—The American Teachers' Association elected unanimously the following officers for the ensuing year:

Alfonso Henningburg, Ala., president; I. T. Gilliam, Ark., vice president; H. H. Long, Wash., treasurer. Trustees: H. C. Trenholm, Ala.; F. M. Wood, Md.; J. W. Scott, Ohio. Executive Committee: C. S. Long, Fla.; Clarence R. Whyte, Pa.; J. L. Jones, La.; W. E. Anderson, Okla.

Mrs. Willa Carter Burch, outgoing president, was elected to succeed Dr. G. C. Wilkinson, whose term expired in July, to the board of trustees. The officers were installed by Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College at the Friday morning delegate assembly.

Next year's convention will be held at Tuskegee Institute, July 26-29.

## HENINGBURG VOTED HEAD OF TEACHERS

Body Changes Name And  
Picks Tuskegee  
For 1938 Meet

By JAMES M. REID

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 6—The American Teachers Association, formerly the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, concluded a most successful meet at its final session, last Friday, by unanimously electing Alfonso Henningburg, personal director of Tuskegee Institute, as president to succeed Mrs. Willa Carter Burch, and accepting invitation of Tuskegee to hold the next convention of the association at the Alabama school. The date of the next meeting has been set for July 26 to 29, 1938.

The installation of officers took place at the conclusion of the Friday session and those inducted into office with Mr. Henningburg were:

I. T. Gilliam, Arkansas, vice president; Dr. William W. Sanders, W. a., re-elected executive secretary; Dr. Howard H. Long, Washington, D. C., re-elected treasurer; the board of trustees: H. C. Trenholm, Alabama; F. M. Wood, Maryland; J. W. Scott, Ohio; Willa Carter Burch, District of Columbia; executive committee: C. S. Long, Florida; J. L. Jones, Louisiana; W. E. Anderson, Oklahoma; George B. Murphy, Maryland and Clarence R. Whyte, Pennsylvania. There was no contest for election and the balloting was light.

### Vote Name Change

Many changes were approved by the 160 official delegates and 700 visitors to the teachers' meeting. Possibly the most significant was the adoption of the recommendations of the committee on constitutional revision carrying with it provisions for a new name. Dr. F. M. Wood, chairman of the committee, read the report and asked the delegates at their opening session to change the name of the organization to the American Teachers' Association.

Dr. W. T. E. Williams, vice president of Tuskegee Institute, led the opposition to any change. He said in part, "The proposed name does not suggest anything the association stands for and no reason or justification exists for changing the name of an organization that has stood for 30 years and devoted specifically to the problems of Negro youths."

Dr. Howard Long defended the committee by saying, "The word Negro in the name limits the organization and we are trying to lay a broad foundation upon which white men and women and teachers in mixed schools would not be excluded. We want them in this movement and we must make an appeal to teachers in Northern schools to help in this fight for equality of education for Negro youth."

Dr. J. E. Shepard of N. C. State college, deplored the tendency to wipe out the word Negro and lose the identity of the Race. He said, "There is no need of this organization if it loses the identity of the word Negro because we can become members of already existing white educational groups."

## Heads Teachers



ALPHONSE HENINGSBURG, Personnel director at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., who was elected president of the American Teachers Association, formerly the National Association of Colored Schools, at the 34th conclave of the association last week in Philadelphia. He succeeds Mrs. Willa Carter Burch.

## DERBIGNY APPOINTED REGIONAL OFFICER OF AMERICAN TEACHER

Durham, N. C., Oct. 21—(ANP)—Announcement comes from the Office of the President of the American Teachers Association of the appointment of Dr. Irving A. Derbigny as Regional Vice President of the Association. Region number 12, to be presided over by Dr. Derbigny, composed of the States of Alabama, Georgia and Florida. Mrs. Agnes Jones, former Regional Vice President of this area, welded it into one of the strongest sections in the country. Dr. Derbigny, who is beginning his third year as Administrative Dean of Tuskegee Institute, holds the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia university. A graduate of Talladega college, he holds

the Degree of Master of Arts from Cornell university. He is a member of Sigma Xi and Phi Lambda Upsilon Honorary Societies. A graduate of Talladega college, he has done graduate work in College Administration at Columbia University and at the University of Minnesota where he has spent the past three summers. The appointment of Dr. Derbigny to this position is most timely in view of the fact that the next Annual meeting of the American Teachers Association, which was formerly the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, will be held at Tuskegee Institute in June, 1938. Dr. Derbigny will have complete charge in Region number 2 in perfecting plans for the 1938 meeting of the Association. Chattanooga, Tenn. News

October 26, 1937

## Negro Teachers To Meet Thursday

Prof. Alphonse Henningburg, president of the American Teachers' Association, will be the principal speaker for the East Tennessee Association of Teachers in Colored Schools during its three-day session at Howard High School here this week-end.

His message will be delivered Friday evening at 8:15 o'clock in the main auditorium of the school and will deal with new educational programs for present-day youth, it was announced Tuesday by the committee in charge of arrangements.

Other educators scheduled to address the gathering, expected to be attended by 500 city and county teachers from this section, will be Dean George Gore and President W. J. Hale of the Tennessee Teachers' Association.

Prof. J. B. Olinger, president, will open the meeting Thursday, dividing the assembly into five groups for departmental study and discussions. There will be nomination and election of officers Thursday night.

An added attraction during the visit of the teachers here will be a football game Thursday night at Holt Field, Warner Park, between Howard High and Booker T. Washington High of Atlanta.

All sessions will be held at Howard High School, instead of at Joseph E. Smith Elementary School, as previously announced.



Education-1937

Teachers' Association, National.

## NATIONAL CONGRESS OF COLORED PARENTS AND TEACHERS

# Five Hundred Delegates At Convention

## PTA Convention At Girls High School In Same Week

PHILADELPHIA—The National Association of Teachers of Colored Children became the American Teachers Association when the five hundred delegates to the association's annual convention held at the Philadelphia High School for the Philadelphia High School for the change in name in addition to the 100 official delegates, the convention drew several thousand visitors from all sections of the country.

Those in favor of the change pointed out that a broadening of the outlook and program of the association might follow the change in name.

The first general session of the convention was held Tuesday of last week. Clarence R. Whyte, president of the Pennsylvania Association of Teachers of Colored Children and co-chairman with Tanner G. Duckrey, was presiding.

Dr. Gerald P. Whitney welcomed the delegates to the city in the name of Governor Earle, and the State Department of Education. "Meeting the Need of the Individual" was the theme of the convention.

Welcoming speeches were also made by Dr. John P. Turner, member of the Board of Education. William Henry Welsh, director of Division of School Extension, Louis Nansbaum, associate superintendent of schools, Mrs. Edith M. Hurley for the teachers of Pennsylvania; G. Edward Dickerson for the citizens of Philadelphia, Mrs. Essie Mack of Louisville, president of National Parent-Teachers Association, which held its convention Sunday to Wednesday. Mrs. Mack gave a resume of the cooperation to be expected from the N. P. T. A. with the N. A. T. C. C. and of the extent of

their organization.

Dr. J. S. Clark, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the N. A. T. C. C. responded to the welcome address. Mrs. Willa Carter Burch, president of the association and director of Primary Education in Washington, D. C., officially opened the convention and gave a brief Mary F. McDavid, Alabama, second

A musical program was presented by Mrs. Ursula Curd, pianist; Charles McCabe, violinist, accompanied by Mrs. Curd; William Smith, baritone, accompanied by Mrs. May Mahoney Hoxter. The invocation was delivered by the Rev. John R. Logan, pastor of the St. Simon's P. E. Church. The Rev. Frank Mitchell, pastor of Galilee Baptist Church, Roxborough, gave the benediction.

The National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers was held Sunday to Wednesday at the Philadelphia High School for Girls here.

The president, Mrs. Essie Dortch Mack of Louisville, was reelected to serve during 1937-38. The other officers elected were: Leonidas S. Jones, vice president; Mrs. E. B. Baker, Florida, vice president; Mrs. D. C. Rayford, Texas, third vice president; Mrs. Mattie Javin, Virginia, fourth vice president; Mrs. J. A. Cotton, North Carolina, fifth vice president; Mrs. E. B. Baker, Florida, sixth vice president; Mrs. Lillian Trigg, West Virginia, seventh vice president; Mrs. Cecie P. Henry, Delaware, assistant secretary; Mrs. T. W. Grissom, Oklahoma, treasurer; J. Graham Scott, Delaware, historian; and Mrs. A. M. P. Strong Arkansas, chairman of National Committee.

The Summer Round-up Committee chairman is Mrs. E. M. Dodson, Oklahoma; Mrs. M. W. Blacker, Florida, chairman of the Founders Day committee; Mrs. C. W. Cansler, Tenn., Rural P. T. A. chairman and William I. Lee, Washington, D. C., chairman of the Vocational Guidance committee.

"The traditional apathetic and even re-actionary attitude of the Negro toward progressive or 'radical' movements is ill-advised if he is to emerge from his present situation. Self-interest should motivate him to join with those progressive forces working to create a better economic world for all men," said Dr. D. A. Wilkerson of Howard University's Department of Education, speaking before the teachers convention, Thursday afternoon.

The "Basic Approach to the Resolution of Race Conflict" was

the title of his paper presented to the Department of College Education at which he presided. He further said that "the greatest hope for the Negro is unionism." He analyses the caste system that the Negro is the victim of in this country.

Ira De A. Reid, of the department of Sociology, Atlanta University, one of the four speakers on the topic "College Curriculum as an Instrumentality for Serving the Needs of the Negro Students," stated, "I do not believe that there is any fundamental Negro course that should be introduced into Negro schools." He further said that "a Negro can become well educated in a Negro college without one course that is distinctly Negro." According to the speaker, the Negro colleges tend to provincialism and re-actionism.

The meeting was held Wednesday afternoon by the Department of College Education with Dr. Leslie P. Hill of Cheyney State Teachers College presiding. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, criticised the tendency of the colored college to train the students as teachers rather than training them to create jobs. He said, "The colored colleges can afford to experiment for they have nothing to lose but their chains."

Also delivering addresses on the program were Dr. W. C. John of the U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, professor of education at A. and T. College. The discussion leaders were Dr. Laurence Foster, Cheyney State Teachers College; L. A. Tony, assistant superintendent of schools, Fayetteville, W. Va., and Thurgood Marshall.

Sight-seeing tours to historical places in Philadelphia were taken by the visitors. The Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority was hostess in honor of the delegates at a lawn party held at Cheyney State Teachers College Friday afternoon. The Y. W. C. A. staff entertained in honor of the visitors on their roof garden at a card party Wednesday evening. The Phi Delta Kappa Sorority held a reception at Fleisher Auditorium Friday night.

At the Pomroy, Pa., Experimental Farm School for Handicapped Children, the delegates went by motor on an observation tour on Thursday, and to Atlantic City to spend Saturday.

# KY. WOMAN HEADS P.-T.A. CONGRESS

PHILADELPHIA — Mrs. Essie Mack of Kentucky was elected president of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers for the 1937-38 term, at the fifth regional conference of the organization, held here last week.

Seven vice presidents were named as follows:

Leonidas S. Jones, Maryland; Mrs. Mary Foster McDavid, Alabama; Mrs. D. C. Rayford, Texas; Mrs. Mattie Javins, Virginia; Mrs. J. A. Cotton, North Carolina; Mrs. E. B. Baker, Florida and Mrs. Lillian Trigg, West Virginia.

The other officers elected were: Mrs. Cecie P. Henry, Delaware, secretary; Mrs. T. W. Grissom, Oklahoma, treasurer; J. Graham Scott, Delaware, historian; Mrs. A. M. Strong, Arkansas, parliamentarian.

### Committee Members

Members of committees are: Mrs. E. M. Dobson, Oklahoma, summer roundup; Mrs. M. W. Blacker, Florida, founder's day; Mrs. C. W. Consler, Tennessee, rural parent-teacher associations, Mrs. Mary McCrory, North Carolina, international relations, and William Lee, Washington, D. C., vocational guidance.

Mrs. H. R. Butler of Atlanta is the founder of the organization.



Education - 1937

Georgia

Teachers' Association, State

## Teachers See Ford's Estate

*Dilane*  
After Holding Their Regional Meeting

AT DANIEL SCHOOL

2-18-37  
Several Interesting Ad-

*Sammah*  
dresses Heard

Ways, Ga. The teachers of Chatham, Bryan, Liberty and Long counties met at the Dixie-Daniel Rosenwald school in their annual convention.

The meeting was featured by reports of the regents of the different counties and the presence and discussions of educational leaders of the state. Prof. W. R. Chivers of Morehouse College and the National Youth Administration, spoke on "Vocational Guidance." The address was practical and thought provoking. Many good things will come out of this study by R. W. Bulloch and Mr. Chivers.

A tour of the Ford estate was one of the high points of the meeting. Through the untiring efforts of Prof. W. R. Grant principal of Dixie-Daniel Rosenwald school, and Rev. W. C. Shipman, this tour was made possible.

A visit was made to the new hotel being built, the manual training shop, saw mill, chemistry building and nursery, and the auto repair division. Henry Ford was seen in person, and all who made the tour were sure that Mr. Ford is making a definite contribution to rural rehabilitation. There are seven Negro schools supported through his program and all are running nine months a year. He also has provided for adult education. Two nights per

week are devoted to this program. Radios have been put in all schools and these schools report their activities through his paper, which is published in Dearborn, Michigan.

President B. F. Hubert made a stirring speech, emphasizing a country life program and the ability to work together. He stated that if we can sing together, play together, fish and hunt together, why can't we work together.

The Beach High and Dorchester Academy Glee Clubs, under the supervision of Mrs. Gay and Mrs. Preston, respectively, made a wonderful contribution to the meeting. It showed conclusively that students trained in music can hold their own any beginning to the end. The following schools are members of the association: Benedict College, Allen University, Columbia, South Carolina; Claflin College, Orangeburg, South Carolina; Voorhees Normal and Industrial School, Denmark, South Carolina; Swift Junior College, Swift, Tennessee; Morristown College, Morristown, Tennessee; Livingstone College, Salisbury, North Carolina; Hain Institute, Paine College, Augusta; Morris College, Sumpter, South Carolina, and Georgia State College, Savannah, Vidalia, Ga. Advance

February 11, 1937

## Colored P.-T. A. In Enthusiastic Session Here

PROF. J. D. DICKERSON NAMED PRESIDENT OF FOUR-COUNTY EDUCATIONAL GROUP.

A. J. PAUL ROBESON, Reporter Toombs County Training School The Vidalia District Parent-Teach-

ers Association held its first annual meeting Tuesday, Jan. 29 with the Toombs County Training School with Prof. J. D. Dickerson, principal of the school and president of the district, presiding.

This district is one that was more recently created by the Executive Committee of the State Teachers Educational Association which met in Fort Valley early in December. Iters and parents. He said that the consist of four counties, Montgomery, Toombs, Tattnall and Wheeler. At this meeting Prof. J. D. Dickerson was appointed to serve as president of the district.

The program was largely attended by teachers, parents and friends. A number of white friends also attended and participated on the program. The visitors and local friends were warmly welcomed by Hon. D. C. Harris, mayor, who said among the many things in his address that he was always glad to have visitors come to this city. He said, "I have a great feeling for colored people; I have dealt with them for a long time and anything that I can do to help you do not hesitate to ask me."

Dean Moore, WPA representative for the second district of Georgia, responded to the welcome address of Mayor Harris.

Dr. L. H. Darby, member of the city board of education, delivered an address on "The Imperative Necessity of dental work among Colored Students," in which he said, "No educational program is complete unless health is included." The mouth is the gateway to health, he said. Statistics show that more men die between ages thirty-eight and fifty-five than any other age today, while that of women is five years higher. One's body is not going to be any better than he makes it. He said that is now being made in the white schools in the county would not be complete until Toombs County Training School students had been examined. Referring to the new school building he said there are very few equal to this in the state even white included. He also lauded the principal, Prof. J. D.

Dickerson, for the hard work and loyalty that he has given toward the erection of this structure as well as the long years of service rendered here by him.

Mr. B. A. Lancaster, superintendent of the city schools of Vidalia and president of the State Superintendents of Schools of Georgia, delivered a splendid address to the teachers and parents. He said that the main objective that should be kept in mind is that we are teaching folk. He emphasized the idea that too much stress was being placed on facts and figures and too little on citizenship. We have failed as teachers from a practical point of view to get this job over. In boys and in girls there is an eternal spot which will never die "The golden rule should be stressed" he said. Too many people try to get their life living off someone else. Teach boys and girls to work for their living in an honest way and follow the golden rule.

The afternoon session was devoted to departmental and business meetings. The departmental meetings consisted of the following groups: primary, elementary, high school and WPA. Excellent reports were made by each group. The secretary also made her report at this time.

The following officers were elected for the next term, a period of two years: President, Prof. J. D. Dickerson, principal Toombs County Training School; Elmore Morgan, Collins High School, vice president; Mattie M. Johnson, Higgston, secretary; Mrs. L. M. Lawrence Baker, Lyons, treasurer; A. J. Paul Robeson, of Toombs County Training School, reporter.

The meeting was very largely attended and impressively carried out. All visitors inspected the new brick school building which is now under construction. The place of next annual meeting will be announced later.

Superintendent Lancaster touched the emotion of the entire audience as he delivered his address.

Mr. Paul Calhoun, superintendent of Montgomery county schools, gave interesting views on curriculum revision. He stated that salaries in his county for the past several years had been quite low but he assured the teachers today that salaries would increase some next year.

All of the speakers highly praised Prof. J. D. Dickerson, principal of Toombs County Training School and president of Vidalia district parent teacher association, for his long years of service rendered at this institution as principal and to have enacted a unique modern brick veneer school building during his administration.



# Georgia Negro Teachers Look Ahead

BY P. H. STONE

State Agent for Negro Extension Work

A definite educational renaissance is under way in Georgia as attested by a more liberal attitude towards the whole range of educational problems, increased appropriations for public education and an aroused teacher-consciousness to the need of adjusting methods and objectives in line with environmental needs and possibilities. There's a general feeling that illiteracy, not only with respect to the three Rs, but everyday problems of health, economic and social adjustments as well should be attacked vigorously and wiped out. Yes, Georgia is on her way.

In this movement to raise teaching learning and living standards, the negro teacher will be called upon to share a large part of the burden, for final tabulations of results of this drive must show general rather than specific progress. And since problems of living are so much more acute and complicated among negroes than in other groups, emphasis will need be placed here in order to show a creditable average in the end.

The mere provision of teaching equipment can solve no educational problem. Neither can an arbitrary application of training alone permanently cure educational ills. It is a combination of the two thoroughly dissolved in a common sense attitude towards the work to be done and a practical knowledge of the life situations represented in the unit involved, that is going to score most heavily.

To add to the growing number of good school plants a better background of formal training.

To study local conditions and become familiar with the ways of the people served by the school.

Revise standard training suggestions to meet the practical need represented locally.

Direct the whole activity program towards the encouragement of those qualities needed to make the individual socially helpful and economically independent wherever he is likely to live.

And to stick with a situation as long as possible in order to make a definite local contribution. An itinerant teacher contributes about as much to a community as an itinerant farmer.

In looking about for influences that should bring to the negro teacher something of the professional responsibility involved in the present movement, the State Teachers' and Educational Association looms large. At its annual meeting in Albany on the 8th and 9th of this month, Benjamin F. Hubert, President of the Georgia State College was elected to head the

its privilege. To keep faith with itself and its membership is its opportunity.

President Hubert and his cabinet elected at the Albany meeting pledged themselves to two years of sound common sense progress and in this, they deserve the support of every factor of education in the state.

organization for the next two years President Hubert's background of training and his philosophy of common sense education ideally fit him for the responsibilities. Certainly, the task of the association is challenging and should be faced by all leaders in educational thought in the spirit of co-operation.

How can this Association of Negro teachers help and influence the present trend towards educational development in Georgia?

The desire to fit into an expanding educational program should originate within. The association can stimulate this spark.

It can co-operate with the Department of Education in keeping before its members teaching and training standards required in the system.

It can keep its members informed of outstanding examples of progress in all sections of the states as a method of encouragement and stimulation.

It can co-operate with other forces in giving negro teachers a broader conception of educational objectives.

It can aid greatly in interpreting the work and place of all educational methods and agencies.

It can assist in keeping before the citizens of the state some of the basic problems involved in negro education, and some of the current notable achievements.

It can assist local problems aimed at school improvement.

It can provide suggestions for local programs involving certain phases of activity.

It can call to its aid the best minds and abilities in formulating the proper professional approach to the tremendous task ahead.

It can foster programs and activities aimed at developing teaching morale, scholarship standards and general achievement.

Georgia is, basically, an agricultural state, and negroes not only constitute a large part of the workers in this vast industry, but more than 70 per cent. of the total negro population live and work out in the open country. Here is the human reservoir that feeds and keeps alive the negro sections of our cities. Here's the birth of educational delinquency. Here is the root of our major negro educational problems. More and more, the matter of proper rural housing, of sanitary facilities, of home ownership, of rural family life, of rural community life, of use of the land and the production of crops and live stock should be considered a part of the broad rural educational program and emphasis placed on the rural school as the center of these activities.

Yes, the Negro Teachers Association faces the East. To stimulate a response from its membership in keeping with the present surge in educational interest is its task. To encourage and develop public confidence in the work of the negro teacher, is



Education - 1937

New Jersey

Teachers' Association, State.

10,000 N. J. Teachers

Hear William Pickens

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. (ANP)—  
Friday, the 10,000 teachers of the  
N. J. Teachers Association in Con-  
vention Hall on the famous Board-  
walk at Atlantic City, heard William  
Pickens on "Negro As Americans."

This teachers association has emi-  
nent speakers from all over the Uni-  
ted States and from foreign coun-  
tries, but this is the first time in its  
history that it has ever had a speaker  
to represent the Negro race. About  
16 years ago they heard a local  
teacher representing the colored  
teachers; and they have had before  
sectional groups, like the English sec-  
tion, such speakers as Countee Cul-  
len, but they made history by having  
for the first time a colored American  
to speak on the whole problem of the  
race before the entire body of teach-  
ers



Education-1937

Pennsylvania.

## Teachers Association, State.

# Teachers' Crusade to Get Chance at Jobs

## Association Charges Eligibles Get No Consideration

## PUBLIC PRESSURE TO BE EMPLOYED

## Federated Group to Direct Drive

PHILADELPHIA — At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Association of Colored Teachers at the Durham School, Thursday, arrangements were made to bring public pressure upon the board of education to see that consideration is given colored substitutes now on the waiting list with no hope of being appointed to the school system.

Clarence R. Whyte, principal of the Durham School, informed his audience of thirty teachers and substitutes, that the fight should be turned over to the citizens and taken from the hands of teachers.

**Officers Appointed**  
In order to carry out a city-wide program that would include every phase of business and the professions, temporary officers were elected from organizations to take the matter in hand and fight the cause.

Those elected were:  
Dr. Adolphus Anderson, Veterans of Foreign Wars, president;  
Miss Valdera Trummell, Sub-

stitute Teachers' Association, vice for a period of three years.  
president; John Battiste, City Wide Forum, secretary, and James Young, National Negro Congress, corresponding secretary.

### Six-Point Program Adopted

The following six-point programme was adopted to be presented to the board of education:

1. That colored members be appointed immediately to the board of examiners, the rating board, and to the department of superintendence.

2. That replacements in certain designated elementary and special schools that now have approximately 75 per cent or more colored children be made in order of merit of colored eligibles.

3. During the adjustment period, the following procedure should be observed with reference to the replacements or new appointments in the Arnold, Arthur, Axe, Durham, Dunbar, Field, Harrison, Hill Logan, Meehan, Reynolds, Singerly, Smith, Martha Washington and Wilson schools:

All replacements and new appointments shall be made in order of merit of colored eligibles; provided that when a white teacher in a 75 per cent or more colored school has applied for transfer to one of the above named schools, the new appointment or replacement may be made to such a 75 per cent colored school in exchange for the transfer requested.

4. That replacements and appointments in certain designated junior and senior high schools in neighborhoods that have a considerable proportion of the colored pupils be made from that

(a) Nothing in this statement is intended to mean that a colored teacher is not to be appointed to any school in the city.

5. That suitable examinations be held in the very near future to select additional candidates for these positions to be filled or positions that may occur.

6. That all persons who have been removed from the eligible list during the time when the

position for which they had taken the examination was not open to them be reinstated to the lists

The group went on record as representing the appointment of Miss Maggie McGuire, white, as principal of the Vaux Junior High, which is located in a densely populated colored section.

Daniel Brookes, principal of the Reynolds School, Twenty-fourth and Jefferson Streets, recently dropped from the eligible list of junior high school principals, was named as the ideal person for that position, but technicalities of board rules automatically prevented his consideration.

According to members of the PATCC, the Educational Equality League, under the leadership of Floyd Logan, is opposed to the plans of the group and refuses to render any support.



# Education - 1937

## Teachers' Salaries.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald  
May 7, 1937

## TEACHERS OF COUNTY GET RAISE

Increases Of From 12  
To 30 Per Cent Are  
Voted By Board

## RULE PERMITTING MARRIAGE PASSED

\$127,000 Extra Added  
To Pay Checks Of  
Jefferson Group

The Jefferson County Board of Education Thursday night voted pay increases ranging from 12 to 30 per cent for white and Negro teachers during 1937-38, approved an eight-month term and adopted a rule to let women teachers marry and remain eligible.

The pay increase will add approximately \$127,000 to the annual cost of operating the schools. County Superintendent John E. Bryan said.

After the increases have been provided, Negro teachers will receive an average of 70 per cent of the salaries paid white teachers.

### Teachers May Marry

The new regulation permitting women teachers to marry and retain their positions in the schools requires that these teachers have a record of at least three years in the county system, that their records be good ones and that they give "due notice to the superintendent of schools at least 10 days preceding the contemplated marriage."

Teachers about to become mothers are expected to withdraw from the county system. However, they will be eligible for reappointment in September after a period of two

years from the date of her resignation. If reappointed these teachers will resume their former places in the salary schedule.

The vote on the pay increases was 3 to 2. Col. W. A. Berry, W. I. Pittman and Ed Norton voted for the proposed schedules and Harry Denman, board president, and Raymond Thomasson against it. The two schedules, for whites and Negroes, were voted on separately. Mr. Denman indicted that he thought the increase inadequate, declaring that a "decent wage is more important than the length of the term."

### Denman Against Plans

Mr. Denman was the only one voting against the regulation permitting teachers that are married, even when they have children, to resume their places after the child is 2 years old. He said that he thought it unwise to take mothers away from young children to teach and operate.

Col. Berry and Mr. Pittman argued strenuously in favor of keeping schools open for at least eight months. They said they were in favor of giving the teachers all the increases they could, but that they did not think it was right to raise salaries to such a point it would be necessary to cut the school term to low eight months.

Supt. Bryan said that a committee of white teachers had called upon him and expressed satisfaction with the schedule of pay increases. Even holding salaries to the new schedule may make it impossible to run the schools for the full eight months, the county superintendent said.

Birmingham, Ala., News  
June 25, 1937

## PAY IS RAISED FOR NEGRO PRINCIPALS

Salaries Now Three-Fourths  
Of Amount Paid White  
School Officials

Negro school principals today found their salaries raised despite recommendations to the contrary by J. E. Bryan, superintendent of county schools.

Fireworks exploded in the county school board meeting when Supt. Bryan recommended that budget expenditures be kept down, a ma-

jority of the board voting to increase salaries of Negro principals so that they will now receive 75 per cent of what white principals receive in the same category.

Negro principals had been drawing approximately 50 per cent of what the county is paying white principals.

Dr. Bryan pointed out that at the end of the next school year the excess over expenditure will be too small and therefore make an eight months term doubtful unless it is possible to stay within the limits of the expenditure budget.

To this remark W. I. Pittman, of the board, quickly retorted that the total increases to all the Negro principals who deserved it will not exceed \$3,000 which means little to the budget as large as that on which the Jefferson County Board of Education operates.

With the liberal education Negro principals must possess, board members pointed out, salaries should be at least 75 per cent as much as the white principals receive if a comparison can be made. Since the salaries of white principals were raised at the last meeting three members of the board stood firmly to their conviction that the small increase they now recommended could in no great way injure the budget.

The budget submitted by Dr. Bryan is based on 100 per cent collection of estimated revenues for the present year as well as for next year.

Of the 1937-38 revenue, Dr. Bryan said the board might expect a 2 per cent increase in certain local funds, and payment of state funds in the amount estimated on a seven months basis for the present year.

The expenditure budget recommended by Dr. Bryan is based on the minimum need in general control, operation and maintenance of the school plant, he explained. He and members of the board discussed means to handle their own coal for the schools next year as another means to economize. Most items have been reduced to take care of the increases in salaries.

Appointments and reappointments of teachers for next year were approved by the board.

# Alabama

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald  
June 26, 1937

## INCREASE VOTED FOR PRINCIPALS

School Board Votes To  
Aid Negroes Despite  
Plea Of Bryan

Despite Supt. J. E. Bryan's plea to keep the budget down, a majority of the Jefferson County Board of Education voted to increase salaries of Negro school principals at a meeting of the board Friday. A tentative budget for next year was submitted for approval.

Negro school principals will receive 75 per cent of what white principals receive in the same category. Supt. Bryan recommended that budget expenditures be kept down or he declared, an eight-month term for next year would be doubtful.

Other board members added, however, that total increases to all the Negro principals who deserved it will not exceed \$3,000 which, they said, is like a drop in the bucket to a budget as large as that on which the Jefferson County Board of Education operates.

Since salaries of white principals were recently increased, three members of the board insisted that the small increase they now recommended could in no great way injure the economy budget.

The budget submitted by Supt. Bryan is based on 100 per cent collection of estimated revenues for the present year as well as for next year.

Supt. Bryan said the board might expect a 2 per cent increase in certain local funds and payment of state funds in the amount estimated on a seven months basis for the present year.

Most items on the expenditure budget have been reduced to take care of the increases in salaries. Supt. Bryan and members of the board discussed means to handle their own coal for the schools next year as another means to cut expenses.

H. G. Morton, assistant county superintendent, in charge of attendance, reported to the board that vandalism, "never worse in county schools in my career," has broken out in 10 Jefferson County communities. He said parents were cooperating, and a majority of the 600 windows broken have been paid

for.

The board approved appointments and reappointments of teachers for next year.

## Teachers to Fight For Equal Wages

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 26—(ANP)—Transcending in interest all other work to be undertaken by the regional conference of southern branches of the N. A. A. C. P. is the proposed fight to equalize teachers' salaries in the deep south, the first of such cases being planned for Mobile county, Ala., where colored teachers are poorly underpaid, and with many receiving less than five per cent of the minimum pay for white teachers.

A recent investigation conducted by the Mobile branch of the N. A. A. C. P. revealed that several high school and elementary teachers who are college graduates receive as low as \$28 per month salary. Both Thurgood Marshall, of New York, assistant special counsel, and the Mobile branch announce that the N. A. A. C. P. will be ready to go to court as soon as a teacher can be found to bring the test case.

## Yearly Institute For Teachers In County Is Held

Associational Allegiance  
Pledged; Plans Aired;  
Officials Speak

As a prelude to the opening of the 1937-38 session of the Montgomery public schools tomorrow morning, approximately 300 teachers assembled yesterday in an all-day institute and meeting at the Baldwin Junior High School. Both morning and afternoon sessions were marked by much enthusiasm and a spirit that augurs well for the success of the new term. Climaxing a day of discussion and program presentation, the teachers voted unanimously at the afternoon session to show their professional allegiance 100 per cent during the coming year by joining the Alabama



Education, the National A. E. A., the Montgomery Teachers Association, and by participating in the curriculum study program. The resolution was offered by Miss Janie Lou Rives, principal at the Cottage Hill School at the meeting of the teachers association.

Following this enthusiastic expression on the part of all teachers, Dr. R. E. Tidwell, director of the extension division of the University of Alabama, in congratulating them, declared: "This is the finest professional movement I have ever witnessed. It has never been done on this scale anywhere in such a large school system, so far as I know. It means but one thing and that is the professional leadership in Alabama is finding its place in the Montgomery public schools."

#### Dannelly's Statement

Dr. Clarence M. Dannelly, superintendent, told the teachers: "This is one of the happiest moments of my life. You have made professional history in this State today."

The new school year appears to be starting on a more satisfactory financial basis than in a number of years, although the Board of Education is still confronted with serious revenue problems. Opening of the nine-month session tomorrow is an outstanding event in all those homes where there are children to attend the public schools. The first week's enrollment is likely to exceed that of the opening week last year. When all schools, white and colored, are open the enrollment will pass the 20,000 mark.

Saturday's institute was opened by group singing led by Miss Georgia Wagner, supervisor of music. Dr. O. P. Spiegel, president of the Ministerial Association, read Scripture and offered prayer, after which the new principals and other new teachers were introduced.

#### Judge Parrish Speaks

In the absence of Mayor Gunter, who was ill, James S. Parrish, city attorney, pledged the City Commission's hearty cooperation in making the local schools rise to still higher levels of effectiveness. He urged the teachers to join with other educators in Alabama in fighting for a nine-month term for elementary and high schools in each of the 67 counties. James W. Heustess, clerk of the Board of Revenue, welcomed the teachers on behalf of the county government.

Dr. Oscar E. Rice, pastor of the First Methodist Church, spoke on "A Long-Time Vision of Life," urging teachers "to look out ahead and plan for your life and for your profession on a long time basis."

Dr. J. A. Keller, State superintendent of education, commended the teachers to a long time planning professionally. He asserted that study and hard work were the surest ways for promotions within the profession, as political influence within the school systems of the State is on the wane. The speaker urged the teachers to be interpreters of the school program to the public; to advise the people that school population is increasing rapidly and that educational appropriations are fixed.

#### Low Pay Scale

Dr. Keller decried the low standing of Alabama in payment of teachers' salaries. "Teachers' salaries in Alabama are one-third the national average," the educator said. "The white teachers, principals included, get an average of \$65 a month on a 12-month basis; the negroes receive \$25 per month." The speaker referred to the heavy debt of the Montgomery public schools (\$740,000) and stated that "the greatest mistake you teachers ever made was in demanding full terms without demanding that revenue be provided to pay full term salaries." He said this was responsible for the large debt hanging over the local school system. "Unless your City Commission and Board of Revenue had not so magnificently contributed \$170,000 to your salaries during the depression, the debt would have been much larger. As it is, you are now paying for that debt and will be for the next 30 years during which it is to be repaid."

Frank L. Grove, secretary of the Alabama Education Association, addressed the institute on "Relative Values," and applied his remarks to the school situation in this State. The teacher made mention of the advantages enjoyed by the local teachers.

"In Montgomery you have a cultured community in which to work a comparatively good salary when other school systems of the State are considered, fairly good buildings, nicely kept and well provided, and other good things which should make your lot in Montgomery pretty happy, relatively," Mr. Grove told the assembly.

#### Greetings of P.-T. A.

P.-T. A. greetings were brought by Mrs. R. S. Meriwether, president of the Montgomery Council; Mrs. James Fitts Hill, one of the national P.-T. A. vice-presidents, and Miss Mary England, of the State Department of Education.

Dr. Tidwell was the principal speaker at the afternoon session. He presented a "children's charter" as follows: The right to be well born; the right to health; the right to normal home life; the right to an education; the right to spiritual and moral training; the right to wholesome recreation; the right to civic understanding; the right to guidance in vocational interests, and the right to share in the good and beautiful.

Miss Lorine Barnes, of Birmingham, president of the Alabama Education Association, was an unexpected guest, and greeted the teachers with words of encouragement. She asked that they tell the people about the schools and their achievements and urgent needs. Miss Barnes also urged home visitation as the best means of becoming acquainted with the parents and the children.

#### Supervisors' Programs

The supervisors of the schools presented their programs during the afternoon. Mrs. Norma Smith Bristow, elementary supervisor, presented thought problems for the teachers of the elementary schools to consider and discuss with her as she visited

the various schools. Miss Georgia Wagner, in charge of music education, related the growth of music in the public schools during the past few years, stating that there are now 12 music teachers in the several schools. Miss Wagner gave Cloverdale school a school orchestra during the past year. Mrs. Mildred McKay, attendance supervisor, reported that during the past year she had visited some 900 homes and had interviewed 1,700 parents and pupils. She said that poverty, lack of interest, ill health, and emotional unrest were the causes of poor attendance in Montgomery schools. She urged home visitation by the teachers.

T. L. Head, assistant superintendent, discussed business matters involving the new provision for the annual salaries of teachers to be paid in 10 calendar months during the new term. He also told of the new steel bodies for school buses being made at the Ramer garage. Mr. Head said this is the first school system in the United States to build its own steel bodies for its buses. Mr. Head told the teachers that if at any time a Legislature should repeal the one-cent gasoline tax for schools, the Board of Education would lose about \$100,000 annually and that short terms and reduced salaries would be the effect until the citizens could provide other revenue.

Superintendent Dannelly spoke on detailed changes in the curriculum study program during the year, announcing that the study groups for this work would meet every second Saturday during the school year. He informed the teachers that 76 per cent of the current expense budget of the local schools went for instructional costs, this, he said, being higher than the average for school systems throughout the nation.

# PAY OF TEACHERS IN JACKSONVILLE RAISED 12 PER CENT

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 4—(Special)—The Duval County Board of Instructed Thursday adopted a plan recommended by Superintendent Robert C. Marshall, that will increase the salaries of approximately 75 per cent of the

county's colored teachers, effective as of the opening of the current school year on September 20. The total amount budgeted for the year to be applied on salaries of teachers, it was announced, is \$23,502.48, or 12 per cent more than the \$153,122 set up for the last school year. The new schedule will make the range of teachers having master degrees, from \$720 the first year to a maximum of \$900 on the tenth succeeding year. Teachers with bachelor degrees will start at \$585 and reach a maximum of \$720 in the seventh year. Teachers with high school degrees will have a pay range of \$495 to \$585, the maximum being attained at the fifth year, and the maximum for other teachers will be \$495.

#### Step Toward Equalization

The increase was voted as a step toward equalization of the salaries of colored teachers, closer conformity with those paid white teachers. This schedule, it was stated, serves to place each colored teacher on a salary based entirely on his or her degree, classification and number of years experience, and follows the same action already taken with regard to the salaries of white teachers of the Duval County school system.



Education - 1937

Teachers' Salaries.

Florida.

# Florida Governor Says "No Negro On Earth Is Worth \$4,000 A Year As Salary", Louis "Not Worth A D--n"

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) —

The State Budget Board, of which Governor Fred P. Cone is chairman, struck a snag in the matter of appropriations last week during discussion of the board's allotment for the State Agricultural and Mechanical college for Negroes. The Governor was openly antagonistic and on the board's proposal to pay Dr. J. R. E. Lee, the college president, \$4,000 a year salary, he said sarcastically: "There's no Negro on earth worth \$4,000 a year salary—not to teach school."

Whereupon Secretary of State Robert A. Gray informed him: "Thomas A. Edison, shortly before he died, offered a Negro \$50,000 a year," referring doubtless to the offer made Dr. George Washington Carver, scientist and chemist at Tuskegee Institute by famed inventor Edison. Replied the Governor: "But Mr. Edison also said there was no God, just a sort of spiritual something, and a man like that might make that kind of offer."

Secretary of State Gray, desiring further enlightenment on the executive's appraisal of Negroes, asked him: "What do you think Joe Louis is worth?"

"Not worth a d--n," retorted His Excellency sharply, "at least by the time he gets tied up with two or three more Schmellings he won't be worth a damn."

But the Governor's explosions and biting comment on the value of present-day Negroes were of no avail, for over his objection the budget board voted \$150,000 of state funds to operate Dr. Lee's A. and M. College during the next fiscal year. The board, it is said, took under advisement what salary to pay President Lee, who now receives \$3,600 a year.

Clearwater, Fla. Sun

September 22, 1937

## NEGRO TEACHERS DEMAND WHITE PAY

A racial problem, new to the Pinellas County school system, confronted the Board of Public Instruction today.

Superintendent G. V. Fuguitt said that negro teachers in a St. Petersburg school were preparing to attend the next meeting of the board, to ask that their salaries be brought to the same level as that of white teachers in the system.

The Negro teachers receive seventy percent of the scale paid to white teachers, he said.

The problem was discussed by the board at a special meeting in the Court House last night. Two letters from St. Petersburg negro teachers, protesting their salary payments were not in line with the schedule adopted this year, were read.

Lincoln Bogue, attorney to the board, pointed out that negro teachers in Pinellas receive proportionately higher pay for their services than do negroes in other types of work, while white teachers are paid less than white persons in other professions receive.

It was also said that Pinellas County pays its negro teachers more than do other counties in the state. Salaries for the protesting St. Petersburg negro teachers ranged from \$80 to \$90 a month, according to years of service.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union

October 22, 1937

## Negro School Teachers Get Pay Increases

### Schedule Will Advance Pay of 75 Per Cent of Their Number.

With Superintendent Robert C. Marshall announcing the plan would increase the pay of approximately 75 per cent of the negro teachers of the Duval County system, the Board of Public Instruction yesterday formally adopted his recommended salary schedule. It will be effective as of September 20, the opening of the new school year.

The total amount budgeted for the current year to be applied on salaries for negro teachers is \$171,502.48, or 12 per cent more than the \$153,122 set up for the last school year, it was announced.

The schedule would make the range for teachers having master degrees from a \$720 pay check the first year to a maximum of \$900, reached at the tenth year, the annual increment being on an \$18 basis. Teachers with bachelor degrees would start at \$585 and reach a maximum of \$720 at the seventh year, the increment also being \$18 a year. Teachers with I.I. or equivalent would have a pay range of \$495 to \$585, the maximum attained at the fifth year. The maximum for other teachers would be \$495.

George Couper Gibbs had appeared before the board prior to the adoption of the schedule. He urged the equalization of the negro salaries in closer conformity with those given white instructors, reciting for the board's information school costs outside of teachers' salaries.

Judge Gibbs had been before the board several times and in explanation of the salary schedule, Superintendent Marshall declared that "to have used the schedule as submitted by Judge Gibbs would have necessitated an expenditure of

an additional amount of more than \$40,000." He added, in a written statement accompanying the new schedule, "therefore, the only thing that appeared possible was to make a schedule as has been made and submitted herewith that would be workable under the amount approved by the Budget Commission."

"Summing the whole thing up," Superintendent Marshall wrote, "this schedule merely serves to place each colored teacher on a salary based entirely on her or his degree or classification and number of years experience, and is exactly what has been done with the white teachers of the Duval County school system."

Superintendent Marshall informed the board that the new schedule would reduce the pay of 47 teachers, would not affect the compensation of 34 others, but that 202 will "receive more pay than they were receiving at the close of the last school year."



## Equal Pay for All

In several cities the salaries paid to teachers in the separate schools for Negroes are lower than in corresponding grades of white schools. In dollars and cents this differential means a loss of thousands of dollars. In essence it is inferiority given official approval. This goes on in some communities where Negroes vote and have their votes counted. By silence they consent to the situation.

When Germany singled out the Jews for oppression, their brethren in this country leaped to their defense with money and with moral support. They launched a boycott that swept German-made goods from many a market. Hitler and Nazism rule, but they have paid the price. This discrimination against Negro teachers goes on unrebuked, not even protested.

The difference between the two peoples is marked. Two thousand years of oppression have taught Jews that oppressors pick on weaklings. Even when they can have their way, they hesitate about going into a hard fight.

The wage cut which Negro teachers suffer means less money for the Negro church, the Negro professional, the Negro business. Yet they go on year after year without making protest. The teachers, employees of the school system, cannot speak for themselves, and their people do not.

This long suffering, whether born of cowardice, ignorance or plain lack of interest in self, is a shame to the group. Dollars are not to be treated so lightly! Rights to be respected by others, must first be insisted upon by those to whom they belong! Equality of education in every detail is necessary to the even development of our country. Therefore it is a patriotic duty as well as a personal advantage for Negroes to insist that teachers in their schools shall be paid whatever others get.

### EQUALIZING TEACHERS' PAY

In this section of the country there is quite a difference in the pay of teachers of the two racial groups. References have been made to this in our columns on several occasions. In Georgia, especially, the pay given the rural teachers is very meagre, and that of the urban section not much better. The pay rates run from seventy-five per cent. to about one-third less than that given the white teachers. There is an exception in one or two places. An organized effort is being made to equalize this pay, based upon this assertion: "Teachers in the same county or school district who have equal qualifications and who do the same kind and amount of work shall receive the same salary irrespective of race or color." This is the attitude taken by the Philadelphia Convention of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, held last week. This was greatly inspired by the suit entered by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against the Board of Education of Montgomery County, Maryland. The association contended for equal pay for teachers of both races. Before the case was tried in court, the Board of Education agreed to equalize the salaries now being paid white and colored teachers. This is an advance step. Beginning with this month the colored teachers of that locality will be greatly benefited, financially. This is only a beginning. It means that efforts will be made to equalize pay wherever there is the least disparity.



# Education - 1937 Teachers' Salaries.

Georgia

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian  
June 25, 1937

## HIKE FULTON TEACHER PAY BY \$110,000

Staff of 625 Named  
for Next Term by  
County Board

Salary increases totaling \$110,000 for the 1937-38 school term were voted for Fulton County teachers Thursday by the county Board of Education.

Largest beneficiaries in the increase are elementary school teachers, whose maximum yearly salary was increased from \$1,300 to \$1,700 for teachers holding degrees.

The pay increase voted Thursday, with the recently restored tenth month pay, brings the teachers' increase to 22 per cent more than they were receiving.

This brings teachers' salaries to only 3 per cent less than they were getting when the 1933 salary cut went into effect.

### STATE FUNDS AID

Superintendent Jere A. Wells said approximately \$100,000 of the \$110,000 increase in salaries will come from the State Department of Education, from funds realized from the new seven months school law.

Following the salary scale adjustment, the board elected 534 white school teachers and 91 negro teachers for the coming school year.

Under the new scale minimum salaries for inexperienced teachers will be \$850 per year, and high school salaries start at \$1,200. The maximum salaries for ele-

mentary school teachers who hold degrees are increased from \$1,300 to \$1,700. For teachers with a two-year college certificate the maximum will be \$1,500, and for a three-year certificate, \$1,600, the increase for the two-year certificate being \$100, and for the three-year, \$150.

### ELEMENTARY SCALE

Superintendent Wells said no elementary teacher or elementary assistant principal will be increased more than \$250 a year.

There will be, however, a \$50 extra increase for teachers who came into the system during the last five years on minimum pay, but who have had considerable experience.

Minimum salaries for elementary principals have been increased from \$1,350 per year to \$1,600. Their maximum was increased from \$2,250 to \$2,500. Increases will be over a several years period, with no principal re-

ceiving an increase of more than \$40 this year.

Maximum salaries in high schools were raised from \$2,100 to \$2,200 per year. Teachers coming into the system the past five years on a minimum salary will be increased \$200 per year, provided they have considerable previous experience.

High school assistant principals will be increased from \$2,500 to \$2,700 per year, and high school principals will receive salaries of from \$3,000 to \$4,250 per year, the size of the school governing the salary.

Increases for negro teachers are in about the same proportion as those for the whites, beginning at \$500 per year, and going to \$900 for principals.

### NEW TEACHERS

Newly elected teachers for the system are:

Laura Byers, Helen Mitchell, Mary Dan Ingram, Harriette Louise Moore, Claudia Twiggs, Louise Amason, Marilucy Hammett, Martha Redwine, Jim Turner, Cecil Jackson, Estelle King, U. J. Locklear, G. J. Geisler and Alfred Hind, Jr.

Nanie Gardner and Mrs. Martha Fowlkes, who have been on leave of absence, will resume teaching in the fall.

Teachers Transferred—Fulton County schools: Mrs. Homer L. Wilson, from

principal Bolton school to principal Lena H. Cox; Mrs. Margaret Brown, from assistant principal Lena H. Cox to principal Bolton; Mrs. S. R. Paschal, from principal Rock Springs to principal R. L. Hope; Mrs. H. B. Martin, from Lena H. Cox to principal Rock Springs; Miss Martha Hill, from G. F. Longino to principal Mayson; Miss Addie Cash, from principal Perkerson to principal E. F. Howell; Miss Alma Suttles, from assistant principal Perkerson to principal Perkerson; Miss Bessie Elton, from Richardson to principal Mt. Vernon; O. L. Wootten, from assistant principal Campbell to principal Eastern at Red Oak; Evelyn Smith, from College Street to assistant principal Perkerson; Frances Scott, made assistant principal Lena H. Cox.

Mrs. G. L. McNeil made assistant principal Campbell; Louise Watkins, from assistant principal Richardson to assistant principal Longino; R. F. Segers, from principal Eastern to teacher at Campbell High; Mrs. L. S. Eakes, from Russell High to North Fulton High; Deryl Manning, from Milton to Campbell; Frances Wright, from Marion Smith to North Avenue; Louise Stephens, from S. R. Young to Benjamin H. Neely; Thesera Hamby, from Mt. Vernon to Center Hill; Mary P. Logan, from Newtown to Chattahoochee; Virginia Bussey, from Marion Smith to Church Street; Alma Wade, from Marion Smith to Benjamin H. Neely; Frances Parsons, from North Avenue to Mount Vernon.

The following were recommended for retirement:

White—James T. McGee, Mrs. Ephie Williams, Mrs. J. D. Mason, Mrs. Lena H. Cox, Mrs. B. Nichols, negro, Sarah Evans, Julia Logan, Cecily Scott, Rosalie Wright.

Upon the recommendation of the superintendent the board selected the following teachers:

Ben Hill—Mrs. Blanche Strickland, principal; Mrs. James Avery, assistant; Margaret Yarbrough, Katherine Carter, Lil Connell, Sue Hood, Mamie Locke.

Bentley—Lydia Guice, principal; Mildred Posey, Rose Sanders, Elizabeth Lisle, Will Gary Williams.

Birmingham—Joel Diddy, principal; Hattie Barnett, Mrs. Mattie Newton.

Bolton—Mrs. Margaret Brown, principal; Mrs. Homer McDonald, assistant; Mrs. W. F. Thurman, Mary Lee Tumlin, Mrs. George Adams.

Campbell—S. L. Lewis, principal; Mrs. G. L. Niel, assistant; R. F. Segers, Mrs. H. T. Bledsoe, Marian Creel, Mrs. E. R. Crowe, Baker Hall, Blanche Hamby, Ruby T. Hogan, Mrs. Robert A. Johnston, R. L. Johnson, Wilma Martin, Mrs. Alice Cox Reins, Mrs. W. W. Wells, Mrs. M. H. Hubbard, Elizabeth Redwine, Mrs. R. T. Camp, Lois Oakley, Bess Wingo, Martha A. Thompson, Helen Smith, Mrs. Woodward Wells, Margaret Wells, Deryl Manning.

Carey Park—Mrs. Floyd Cooper, principal; Dahlia Baker.

Cascade—Mrs. O. M. Mitchell, principal; Louise Ham, assistant principal; Ruth Barron, Betty Hood, Lucia Harville, Margaret Hansard, Mrs. O. R. Moyer.

Cedar Grove—Mary Jones, principal; Jessilee Sims, Mamie Collins.

Center Hill—Mary O. Russell, principal; Mrs. M. V. Barnett, assistant principal; Elizabeth Newbern, Marian Power, Ida Lee Brown, Marie Long, Mrs. C. H. Wood, Evelyn Jones, Mrs. Clark Ray, Mildred Clark, Marguerite Garner, Cathryn Hutcheson, Theresa Hamby.

Central—Mrs. L. T. Nolan, principal; Mrs. J. T. Coley, Jimmie Lou Brooks Pearl Rivers.

Central Park—B. D. Purcell, principal; Mrs. H. S. Reese, assistant principal; Dorothy Allen, Mrs. Marie Van Huss, Miriam Thompson, Caroline McNeil, Mrs. A. C. Webb, Mrs. O. B. Boyd, Mrs. H. T. Golightly, Mary Logue, Mrs. Gwin Lipes Mary Agnes Tucker, Loraine Carmichael, Evelyn Purcell, Miriam Griffin.

Chattanooga—Robert H. Lamkin, principal; Ethel B. Smith, assistant; Mrs. G. Lynch, Marie Mauldin, Ethie Alexander, Mrs. P. W. Cook, Ruby L. Barfield, Mrs. Sue L. Ashford, Mrs. Fay H. Yow, Genie Park, Mary P. Logan.

Church Street—Mrs. C. C. Gilbert, principal; Mrs. J. R. Campbell, assistant; Irene Singleton, Blanche Jarrett, Mrs. Janie Moore, Mrs. L. M. Hensley, Mae Evans, Virginia Bussey.

College Street—Douglas G. McRae, principal; Bernice Jones, assistant principal; McArva Allen, Roy V. Brewer, Nell New, Emma Plaster, Lucile Reeves, Ora Sallee, Edith Ruff, Mrs. G. B. Carreker, Mrs. Olive H. Turner, Mrs. P. J. Stilwell, Mrs. Paul W. Hughes.

Colonial Hills—Mrs. L. L. Dent, principal; Mrs. Joe Lewis, Osie Phillips, Evelyn Bobo, Mrs. T. A. Moye.

Cox, Lena H.—Mrs. Homer L. Wilson, principal; Frances Scott, assistant principal; Mrs. Carl J. Dadds, Mrs. R. Aderwood, Louise Hayes, Zola Marshall, Mrs. Gladys Duke, Edith Phillips, Mrs. M. K. Word, Anne Austin, Virginia Mcsey, Cuthen, Frieda Embry, Mildred Hammett, Mrs. Kate W. Horne, Aura Baird, Emma Sue Hendrick.

Eastern—O. L. Wootten, principal; Mrs. O. L. Wootten, Edna Wingo, Mayodel Wall, Mrs. B. F. Shaw, Mrs. A. M. Seeley, Mrs. Loy Milam, Mrs. Hugh Williams.

Hammond—Mrs. Katherine Patterson, principal; Mrs. J. P. McClesky, assistant principal; Mrs. Ira V. Maxwell, Jettie Dowls, Naomi Smith, Mae Burgess, Mrs. Annie H. Cook.

Harris Street—Mrs. R. T. Aderhold, principal; Mrs. D. H. Stephens, assistant principal; Marie Moss, Mrs. Emily B. McCay, Lillian Beach, Mary Ballard, Helen Barnett, Nell E. Taylor, Catherine Lewis, Mrs. L. G. Golightly.

Hemphill—Mrs. Tom Lewis, principal; Mary Grubb, Mildred Brannen, Hattie Lou Carroll.

Hope, R. L.—Mrs. S. R. Paschal, principal; Mrs. Dorothy Landrum, assistant principal; Elizabeth Boykin, Mary Seabrook Smith, Ethel Miller, Rosa Lee Shannon, Martha McLaughlin, Mrs. Phillip Gates, Carolyn Russell, Miriam Riley, Mrs. F. M. Harris, Luby McLucas, Mrs. J. W. Walker, Mrs. Agnes B. Barnett, Rosalind Mason.

Hopewell—Mrs. L. A. Willis, principal; Mrs. W. E. Spence, Gladys Bell.

Howell, E. P.—Addie Cash, principal; Mrs. A. S. Howell, assistant principal; Martha Galloway, Mrs. Nolla B. Barrett, Mrs. G. D. Exley, Winnie George, Margaret Thomason, Mabelle Rolder, Elizabeth Werner, Carolyn Furse, Eva Mathews, Ernelle Blair, Mrs. Ola H. Jones, Annie May Hicks.

Humphries—Pauline Cash, principal; Ozle Hutchins, Nellie Baker, Lillian Bryant, Sara Lawrence.

Lakewood Heights—Carolyn V. Jeter, principal; Mrs. J. F. Welch, assistant principal; Mrs. R. H. Hart, Mrs. Annie M. Martin, Dorothy Turner, Clara Nelms, Mrs. L. W. J. Morse, Mrs. Grace Higgins, Nell Wood, Mrs. Lydia Dame, Addie Mae Rogers, Nancy Burge, Mary Lane Hardy, Mary Lester, Lina Armstrong, Margaret Pace, Kathryn Johnson, Jimmie Hobgood, Mrs. Liberty-Guinn—Emma Burnett, principal; Mary Summer, Pauline Paris, Mrs. C. L. Ivey, Mrs. H. O. Cunnard.

Longino, George F.—Mrs. M. H. Tut-Norman, principal; Louise Watkins, assistant; Lucy Henslee, Mary Ezzard, Gladys Crane, J. A. Eakes, J. C. Eppinger, Joyce Mayson—Martha Hill, principal; Lucy Manning, Connydene Strout.

Milton—H. R. Adams, G. W. Adams, Edith McCallie, Mary B. McCants, E. P. Lucian Bell, Daisy Campbell, Sarah De-McIlwain, Sarah Middlebrooks, Walter P. L. Elkins, C. F. Norman, L. Morris, Mrs. Ora H. Murrell, G. E. Tom Scott, Jr., Lois Stillman, Mark Pittman, Lillian Pitts, Clyde C. Price, Thompson, Minnie Christian, Elizabeth Agnes Sanders, Dorothy Senter, Ida Heaton, Mrs. J. T. Upshaw, Mrs. Charles Shepard, Blannie Stallworth, Allen Upshaw, Mrs. L. E. Jones, Viola Car-Tankersley, Charles E. Taylor, Sarah ruth, Lura Mae Manning.

Morgan Falls—Lucile Wing, principal; Julia Rucker, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Mrs. W. T. Bates.

Mt. Vernon—Bessie Elton, principal; Mary Norvell, assistant principal; Mrs. D. A. Creel, Zerah Stephens, Effie Davis, Frances Parsons.

Neely, Benjamin H.—Elizabeth Farpley, principal; Lounette W. Holmes, Bertha Peoples, Louise Stephens, Alma Wade.

Newton—Mrs. A. W. Smith, principal; Myrtle Alexander, Mrs. Neva Hawkins.

North Avenue—Josephine Wells, principal; Mrs. D. W. Brown, assistant principal; Evelyn Fleeman, Melvina Wells, Rebecca White, Martha Holt, Emma George Corawell, Clare Shankle, Lucile Scarbrough, Mildred McWhorter, Mrs. C. R. Yow, Mrs. J. H. Hopkins, Mrs. W. L. Averett, Tessie Smith, Isla Mahone, Frances Wright.

Northwestern—W. J. Dolving, principal; L. A. Willis, Ruth Barnette, Myrtle Broadwell, Opal Lummus, Marian Norman, well, Opal Lummus, Marian Norman.

Oce—Reuel Burgess, principal; Grace Findley, Nellie Kate Wallace, Beulah Underwood.

Perkerson—Alma Suttles, principal; Evelyn Smith, assistant principal; Ruth Dempsey, Mary Etheridge, Annilee Wall, Sallie Kate Broom, Carobel Williams.

Alonzo Richardson—L. L. Deck, principal; Ruth Colley, Harold Gunn, Edith Hopkins, Sara Swanson, Velma Bowles.

Rico—Sallie Sims, principal; Ruby Oak Charles E. Riley—G. H. Coleman, principal; Elizabeth Jones, Robert E. Ellis, Lois Callihan, Pauline Swanson, Clarice Johnston, Katherine Smith, Myrtice Gogans, Nellie Keith.

E. Rivers—Mrs. R. D. Osterhout, principal; Susan Hines, assistant; Sara G. Phillips, Rena Davenport, Mrs. Esthe Phillips, Bob Lashley, Lois McDonald, Mrs. W. P. Briggs, Mildred Perryman, Marie Saul, Mary Duke, Margaret Blanchard, Elizabeth Sutton, Nancy Wilson, Mrs. Martha B. Fowlkes, Mrs. Hazel Seavey, Clem Boyd, Frances McDonald, Mrs. J. H. Crossett, Annie Camp, Mrs. Janie N. Mathews, Mildred Armistead, Ruth Martin.

Rock Springs—Mrs. Hugh B. Martin, principal; Minnie Paden.

Rossville—J. W. Rogers, Mrs. J. W. Rogers.

Roswell—C. W. Reid, principal; Mrs. N. H. Broadwell, Wynelle Groover, Mrs. J. W. Jackson, Sibyl Spence, Willie Florence Eubanks, Ann Harman, Willibel Gibson, Mrs. H. E. Bush, Mrs. L. L. Lyon, Mrs. L. L. Rucker, Pearl Christian.

Sandtown—Mrs. E. W. Wingo, principal; Annie Laurie Butts, Nell Smith.

Marion Smith—Mrs. Arthur Moore, principal; Lou Reeta Barton, assistant; Mrs. J. C. Rosser, Lillian Middlebrooks, Eva Mae Ivey, Mrs. G. R. Tucker, Beverly Mills, Margaret Manes, Frances Lawrence.

Union City—C. E. Landrum, principal; Elizabeth Durden, Edna Potts, Celia Strickland, Emily Green, Jessie McElwain, Martha Harris.

Warsaw—Guy Findley, principal; Nelle Barnett, Mary Taylor, Sue Hackett.

West Haven—Mrs. R. E. L. Carroll, principal; Martha McCay, Lila E. Park, Coline Gibbs, Ruth Summerlin, Mrs. W. J. Gilbert.

S. R. Young—Mrs. R. L. Proctor, principal; Mrs. Elliott, assistant; Mrs. L. L. Nancy Perry, Emily Mallory, Mabel Bolton, Kathryn Johnson, Jimmie Hobgood, Mrs. Young Evans, Nellie Gwaltney.

Fulton High—J. E. White, principal; Sallie E. Shannon, assistant principal; Norman J. Aaron, Mary M. Beard, George, principal; Louise Watkins, assistant; L. Wells, Mary L. Brooks, C. R. Brown, Lucy Henslee, Mary Ezzard, Gladys Crane, J. A. Eakes, J. C. Eppinger, Joyce Henderson, H. C. Hodges, L. W. Hope, Ben H. Hutchinson, Pauline Magruder, Edith McCallie, Mary B. McCants, E. P. Lucian Bell, Daisy Campbell, Sarah De-McIlwain, Sarah Middlebrooks, Walter P. L. Elkins, C. F. Norman, L. Morris, Mrs. Ora H. Murrell, G. E. Tom Scott, Jr., Lois Stillman, Mark Pittman, Lillian Pitts, Clyde C. Price, Thompson, Minnie Christian, Elizabeth Agnes Sanders, Dorothy Senter, Ida Heaton, Mrs. J. T. Upshaw, Mrs. Charles Shepard, Blannie Stallworth, Allen Upshaw, Mrs. L. E. Jones, Viola Car-Tankersley, Charles E. Taylor, Sarah ruth, Lura Mae Manning.



# Teachers' Salary Equalization Issue Results In Spirited, Promising NAACP Meet

Webster, C. C. Willis, Jerry D. Wooten, Mary Winterbottom, Francis Sprattling, North Fulton High—W. F. Dykes, principal; Isabel S. Dew, assistant principal; Pauline Baker, C. A. Barringer, Myrtle Caldwell, Mrs. W. H. Cannon, Belle B. Cooper, Evelyn E. Ewing, Mrs. Frank Gunn, W. T. Jackson, Robert E. Lowrance, Mildred McFall, Vivian McLendon, Virginia McJenkin, librarian; Gladys McMichael, Lois Miller, Charles W. O'Rear, Elizabeth Senter, Taft Sutton, Mary Virginia Thomas, Weyman H. Tucker, Jr., Frances Wooten, Rebecca Yeagan, Elizabeth Simpson, C. E. Langston, Elizabeth Norman, Alfred Hind, Jr., U. J. Locklear, G. J. Geisler, Mrs. L. S. Eakes.

Russell High—Paul D. West, principal; Mattie Michael, assistant principal; Jennie Anderson, Kate L. Atkinson, Flora Bailey, Henry Billingshurst, R. L. Bowen, J. R. Campbell, George L. Carroll, Frances Carter, Ruth Casey, Maude Colquitt, George Dean, Marguerite Dobbs, Roy Drukenmiller, Lucy W. Fields, Mrs. P. H. Fitzgerald, B. B. Fuller, Sue Glauser, Joe Will Hearn, S. M. Hearn, Kate Johnson, John C. Lewis, Virginia Lovvorn, C. V. Maddox, Mattie Meriwether, Mrs. Jeddie G. Mobley, Virginia Mooty, Laura Neely, Lois Parr, Walter F. Pate, W. B. Pirkle, Fred Stiles, Kathleen Taylor, Clyde Wehant, Frances Starr, Elizabeth Cowart, Estelle King, librarian.

## COMPARATIVE SALARY SCHEDULE OF WHITE AND COLORED TEACHERS FOR 1938

The salary schedule is based on the type of certificate held by the teacher. There are three types of certificates issued to the teacher for each year of college training: teacher has above one year. These are provisional, professional, and life professional.

The State proposes to guarantee the schedule for seven months. If a school operates longer period at least the minimum State schedule must be paid for the additional months. (Counties and independent systems may supplement the State salary schedule if local funds permit.)

8-26-37

	Colored	White
Teachers holding county license	\$25.00	\$40.00
Teachers holding elementary certificates based on less than one year of college work	35.00	50.00
Teachers holding elementary certificates based on one year of college work with less 49 months of experience	37.50	55.00
Teachers holding elementary certificates based on one year of college work with 49 months of experience	40.00	60.00
Other teachers will receive pay as follows:		
Colored		Life
Two-year College Certificate	\$45.00	\$47.50
Three-year College Certificate	50.00	52.50
Four-year (or above) Certificate	55.00	57.50
White:		
Two-Year	60.00	65.00
Three-year	65.00	70.00
Four-year (or above)	70.00	75.00

In an enthusiastic meeting provoking serious consideration of discrimination manifest in the bill governing the equalization of teachers' salaries in this state, the Atlanta Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Tuesday night had one of its best sessions of the year at the Butler Street YMCA.

President Forrester of Washington, speaking from the chair, assured the group that national headquarters, with which he has conferred in New York City recently, were quite favorable toward the idea of using the Georgia teachers' salary equalization issue as a test case, provided the pertinent organizations here favored the step. This information preceded a subsequent introduction of Prof. B. T. Harvey of Morehouse College, president of the Association of Georgia Colleges and Secondary Schools, who not only gave a consummate report dealing with the letter of the salary equalization bill, but who also answered questions from the floor provoked by his exhaustive report.

A majority of these questions bordered on the reaction of the NAACP and the citizens to launch a legal fight for elimination of discrimination in salary standards now in force in this state.

Following Mr. Harvey's report and several personal discussions by leading local citizens present, a motion was passed to bring either Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, or Atty. C. H. Houston, special NAACP defense counsel, to the city from New York headquarters as the 1938 Emancipation Day guest speaker the coming January 1 for the purpose of enlightening educators at large, teachers, students, and the general public on both the legal aspects of the teachers' salary equalization bill and the proper technical action to take if an effort is to be made to eliminate discriminations already manifest in the interpretation and application of the bill.

At an early date in accordance with a motion passed shortly before adjournment, President Washington is to appoint a committee to confer with the three different teachers' organizations of the state to "sound out" their attitude in a normal and official manner on the salary issue toward the end of making a legal move to eliminate evident discrimination if there is dissatisfaction or unrest with present salary levels.

A nomination committee was appointed by the president to bring in nominees for the respective NAACP offices at the next meeting when 1938 elections will be conducted.

During the meeting reports were also heard from C. A. Scott, chairman of the Anti-Crime Committee, who announced further developments to be undertaken by his group; H. A. Sayles, who discussed the economic status of colored union and non-union workers in Atlanta; and Lucius L. Jones, president of the NAACP Youth Council, who gave a brief review of the big objectives of that organization during the year.

The meeting was one of the most spirited ones the NAACP has held, especially on the teachers' salary discussions.



Education - 1937

Teachers' Salaries.

# SCALE IS PROPOSED FOR STATE'S SHARE IN TEACHERS' PAY

Salaries for White Instructors Would Range From \$40 to \$80 Monthly.

A tentative schedule of teachers' salaries ranging from \$40 to \$80 a month was suggested by the state department of education yesterday as the state's share in operation of common schools under the new seven-month-term bill.

Salaries, under the tentative plan released, would be based on experience and training of the individual teacher.

Full payment of the \$9,256,000 appropriation for the scholastic year 1937-1938 would enable such a rate to be put into effect, Dr. M. D. Collins, superintendent, said in a letter to local school heads throughout the state.

**Proposed Pay Schedule.**  
The proposed schedule of pay would be:

Teachers holding four-year college certificates, \$70 to \$80.  
Teachers holding three-year college certificates, \$65 to \$75.  
Those holding two-year college certificates, \$60 to \$70.  
Those holding one year or less college certificates, \$50 to \$60.  
Those holding county licenses, \$40.

For negro teachers, the scale would be approximately 60 per cent of the rate.

Collins said the three-year college certificate would be a new one which he would recommend to the state board at its next meeting.

Attaches of the education department stated the schedule announced was not definite, and that all arrangements would have to be passed upon by the state board.

**Approval Delayed.**  
Governor Rivers declared it was possible the final plan would not be approved until the appointment of a new education board to take office July 1. The present board was abolished effective that date by the legislative act reorganizing the department.

In his letter, Collins declared the range of salary in each classification was for the purpose of

allowing additional pay for experience.

"For instance," he wrote, "a salary of \$70 a month might be paid to teachers holding provisional four-year college certificates; \$75 a month to teachers holding professional four-year college certificates; \$80 a month to teachers holding life professional four-year college certificates. A similar classification of certificates may be applied to teachers with one, two and three years of college training."

He pointed out that the seven-month term law permits local boards of education to employ more teachers than the quota set up for purposes of state assistance and to operate for periods longer than seven months a year, but the additional teachers and extended term will not come within the state common school appropriation.

**Additional Revenue.**  
"It is anticipated," he said, "that the equalization fund (derived from 1 cent of the 6-cent gasoline tax) will be distributed on somewhat the same basis as heretofore. Your revenue from that source may be used to supplement teachers' salaries, to employ additional teachers, to extend the school term and for other school expenses."

Supplemental salaries for teachers or for additional teachers also would be possible from regular income of the various school boards.

Collins explained that there is a limit on the amount any school system may use for transportation from its own funds.

"For transportation and other overhead expenses," he said, "each school system is entitled to one-third of the total amount paid by the state for teachers' salaries for seven months. If the 5-mill county-wide (or city-wide) tax does not equal one-third, state common school funds will be used to bring it up to the required amount."

No meeting of the board of education has been set for this month but it is understood efforts are being made to arrange a meeting for an early date.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal

May 9, 1937

## SALARY SCHEDULE VOTED FOR STATE SCHOOL-TEACHERS

### Georgia Board Discusses Purchase of Books at Session, Also

The State School Board, at a long meeting Saturday afternoon, adopted a schedule of increased salaries for teachers and discussed the purchase of both new and used books for pupils through all elementary and high school grades.

The increased salary scale is based on the appropriation of \$9,250,000 to the schools by the last Legislature, and is as follows:

Teachers holding certificates based on four years' college work, \$70 to \$80 per month.

Teachers holding certificates based on three years' college work, \$65 to \$75 per month.

Teachers holding certificates based on two years' college work, \$60 to \$70 per month.

Teachers holding certificates based on one year's college work, or less, \$50 to \$60 per month.

Teachers holding a county license only, \$40 per month.

**Three-Year Certificates New**  
The School Department has not previously issued certificates based on three years' work in college, but will do so immediately, according to Dr. M. D. Collins, state school superintendent.

Both experience and training will be taken into consideration in fixing the salaries between the minimum and maximum figures for each class.

Negro teachers will be paid approximately 60 per cent of the above scale fixed for white teachers.

The salaries are based on the new seven months' school law, which permits boards of education to employ teachers in excess of the state quota and to operate schools for a longer period, but the additional teachers and the extended term must be paid for out of some fund other than the state common school appropriation.

**Only on Seven-Month Terms**

"This schedule applies only to the seven-month minimum term funds from the state," Governor Rivers pointed out. "In addition to this schedule, the schools will continue to get their equalization funds and their local county funds. In most counties the seven-month term fund plus the equalization funds will operate the schools for nine months without local district

taxes."

The corridor of the Capitol swarmed with book salesmen while the school board was in session, but no action was taken on book purchases.

A committee consisting of three members of the board was named to work out a curriculum for the high schools so that books can be purchased by the state board for high school pupils at a later date. At the present time the School Department has an approved curriculum for grade schools but none for high schools.

Governor Rivers pointed out that the furnishing of free textbooks for the high schools is an entirely new undertaking by the state board.

A committee also was named to work out plans for the purchase of second-hand books from counties that have been furnishing or renting books to pupils, and also from the pupils themselves.

The board was in session at the School Department from 2 o'clock until 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

**Georgia To Stifle Education?**

According to an article which appeared in Tuesday's Morning News on qualities, grading of public school teachers and their salaries in my opinion indicates that if the schedule suggested is passed, our good state has a tendency to stifle mass education and lay a foundation for internal strife.

Spain has been listed as the most illiterate country in the world. Where the masses are unlearned they easily fall to schemes or plots hatched by the educated for their personal gain. Germany is the most highly educated nation. She leads in economics and industry while the world stands idly by and admits fear with her lead. The salary of eighty dollars recorded for a college degree stifles incentive for higher education.

**Degrees or Color Differ?**

I read with interest that a Negro teacher holding a college degree from Yale is to receive only sixty per cent of eighty dollars per month, while the lowest grade of white teachers

will receive forty dollars.

**Color or Sex A Liability or An Asset?**

In our highly civilized solid south great stress is placed on color of skin and the sex of individuals receiving pay for same efficient service rendered by a man. As a rule a colored man receives a woman's pay in comparison to salary paid a white man for similar duties performed, and in most cases said duties performed by a Negro may cover longer hours and harder driving. For example, a white woman stenographer will give more efficient service and receive less pay than a male stenographer working in the same office. (in the solid south.) Such a wage scale is considered unjust and unfair to the parties concerned

and neither party can change his color of her sex or use it in the economical world. Efficiency should be the guiding element in the wage scale regardless to color or sex.

It is felt that our state is us- to public education and that cities are doing likewise, but we notice in most cities our ing all available cash allotted school heads and other leaders can get the people to put over a bond issue for new school buildings to cost one half to one million dollars. Then why not erect cheaper, but substantial school buildings and use the difference for teachers' salaries or budget the annual expense for nine months instead of seven, on the basis of efficiency and not color. then let the state levy a tax that will reach everybody to cover any deficit?



## WANT COLORED MENTORS TO GET BASIC PAY

Hubert and Delegation Will  
See Governor Rivers.

Prof. B. F. Hubert, president of the Georgia State College, and a committee of negro educators, will be in Atlanta tomorrow for a conference with Governor Rivers concerning pay for negro teachers in public schools.

The delegation will ask that qualified negro teachers receive the same basic pay as white teachers in corresponding levels of training and efficiency. It is understood appropriations to counties from the school fund will be determined by the ranking of the teachers.

Others in the delegation will be Aaron Brown, high school principal at Athens, and Principal Granberry of an Athens high school, and possibly one other educator from Savannah.



## Teachers' Salaries

# Teachers Climb Fire Present Petition To Board; 445 Get Raise

Former Scale Abandoned as New Orleans Educational Groups Combine in Protest—Payroll Increase Amounts to \$24,000

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 9—Pay raises in salaries amounting to more than \$24,000 were given to the Negro teachers of New Orleans by the Orleans Parish School Board when it met in exclusive session. This payroll affected more

than 445 Negro teachers in the city New Orleans, La., Item  
and reduced the difference in salary scale to a considerable degree. September 1, 1937

In a previous meeting a salary scale had been adopted by the board which was said to have reduced the salary scale of the Negro teachers and to have raised to a high degree the salary scale of the white teacher. The Negro teachers protested the scale and were assisted in their protest by the white teachers who actually climbed the fire escape into the room where the school board was meeting in executive session and presented the petition of their Negro contemporaries. There is no connection between the associations of the white and Negro teachers, but in this instance the white teachers championed the cause of the Negroes. The salaries of the Negro teachers in New Orleans, as a result of the new plan will be as follows:

For teachers without degrees with B. A. degrees and for those with M. A. degrees, respectively: First year, \$820, \$909 and \$915; second year, \$970, \$1050 and \$1060; third year, \$1010, \$1100 and \$1110; fourth year, \$1060, \$1150 and \$1155; fifth year, \$1110, \$1200 and \$1210; sixth year, \$1150, \$1240 and \$1250; seventh year, \$1200, \$1280 and \$1320; eighth year, \$1200, \$1230 and \$1340; ninth year, \$1200, \$1280 and \$1480; tenth year, \$1290, \$1380 and \$1480; eleventh year, \$1300, \$1440 and \$1560.

## School Board Votes Raises For Negroes

Top Salary For Teacher  
With B.A. Degree Will  
Be \$1440; Beginners  
To Be Given \$820

Negro teachers faced the start of the public school year in an easier frame of mind today, the prospect of curtailed wage scales for most of them replaced by that of small increases for most.

Following strong protests in which white teachers and others joined Negro teachers, the Orleans parish school board dropped its originally adopted "single salary" schedule for the Negroes and substituted one involving an expenditure of \$15,000 more than planned. For most of the Negro teachers it will mean slight raises of \$17 to \$41 a year.

### Meeting "Raided"

The board took its action at a hectic session marked by a polite "raid" on the board's sanctity, by a

group of teachers determined to get word in some fashion to the board members. Those members had started a meeting on the third floor of the school administration building, and Henry C. Schaumburg, president, gave stern instructions to the elevator tender to keep teachers and reporters downstairs.

The teachers, armed with a petition asking for a "fairer deal" for the Negro teachers and for a number of the whites, walked up the inside school steps. That did them no good, because the door from the steps to the third floor hall was locked. So the teachers marched outside, marched up a fire escape to the fifth floor, then down again to the third and presented themselves to the red-faced board.

"You can't come in," snapped Mr. Schaumburg. "We've refused other delegations today. We can't see you." But the teachers said they felt the board ought to know what the teaching corps felt. So a compromise brought the deposit by the teachers of their written petition, which the board said it would consider.

### \$820 For Beginners

Later came the revised Negro schedule.

Beginning Negro teachers will get \$820 a year, against \$803 last year. The schedule, previously adopted, would have cut this group to \$640 a year. The white beginning teachers were raised this year from \$964 to \$980.

The highest that a Negro teacher without degree may earn, under the revised plan, will be \$1361 after 11 years of teaching. Last year Negro teachers got \$1259.50 after 11 years, then went up to \$1361 by their 16th years. The highest that white teachers without degree will earn will be \$1650, against \$1536.90 last year.

Negro teachers with B. A. degrees will get a minimum of \$909 this year, against \$886 last year. The board this year had planned to reduce this pay to \$640, the same as that for beginning Negro teachers without pay. White teachers with B. A.'s will get a minimum of \$1000 this year, a slight reduction in scale from \$1047 last year.



Education - 1937  
Teachers' Salaries.

Maryland.

# School Law of Maryland

## Governing the Salaries of White and Colored Teachers

(From Article 77—Maryland Code of Law)

### Elementary White Teachers (Third-Grade Certificate)

No white teacher regularly employed in a public school of the State of Maryland shall receive a salary of less than \$600 per school year. Sec. 90, Acts. 1922, ch. 382.

Provided, if such teacher holds a third grade certificate of the first class and has taught in the public schools of the State of Maryland for a period of three years, such teacher shall receive a salary of not less than \$650 per school year. Sec. 90, Acts 1922, ch. 382.

### (Second-Grade Certificate)

No white teacher regularly employed in a public school of the State of Maryland, holding a second grade certificate, shall receive a salary of less than \$750 per school year.

Provided, if such a teacher holds a second grade certificate of the first class and has taught in the public schools of the State of Maryland for a period of three years, such teacher shall receive a salary of not less than \$800 per school year.

Provided, if such teacher holds a second grade certificate of the first class and has taught in the public schools of the State of Maryland for a period of five years such teacher shall receive a salary of not less than \$850 per school year. Sec. 90, Acts. 1922, ch. 382.

### (First-Grade Certificate)

No white teacher regularly employed in a public school of the State of Maryland, holding a first grade certificate, shall receive a salary of less than \$950 per school year.

Provided, if such a teacher holds a first grade certificate of the first class and has taught in the public schools of the State of Maryland for a period of three years, such teacher shall receive a salary of not less than \$1,050 per school year.

Provided, further, of such teacher holds a first grade certificate of the first class and has taught in the public schools of the State of Maryland for a period of five years, such teacher shall receive a salary of not less than \$1,100 per school year.

Provided, further, if such teacher holds a first grade certificate of the first class and has taught in the public schools of the State of Maryland for a period of eight years, such

teacher shall receive a salary of not less than \$1,150 per school year.

Provided, further, that such teacher holding a first grade certificate, and serving as principal of a one or two teacher school, shall receive at least \$100 a year more than the amount required for such teacher by the foregoing schedule. Sec. 90, Acts. 1922, ch. 382.

### White High School Teachers (First-Class Certificate)

No white high school teacher regularly employed in the public high schools of the State of Maryland shall receive a salary of less than \$1,150 per school year.

Provided that is such teacher holds a high school teacher's certificate of the first class, and has taught in an approved high school of the State of Maryland for a period of one year, such teacher shall receive a salary of not less than \$1,200 per school year.

Provided, further, if such teacher holds a high school teacher's certificate of the first class, and has taught in an approved high school of the State of Maryland for a period of three years, such teacher shall receive a salary of not less than \$1,250 per school year.

Provided, further, if such teacher holds a high school teacher's certificate of the first class, and has taught in an approved high school of the State of Maryland for a period of five years, such teacher shall receive a salary of not less than \$1,300 per school year.

Provided, further, if such teacher holds a high school teacher's certificate of the first class and has taught in an approved high school of the State of Maryland for a period of seven years, such teacher shall receive a salary of not less than \$1,350 per school year. Sec. 195, Acts. 1927, ch. 121.

### Elementary Colored Teachers (Third-Grade Certificate)

No teacher regularly employed in the public schools for colored children in the State of Maryland shall receive a salary of less than \$40 per month.

Provided that if such teacher holds a third grade certificate of the first class and has taught in the public schools for colored children in the State of Maryland for a period of three years, such teacher shall receive a salary of not less than \$45 per month. Sec. 202, Acts. 1922, ch. 382.

### (Second-Grade Certificate)

No teacher regularly employed in the public schools for colored children in the State of Maryland, holding a second grade certificate, shall receive a salary of less than \$50 per month.

Provided that if such teacher holds a second grade certificate of the first class and has taught in the public schools for colored children in the State of Maryland for a period of three years, such teacher shall receive a salary of not less than \$55 per month.

Provided, further, if such teacher holds a second grade certificate of the first class and has taught in the public schools for colored children in the State of Maryland for a period of five years, such teacher shall receive a salary of not less than \$60 per month. Sec. 202, Acts. 1922, ch. 382.

### (First-Grade Certificate)

No teacher regularly employed in the public schools for colored children in the State of Maryland, holding a first grade certificate, shall receive a salary of less than \$65 per month.

Provided that if such teacher holds a first grade certificate of the first class and has taught in the public school for colored children in the State of Maryland for a period of three years, such teacher shall receive a salary of not less than \$70 per month.

Provided, further, if such teacher holds a first grade certificate of the first class and has taught in the public schools for colored children in the State of Maryland for a period of five years, such teacher shall receive a salary of not less than \$75 per month.

Provided, further, if such teacher holds a first grade certificate of the first class and has taught in the public schools for colored children in the State of Maryland for a period of eight years, such teacher shall receive a salary of not less than \$85 per month. Sec. 202, Act. 1922, ch. 382.

### Colored High School Teachers (First-Class Certificate)

No teacher regularly employed in an approved high school for colored children in the State of Maryland shall receive a salary of less than \$80 per month.

Provided that if such teacher holds a high school teacher's certificate of the first class and has taught in an approved high school for colored children in the State of Maryland for a period of three years, such teacher shall receive a salary of not less than \$90 per month.

Provided, further, if such teacher holds a high school teacher's certificate of the first class and has taught in an approved high school for colored children in the State of Maryland for a period of six years, such teacher shall receive a salary of not less than \$95 per month. Sec. 203, Acts. 1922, ch. 382.

## Pay Disparity Bared

How Maryland's colored teachers are discriminated against by the State's dual salary schedule is brought out in the following petition.

It was filed with the Board of Education of Montgomery County in behalf of William B. Gibbs, Rockville elementary school principal.

That board's refusal to honor the petition caused the NAACP to institute legal action in the court at Rockville, as the first step in a determined fight to equalize teachers' salaries.

To the Board of Montgomery County, Md.: The Petition of William B. Gibbs, Jr., respectfully shows:

1. That he is a teacher in Montgomery County, acting as principal of a four-teacher school known as the Rockville Colored Elementary School located at Rockville, Montgomery County, Md., a public elementary school maintained and operated by the board of education of Montgomery County.

2. That your petitioner is a graduate of the West Chester Teachers' College, Pennsylvania, and holds a first-grade certificate of the first class issued by the State board of education of the State of Maryland.

3. That your petitioner has been employed as an elementary school teacher in Montgomery County, Maryland, for a period of five years, and has been employed as an elementary school principal for a period of three years.

4. That your petitioner and other teachers and principals in Montgomery County are paid salaries pursuant to the salary schedule adopted by the board of education of Montgomery County, copy of which is attached hereto and prayed to be read as a part hereof.

The petitioner and all other teachers and principals in Montgomery County are paid salaries pursuant to the salary schedule adopted by the board of education of Montgomery County, copy of which is attached hereto and prayed to be read as a part hereof.

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# School Law of Maryland

## Governing the Salaries of White and Colored Teachers

(From Article 77—Maryland Code of Law)

### Elementary White Teachers (Third-Grade Certificate)

No white teacher regularly employed in a public school of the State of Maryland shall receive a salary of less than \$600 per school year.

Provided, if such teacher holds a third grade certificate of the first class and has taught in the public schools of the State of Maryland for a period of three years, such teacher shall receive a salary of not less than \$650 per school year. Sec. 90, Acts 1922, ch. 382.

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Provided, if such teacher holds a second grade certificate of the first class and has taught in the public schools of the State of Maryland for a period of five years such teacher shall receive a salary of not less than \$850 per school year. Sec. 90, Acts 1922, ch. 382.

### (First-Grade Certificate)

No white teacher regularly employed in a public school of the State of Maryland, holding a first grade certificate, shall receive a salary of less than \$950 per school year.

Provided, if such a teacher holds a first grade certificate of the first class and has taught in the public schools of the State of Maryland for a period of three years, such teacher shall receive a salary of not less than \$1,050 per school year.

Provided, further, if such teacher holds a first grade certificate of the first class and has taught in the public schools of the State of Maryland for a period of five years, such teacher shall receive a salary of not less than \$1,100 per school year.

Provided, further, if such teacher holds a first grade certificate of the first class and has taught in the public schools of the State of Maryland for a period of eight years, such

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No white high school teacher regularly employed in the public high schools of the State of Maryland shall receive a salary of less than \$1,150 per school year.

Provided that if such teacher holds a high school teacher's certificate of the first class, and has taught in an approved high school in the State of Maryland for a period of one year, such teacher shall receive a salary of not less than \$1,200 per school year.

Provided, further, if such teacher holds a high school teacher's certificate of the first class and has taught in an approved high school in the State of Maryland for a period of five years, such teacher shall receive a salary of not less than \$1,250 per school year.

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Provided, further, if such teacher holds a high school teacher's certificate of the first class and has taught in an approved high school for colored children in the State of Maryland for a period of six years, such teacher shall receive a salary of not less than \$95 per month. Sec. 203, Acts 1922, ch. 382.

## Pay Disparity Bared

How Maryland's colored teachers are discriminated against.

It was filed with the Board of Education of Montgomery County in behalf of William B. Gibbs, Rockville elementary school principal.

That board's refusal to honor the petition caused the NAACP to institute legal action in the court at Rockville, as the first step in a determined fight to equalize teachers' salaries.

To the Board of Montgomery County, Md.: The undersigned, William B. Gibbs, Jr., respectfully shows:

1. That he is a teacher in Montgomery County, acting as principal of a four-teacher school known as the Rockville Colored Elementary School located at Rockville, Montgomery County, Md., a public elementary school, and has taught in the State of Maryland continuously since 1932 and in Montgomery County continuously since 1935 and thus, according to the method of evaluating teaching experience in the State of Maryland, he is in the fifth year in experience.

2. That your petitioner and other teachers and principals in Montgomery County are paid salaries pursuant to the salary schedule adopted and enforced by the board of education of Montgomery County, copy of which is attached hereto and prayed to be read as a part hereof.

### Dual Schedule Bared

The petitioner and all other

Qualifications Cited

2. That your petitioner is a graduate of the West Chester Teachers' College.

3. That your petitioner has been employed as an elementary teacher in the public schools of the State of Maryland.



teachers of the colored race teach-at the same time has paid colored ng in colored schools in the coun- teachers an average annual sal- ty are paid pursuant to that sec- ary of \$612, despite the fact that tion of the said salary schedule colored teachers in Montgomery County perform substantially the designated "Colored Schools." same duties as white teachers and have substantially the same quali- fications as white teachers, to wit, 38.4 per cent white and 97.9 per cent colored have at least first grade certificates.

With the exception of this small section of the schedule, the re- maining portion of the salary schedule is applied to white teach- ers only and will be referred to hereafter in this petition as the "schedule for white teachers."

#### Gets Only \$612

5. That, pursuant to the afore- mentioned schedule, your peti- tioner has received continuously since 1935, and is receiving, a sal- ary of \$612 a year in twelve equal monthly instalments, be- ing the amount set out in the said schedule for a teacher in the col- ored schools holding a first-grade certificate of the first class and in the fourth and fifth year in ex- perience.

6. That the schedule for white teachers mentioned above provides a salary of \$1125 for a white teacher with a first-grade certificate of the first class in the fourth year in experience and \$1175 for a white teacher with a first-grade certificate of the first class in the fifth year in experience in elementary schools.

7. That the entire schedule of teachers' salaries referred to in Paragraph 4 above provides a gross inequality in salaries paid white and colored teachers pos- sessing like certificates, equally experienced in teaching and sim- ilarly employed for equivalent service.

#### No Scale for Principals

8. That the said salary sched- ule provides a gross inequality in that no salary schedule is pro- vided for principals of colored elementary schools, while, for principals of white elementary schools there is provided a sched- ule of salaries higher than that provided for white elementary school teachers, which is higher than that provided for colored teachers.

9. That the said salary sched- ule provides a gross inequal- ity in that the schedule for white teachers is increased by each year of experience while the schedule for colored schools provides an increase only every two years.

10. That this board, in enforc- ing the said schedule, has by means of the unjust discrimina- tion mentioned above, according to the sixty-ninth annual report of the State Board of Education, paid white teachers in elementary schools of Montgomery County an average annual salary of \$1362 and

#### Constitution Violated

11. That the board of education of Montgomery County, in adopt- ing and enforcing the salary sche- dule referred to above and in ad- ministering the said schedule and in paying teachers' salaries there- under as mentioned above has discriminated unjustly against pe- titioner and others of his race similarly situated, solely because of their race or color in violation of the constitution and laws of the State of Maryland and has denied to petitioner and others of his race similarly situated the equal protection of the laws guar- anteed by the Fourteenth Amend- ment to the Constitution of the United States.

#### Wants Differences Paid WHEREFORE:

Your petitioner prays:

1. That the board of education of Montgomery County authorize the payment of and, or pay to petitioner a sum equal to the dif- ference between the salary he has received and the salary provided for white teachers with the same qualifications and experience and performing the same duties.

2. That a new salary sche- dule be adopted and enforced equal as to all teachers with the same qualifications and experience and without any distinction being made as to race or color of teacher or school.

That the petitioner and others of his race similarly situated be paid salaries equal to those paid white teachers with the same qualifications and experience.

WILLIAM B. GIBBS,

Petitioner.

THURGOOD MARSHALL,  
Counsel for petitioner.

## Teacher Sues for Equal Salary

ROCKVILLE, Md.—Mary- land's first law suit to en- force equalization of teach- ers' salaries, regardless of color, was initiated today (Thursday) when NAACP attorneys requested a writ of mandamus for the Mont- gomery board of education from the circuit court in be- half of William B. Gibbs, Jr., acting principal of the Rockville elementary school.

Judge Charles W. Woodward signed an order giving the de- fendants until February 6 to show cause why the petition should not be granted.

Through NAACP attorneys, Edward Lovett of Washington, and Thurgood Marshall of Bal-imore, Mr. Gibbs had previously requested the county board for an equalized teacher salary schedule and back pay in accordance with this scale.

#### Qualification No Factor

The request, filed in the cir- cuit court, specifies that the pres- ent schedule provides a higher salary scale for white teachers and principals than for colored teachers and principals with like qualifications and experience and performing essentially the same duties. The said differentials are based solely on the ground of race or color, it is charged.

The court is asked to ob- serve further that no provi- sion is made in the said sal- ary schedule for the payment of salary to colored elemen- tary school principals.

These principals, it is reputed are actually paid no more than the schedule provisions for col- ored elementary teachers.

The petition for Mr. Gibbs sets forth that in addition to his du- ties as teacher, he also performs the duties of principal of the Rockville four-teacher elemen- tary school, but receives no addi- tional compensation for this act.

The court is requested to di- rect the writ directly to Edwin W. Broome, superintendent of education, and other members of the Montgomery County board of education. The writ would re- quire the defendants to adopt and establish salary schedules for teachers and principals in Mont- gomery County without racial

distinction.

Charles H. Houston, Thurgood Marshall and W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., are attorneys requesting the writ.

Charlotte, N. C., News  
January 1, 1937

## Seeks Raise For Negro Teachers

Rockville, Md., Jan. 1. — (AP) — Montgomery county school officials have until February 6 to show cause why negro teachers should not be paid the same salary scale as that of white teachers.

William B. Gibbs, Jr., teacher and assistant principal in the Rockville negro elementary school, filed a mandamus suit in circuit court here yesterday asking that the negro teachers be given the same rate of pay as white teach- ers. Judge Charles W. Woodward signed an order giving the defend- ants until February 6 to show cause why the petition should not be granted.

Edwin W. Broome, county school superintendent, said he understood the action was filed as a test case to have the state court of ap- peals rule on a law separating the white and negro schools.

## EQUAL PAY FIGHT WON IN MARYLAND

ROCKVILLE, MD., (ANP)—A settlement out of court Friday brought to a victorious end the N. A. A. C. P. fight to equalize teach- ers' salaries in Montgomery county, thus making the pay of 50 colored teachers the same as that of white within a year.

Dr. Edwin Broome, superintendent of schools, and William Prettyman, state's attorney, signed the pact for the county with Thurgood Marshall and Leon A. Ransom, who filed the suit in behalf of William B. Gibbs, Jr., colored school principal, signing for the N. A. A. C. P. and Gibbs.

The average increase to the teach- er will be \$600 yearly, Dr. Broome estimated, saying \$30,000 annually must be spent for the equalization. Half of this increase will be avail- able immediately and the other half on Aug. 1, 1938.

Gibbs had previously been draw- ing \$612 a year. Under the agree- ment, his salary will be \$800 for 1937 and \$1125 for 1938.



# Education-1937

Maryland

## Teachers' Salaries

### FIRST SKIRMISH WON IN TEACHERS' SALARY CASE

*For Demurrer of the N.A.A.C.P.  
6-25-37 New York, N.Y.*

Rockville, Md. June 25.- The first round in the court fight to equalize the salaries paid colored and white teachers in this state was won here June 21 when the circuit court for Montgomery county overruled the demurrer filed by attorneys for the county board of education in the case of William B. Gibbs, Jr. vs Edwin W. Broome et al.

Gibbs, who is a teacher-principal in one of the colored schools in this county, filed his suit seeking to have the board of education pay him the same salary paid teacher-principals in white schools doing the same work and having the same experience. The board of education, through its attorneys, filed a demurrer to the Gibbs action which, if it had been sustained by the court, would have thrown the case out.

The action of the court means that attorneys for the school board must now prepare within ten days an answer to the arguments advanced by Gibbs attorneys.

At present, Gibbs's salary is \$612 per year whereas white teachers doing the same work are paid \$1125 per year. It is estimated that the state of Maryland pays all its colored teachers a lump sum of \$500,000 less than it pays white teachers.

If the Gibbs suit should be won, it will mean that a half million dollars more per year will go into the pay envelopes of Negro school teachers in this state. It will mean, also, that similar suits will be brought in other states maintaining separate schools for the races to get them to equalize their pay levels. Gibbs is being assisted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The attorneys for Gibbs are Charles H. Houston and Thurgood Marshall, of the New York legal staff of the N.A.A.C.P.; Edward P. Lovett, Washington, D. C.; and W.A.C. Hughes, Jr., Baltimore, Md.

## County Agrees to \$30,000 in Back Salaries

Equalization Will Be  
Completed Within  
One Year.

50 WILL BENEFIT  
BY LEGAL BATTLE

Average Increase to  
Be \$600 Annually.

(Exclusive to the AFRO)

ROCKVILLE, Md. — The NAACP won a sudden and sensational victory in its suit to equalize teachers' salaries in Montgomery County, Md. Friday, when the case was settled out of court, here.

Under an agreement signed by Dr. Edwin W. Broome, superintendent of schools, representing the county board of education, and William Prettyman, State's attorney, salaries of fifty colored teachers will be equalized with those of the white teachers of the county within a year.

Thurgood Marshall and Leon A. Ransom, attorneys, who filed the suit in behalf of William B. Gibbs, Jr., a local teacher-principal, signed the agreement for Mr. Gibbs and the NAACP.

### \$30,000 Needed

Dr. Broome estimated that the entire sum needed to equalize teachers' salaries would be \$30,000, and the average increase to

the teacher would be \$600 per year. Half of this increase will be available immediately and the other half on August 1, 1938.

Gibbs, a graduate of West Chester (Pa.) Normal School is now receiving \$612. Under the agreement his salary will be \$800 for 1937, and \$1125 for 1938.

The agreement was signed at the office of the county school board. A preliminary conference was held Friday of the week before in which Dr. Broome declared that the school board and the county commissioners preferred to settle out of court.

### Petition Denied

The Gibbs case was given to the NAACP, October 27, 1936. In December, the same year, Mr. Marshall appeared before the county board of education, but his petition for equalization of teachers' salaries was denied.

Three weeks later, Mr. Marshall petitioned for a writ of mandamus in the Montgomery County circuit court and February 11, State's Attorney William Prettyman filed a demurrer.

After a hearing on the demurrer, June 9, with three judges presiding, the court ruled for the NAACP, requiring the county defendants to answer the petition.

On July 16, the county asked for a conference with the NAACP attorneys and signified its desire to settle out of court, and on July 23, an agreement was signed to that effect.



# CHRONOLOGY OF TEACHERS' SALARY CASE

ROCKVILLE, Md.—The following is a chronology of the Maryland Teachers' Salary Case:

Oct. 27, 1936—Letter from William B. Gibbs, Jr., teacher, requesting the NAACP to take up his case to equalize teachers' salaries.

Nov. 14, 1936—Annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association requested NAACP to take up teachers' salary case.

Dec. 8, 1936—Counsel for Gibbs appeared before board of education of Montgomery County and presented petition to equalize teachers' salaries. Petition denied.

Dec. 31, 1936—Petition for writ of mandamus filed in the Montgomery County circuit court. Judge Charles Woodward signed order requiring the defendants, the board of education of Montgomery County, to show cause why the writ of mandamus should not issue, on or before Feb. 6, 1937.

Feb. 11, 1937—Counsel for defendants filed a demurrer to petitioner's petition.

Feb. 19, 1937—Bill introduced in the Maryland General Assembly to equalize teachers' salaries. This bill died in committee.

June 9, 1937—Demurrer argued in open court before the entire bench. Three judges present. Counsel for petitioner argued that the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution provided that there should be no discrimination because of color—that no State should deny the equal protection or due process of law: that the county by refusing equal pay to colored teachers violates the same.

June, 1937—Court overruled the demurrer and required the defendants to answer the petition.

July 16, 1937—County school board requested a

conference with the idea of settling the case out of court. July 23, county officials and the NAACP signed an agreement to the effect,

## TEACHER'S PAY IS EQUALIZED AFTER FIGHT

ROCKVILLE, Md., Aug. 3—In a settlement out of court, the board of education of Montgomery County and its attorneys agreed with attorneys of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to equalize the salaries now being paid to white and Race teachers in the county.

The board will raise the Race teachers' salaries 50 per cent beginning August 1 and will raise them the other 50 per cent August 1, 1938, at which time they will be equal to the salaries of white teachers.

This means that if a Race teacher in Montgomery county is now drawing \$400 a year and a white teacher is drawing \$800 a year for the same work, the Race teacher will be paid \$600 a year beginning August 1 and \$800 a year beginning August 1, 1938.

A total increase of \$30,000 will go into the pay envelope of Race teachers in Montgomery county as a result of the NAACP legal action, and \$15,000 of this amount will be paid beginning August 1. It is estimated that in the whole state of Maryland Race teachers are receiving a total of \$500,000 less than white teachers and it is believed that the action of Montgomery county will cause other counties to equalize the salaries and thus bring bigger checks to Race teachers.

The NAACP suit in Montgomery county was brought in behalf of William B. Gibbs, Jr., who was being paid \$612 a year, whereas whites with his same experience and education are being paid \$1,125 a year.

When Thurgood Marshall and Leon A. Ransom, NAACP attorneys, filed the suit, attorneys for the county board of education filed a demurrer to the whole proceeding, which, if granted by the court, would have dismissed the suit. But the court, after hearing the argument, refused to grant the demurrer and ordered the county board of education to answer the petition.

It was at this point that the county decided to settle out of court and equalize the salaries of the teachers. An agreement to this effect was signed, July 23 by Dr. Edwin W. Broome, superintendent

of schools, and William Prettyman, attorney for the board, and Thurgood Marshall and Leon Ransom acting for Gibbs.

## TEXT OF TEACHERS' PAY CASE AGREEMENT

Memorandum of agreement entered in the circuit court of Montgomery County settling the Maryland Teachers' Salary Case is set forth below:

At the request of counsel for the defendants in the above entitled case, conferences were held at the offices of the board of education, Montgomery County, July 17, 1937, and on July 23, 1937.

Those present at the conferences were: Edwin W. Broome, superintendent, board of education, Montgomery County, one of the defendants herein, and William Prettyman, counsel for defendants, Thurgood Marshall and Leon R. Ransom, counsel for petitioner, and Carl Murphy.

Edwin W. Broome was authorized by the other defendants, members of the board of education of Montgomery County, to enter into the following agreement:

The defendants in the above entitled case, through Edwin W. Broome, superintendent, and William F. Prettyman, their counsel, agree:

**To adopt a resolution at their next regular meeting authorizing the establishment of a salary schedule for teachers without regard to race, creed, or color.**

To adopt a salary schedule at their next regular meeting without regard to race, creed, or color, by discarding the sections of the present salary schedule which deal with "Colored Schools," and to adopt the remaining portions of the schedule to apply to all teachers, white and colored—in white and colored schools, alike.

To increase the salaries of all colored teachers in Montgomery County by 50 per cent of the difference between what salary they now receive and the salary provided for under the schedule for white teachers. That this increase shall be paid monthly, starting with the next regular payment of teachers.

In the performance of this agreement, all provisions as to limitation on amounts of increase in any one year shall be waived as to colored teachers.

### Pay Schedule to Be Same for All

Beginning August 1, 1938, all teachers, colored and white, in colored and white schools alike, shall be paid pursuant to the same schedule which shall make no distinction because of race or color or teacher or school taught.

To forward to Thurgood Marshall, counsel for petitioner, a certified copy of that portion of the minutes of the next regular meeting of the board of education which pertains to the above agreement.

### Provision Made for Dismissal

The petitioner, through Thurgood Marshall and Leon A. Ransom, his counsel, agrees:

To place the case of Gibbs vs. Broome, pending in the circuit court of Montgomery County, on the "stet" calendar and not to set the said case on the docket for hearing pending the defendants' performing their portion of this agreement. That upon the full performance of this agreement on the part of the defendants by August 1, 1938, that petitioner will dismiss the above entitled case without prejudice.

(Signed)  
Thurgood Marshall, Leon A. Ransom, Edwin W. Broome, and William Prettyman.

## New Type of Argument

In its Maryland fight to equalize colored and white teachers' salaries, the NAACP not only filed the first case of its kind in U.S. court history, but William P. Lovett's argument that the Montgomery County Board of Education was violating the Fourteenth Amendment by assessing a bomb tax on colored teachers, hurled a new kind of bomb into legal procedure.

"When," argued Mr. Lovett, "the State of Maryland paid a colored teacher \$500 less salary than it paid a white teacher, with the same qualifications, for the same grade of work and the same official standing in the system, it, in effect, was indirectly paying teachers of both races equal salaries but assessing a special tax of \$500 on colored teachers."

Mr. Lovett pointed out that such a teacher had earned the same salary and that the State had taken it away. The only method whereby the State can take money from a citizen is by taxation.

If the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People keeps up this kind of legal ingenuity and enterprise in its exposure of discrimination, there is absolutely no way to keep it from winning in the end, unless our courts, from top to bottom, have degenerated into agencies of gross injustice.



# CHRONOLOGY OF TEACHERS' SALARY CASE

## TEACHERS' PAY TEXT OF TEACHERS' IS EQUALIZED PAY CASE AGREEMENT

### AFTER FIGHT

ROCKVILLE, Md.—The following is a chronology of the Maryland Teachers' Salary Case:

Oct. 27, 1936—Letter from William B. Gibbs, Jr., teacher in the Montgomery County Board of Education, to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, requesting that the association request the NAACP to take up teachers' salary case.

Nov. 14, 1936—Annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in New York City. The board of directors of the NAACP was requested to take up teachers' salary case.

Dec. 8, 1936—Counsel for Gibbs appeared before board of education of Montgomery County, requesting that the board order the county to equalize teachers' salaries.

Dec. 31, 1936—Petition for writ of mandamus filed in the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, requesting that the county be ordered to equalize teachers' salaries.

Jan. 1, 1937—The board of education of Montgomery County, after a hearing, ordered that the county be ordered to equalize teachers' salaries.

Feb. 11, 1937—Counsel for Gibbs filed a demurrer to the petition for writ of mandamus, arguing that the county had no duty to equalize teachers' salaries.

Feb. 19, 1937—Bill introduced in the Maryland General Assembly to equalize teachers' salaries.

June 9, 1937—Demurrer argued in open court before county board of education, requesting that the county be ordered to equalize teachers' salaries.

June 16, 1937—County board of education ordered that the county be ordered to equalize teachers' salaries.

July 1, 1937—County board of education ordered that the county be ordered to equalize teachers' salaries.

July 16, 1937—County board of education ordered that the county be ordered to equalize teachers' salaries.

conference with the idea of settling the case out of court, July 23, county officials and the NAACP signed an agreement to the effect:

of schools, and William Prettyman, attorney for the board, and Thurgood Marshall and Leon Ransom acting for Gibbs.

Memorandum of agreement entered in the circuit court of Montgomery County, setting the Maryland Teachers' Salary Case is set forth below:

At the request of counsel for the defendants in the above entitled case, conferences were held at the offices of the board of education, Montgomery County, July 17, 1937, and on July 23, 1937.

Those present at the conferences were: Edwin W. Broome, superintendent, board of education, Montgomery County, one of the defendants herein, and William F. Prettyman, counsel for defendants, Thurgood Marshall and Leon R. Ransom, counsel for petitioner, and Carl Murphy.

Edwin W. Broome was authorized by the other defendants, members of the board of education of Montgomery County, to enter into the following agreement:

The defendants in the above entitled case, through Edwin W. Broome, superintendent, and William F. Prettyman, their counsel, agree:

To adopt a resolution at their next regular meeting authorizing the establishment of a salary schedule for teachers without regard to race, creed, or color.

To adopt a salary schedule at their next regular meeting without regard to race, creed, or color, by discharging the sections of the present salary schedule which deal with colored schools, and to adopt the remaining portions of the schedule to apply to all teachers, white and colored—in white and colored schools, alike.

To increase the salaries of all colored teachers in Montgomery County by 50 per cent of the difference between what salary they now receive and the salary provided for under the schedule for white teachers. That this increase shall be paid monthly, starting with the next regular payment of teachers.

In the performance of this agreement, all provisions as to limitation on amounts of increase in any one year shall be waived as to colored teachers.

#### Pay Schedule to Be Same for All

Beginning August 1, 1938, all teachers, colored and white, in colored and white schools alike, shall be paid pursuant to the same schedule which shall make no distinction because of race or color or teacher or school taught.

To forward to Thurgood Marshall, counsel for petitioner, a certified copy of that portion of the minutes of the next regular meeting of the board of education which pertains to the above agreement.

#### Provision Made for Dismissal

The petitioner, through Thurgood Marshall and Leon A. Ransom, his counsel, agrees:

To place the case of Gibbs vs. Broome, pending in the circuit court of Montgomery County, on the "stet" calendar and not to set the said case on the docket for hearing pending the defendants' performing their portion of this agreement. That upon the full performance of this agreement on the part of the defendants by August 1, 1938, that petitioner will dismiss the above entitled case without prejudice.

(Signed)  
Thurgood Marshall, Leon A. Ransom, Edwin W. Broome, and William Prettyman.

### New Type of Argument

In its Maryland fight to equalize colored and white teachers' salaries the NAACP not only filed the first case of its kind in U.S. court history, but William P. Lovett's argument that the Montgomery County Board of Education was violating the Fourteenth Amendment by assessing a special tax on colored teachers, hurled a new kind of bomb into legal procedure.

"When," argued Mr. Lovett, "the State of Maryland paid a colored teacher \$500 less salary than it paid a white teacher, with the same qualifications, for the same grade of work and the same official standing in the system, it, in effect, was indirectly paying teachers of both races equal salaries but assessing a special tax of \$500 on colored teachers."

Mr. Lovett pointed out that such a teacher had earned the same salary and that the State had taken it away. The only method whereby the State can take money from a citizen is by taxation.

If the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People keeps up this kind of legal ingenuity and enterprise in its exposure of discrimination, there is absolutely no way to keep it from winning in the end, unless our courts, from top to bottom, have degenerated into agencies of gross injustice.



# Montgomery County Salary Schedule

Education - 1937  
Teachers' Salaries.

(Effective September, 1928)

## High School Principals

*After Amendment 1-9-37*

Yrs. in Experience	A group Average 200 or more		B group Average 100 or more		C group Average 40 or more		1. D group average under 40	
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd
1st	2000	2200	1800	1800	1550	1550	1550	1550
2nd	2200	2400	1900	1850	1650	1650	1650	1650
3rd	2400	2600	2000	1900	1750	1750	1750	1750
4th	2600	2800	2100	2000	1800	1800	1800	1800
5th	2800	3000	2200	2100	1850	1850	1850	1850
6th	3000	3200	2300	2200	1900	1900	1900	1900
7th	3200	3500	2400	2300	1950	1950	1950	1950
8th	3500		2500	2400	2000	2000	2000	2000
9th			2100	2100	2050	2050	2050	2050
10th			2150	2150	2100	2100	2100	2100

Note: Substitutes for High Schools are paid \$3.50 per day. All substitutes must be reported to the office by the regular teachers.

Note: In the gradual development of this schedule into full force, the annual increase shall not exceed \$200 and for the basis in determining the salary until the new schedule is in full force use schedule discontinued June, 1928.

## Elementary School Principals

Yrs. in Experience	1 or 2		3, 4 or 5		6, 7 or 8		9 or more	
	Teacher	Schools	Teacher	Schools	Teacher	Schools	Teacher	Schools
1st	1100	1300	1300	1500	1700	1700	1700	1700
2nd	1125	1325	1325	1525	1725	1725	1725	1725
3rd	1175	1375	1375	1575	1775	1775	1775	1775
4th	1225	1425	1425	1625	1825	1825	1825	1825
5th	1275	1475	1475	1675	1875	1875	1875	1875
6th	1325	1525	1525	1725	1925	1925	1925	1925
7th	1400	1600	1600	1800	2000	2000	2000	2000
8th	1425	1650	1650	1850	2050	2050	2050	2050
9th	1500	1700	1700	1900	2100	2100	2100	2100
10th	1600	1800	1800	2000	2200	2200	2200	2200

Note: In the gradual development of this schedule into full force, the annual increase shall not exceed \$50, and for the basis in determining the salary until the new schedule is in full force use schedule discontinued June, 1928.

## Assistants

### ELEMENTARY (First-Grade Certificate)

Years in Experience

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
1000	1025	1075	1125	1175	1225	1300	1350	1400	1500
1225	1250	1275	1325	1375	1425	1500	1600	1700	1800

Note: Substitutes all Elementary grades are paid \$2.50 per day; High School, \$3.50. All substitutes must be reported to the office by the regular teachers.

### HIGH SCHOOL

Note: In the gradual development of this schedule into full force, the annual increase shall not exceed \$50, and for the basis in determining the salary until the new schedule is in full force use schedule discontinued June, 1928.

Note: A teacher's certificate must be rated "first class" to be paid salary above that scheduled for 4th year of experience.

## Colored Schools

Yrs. in Experience

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522
612	612	612	612	612	612	612	612
648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648
729	729	729	729	729	729	729	729

Note: Substitute salary for colored schools \$1.50 per day. All substitutes must be reported to the office by the regular teachers.

# First Skirmish Won in Md. Teachers' Salary Case

ROCKVILLE, Md.—The first round in the court fight to equalize the salaries paid colored and white teachers in this state was won here June 21 when the circuit court for Montgomery County overruled the demurrer filed by attorneys for the county board of education in the case of William B. Gibbs, Jr. vs. Edwin W. Broome.

Gibbs, who is a teacher-principal in one of the colored schools in this county, filed his suit seeking to have the board of education pay him the same salary paid the teacher-principals in white schools doing the same work and having the same experience.

The board of education, through its attorneys, filed a demurrer to the Gibbs action which, if it had been sustained by the court, would have thrown the case out.

The action of the court means that attorneys for the school board must now prepare within ten days an answer to the arguments advanced by Gibbs's attorneys.

## Add Half Million

At present, Gibbs's salary is \$612 per year whereas white teachers doing the same work are paid \$1,125 per year. It is estimated that the state of Maryland pays all its colored teachers a lump sum of \$500,000 less than it pays white teachers.

If the Gibbs suit should be won, it will mean that a half million dollars more per year will go into the pay envelopes of Negro school teachers in this state. It will mean, also, that similar suits will be brought in other states maintaining separate schools for the races to get them to equalize their pay levels.

Gibbs is being assisted by the N.A.A.C.P. The attorneys for Gibbs are Charles H. Houston and Thurgood Marshall, of the New York legal staff of the N.A.A.C.P.; Edward P. Lovett, Washington, D.C.; and W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., Baltimore, Md.



Education - 1937  
Teachers' Salaries.

# Montgomery County Salary Schedule

(Effective September, 1928)

## High School Principals

*Agnes Anderson 1-9-37*

Yrs. in Experience	A group Average 200 or more	B group Average 100 or more	C group Average 40 or more	1. D group average under 40	2. 2nd group 3. Jr. High
1st					1550
2nd					1650
3rd	2000	1800	1800		1700
4th	2200	1900	1850		1750
5th	2400	2000	1900		1800
6th	2600	2100	1950		1850
7th	2800	2200	2000		1900
8th	3000	2300	2050		1950
9th	3200	2400	2100		
10th	3500	2500	2150		

Note: Substitutes for High Schools are paid \$3.50 per day. All substitutes must be reported to the office by the regular teachers.

Note: In the gradual development of this schedule into full force, the annual increase shall not exceed \$200 and for the basis in determining the salary until the new schedule is in full force use schedule discontinued June, 1928.

## Elementary School Principals

Yrs. in Experience	1 or 2 Teacher Schools	3, 4 or 5 Teacher Schools	6, 7 or 8 Teacher Schools	9 or more Teacher Schools
1st	1100	1300	1500	1700
2nd	1125	1325	1525	1725
3rd	1175	1375	1575	1775
4th	1225	1425	1625	1825
5th	1275	1475	1675	1875
6th	1325	1525	1725	1925
7th	1400	1600	1800	2000
8th	1425	1650	1850	2050
9th	1500	1700	1900	2100
10th	1600	1800	2000	2200

Note: In the gradual development of this schedule into full force, the annual increase shall not exceed \$50, and for the basis in determining the salary until the new schedule is in full force use schedule discontinued June, 1928.

## Assistants

### ELEMENTARY (First-Grade Certificate) HIGH SCHOOL

Years in Experience			
1st	1000	1st	1225
2nd	1025	2nd	1250
3rd	1075	3rd	1275
4th	1125	4th	1325
5th	1175	5th	1375
6th	1225	6th	1425
7th	1300	7th	1500
8th	1350	8th	1600
9th	1400	9th	1700
10th	1500	10th	1800

Note: Substitutes all Elementary grades are paid \$2.50 per day; High School, \$3.50. All substitutes must be reported to the office by the regular teachers.

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Note: A teacher's certificate must be rated "first class" to be paid salary above that scheduled for 4th year of experience.

## Colored Schools

Yrs. in Experience	First Grade Certificate	Second Grade Certificate	Third Grade Certificate
1-3	522	405	324
4-5	612	441	360
6-7	648	486	
8-	729		

Note: Substitute salary for colored schools \$1.50 per day. All substitutes must be reported to the office by the regular teachers.

## First Skirmish Won in Md. Teachers' Salary Case

York legal staff of the N.A.A.C.P.; Edward P. Lovett, Washington, D.C.; and W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., Baltimore, Md.

ROCKVILLE, Md.—The first ten days an answer to the argument in the court fight to equalize the salaries paid colored and white teachers in this state was won here July 21 when the circuit court for Montgomery County overruled the demurrer filed by attorneys for the county board of paid \$1.125 per year. It is estimated that the state of Maryland B. Gibbs, Jr. vs. Edwin W. Broome.

### Add Half Million

Gibbs, who is a teacher-principal in one of the colored schools, in this suit seeks it will mean that a half million in the county board of education more per year will go into the pay envelopes of Negro teacher-principals in white schools. It doing the same work and having the same experience.

The board of education, maintaining separate schools for through its attorneys, filed a de-the races to get them to equalize which, if it had been sustained by the court, would have thrown the N.A.A.C.P. The attorneys for case out.

The action of the court means Thurgood Marshall, of the New

Maryland



MARYLAND COURT HEARS  
TEACHERS SALARY CASE

Rockville, Md. June 11.- The circuit court of Montgomery county, Maryland June 9 took under the advisement decision on the demurrer filed by the board of education of Montgomery in answer to the petition of William B. Gibbs, Jr., a colored teacher, to compel the board to equalize the salaries of colored and white teachers. Argument on the demurrer was heard by the full bench of the circuit court of Montgomery county.

*Press Service of the N. A. A. C. P.*  
Counsel for the board raised certain technical objections to the petition and maintained that they should not be required to answer. Counsel for Gibbs maintained that the action was proper and stressed the fact that the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution was broad enough to prevent a county board of education paying a colored teacher less salary than a white teacher. Counsel also urged the court to require the defendants to answer because the colored teachers were not only as qualified as the white teachers but, as a matter of fact, had a higher percentage of teachers with first grade teaching certificates than white teachers and taught larger classes but received much less salary.

*5-21-37 - New York, N.Y.*  
They maintained that the only reason for such discrimination was the race or color of the colored teachers. They maintained that the board of education as an administrative department of the state of Maryland was prohibited by the Fourteenth amendment from denying petitioner and others of his race the equal protection of the laws and called upon the court to grant to the petitioner the due process of law guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States. Counsel concluded with the argument that this case was another step in the fight of Negroes for their right to share in the progress of government by demanding the protection of the courts in their right to become better citizens.

The courtroom was crowded with citizens from Montgomery and neighboring counties and from Baltimore and Washington, D.C., all keenly interested in the argument of the case.

Carl Murphy, president of the Afro-American company and a director of the N.A.A.C.P., paid high tribute to the presentation of the case by Charles H. Houston, Edward Lovett and Thurgood Marshall, counsel of the N.A.A.C.P., acting for Gibbs. The men showed an amazing familiarity with the subject and argued with clarity and persuasiveness, Mr. Murphy said.



Education-1937

Maryland

## Teachers' Salaries.

### 25 or 100 Years for the N.A.A.C.P.

The N.A.A.C.P. cracked the State of Maryland with a one-two punch. Recently,

First, the association took the demand of Margaret Williams for admission to a high school in Baltimore County to the Court of Appeals. This county has four white high schools and no colored.

Second, the association filed suit at Rockville to compel the State of Maryland to change the law setting up lower pay scales for colored teachers in county schools. At present their pay is a little over half the pay of white teachers doing the same work.

Other cases involving legislation concerning schools and school equipment, length of school term and transportation facilities are being considered by the association.

One estimate is that the association, with its cases and appeals, will be keeping this State and its counties involved in law suits for the next twenty-five years. The long view, however, is that the legal department of the association must be financed to continue its court battles for the next one hundred years.

Race prejudiced violators of the law are not disposed of when knocked down once. They have to be Joe Louised every time they get up.

## Why the Case Was Taken to Court

The United States Supreme Court has held in several opinions that the United States Constitution is not violated by the establishment of separate schools, PROVIDED the schools are equal all respects.

In no place where there are separate schools are they equal. Gross inequalities exist, among the most glaring of which are the salary scales for teachers.

The petition reproduced herewith was presented to the Board of Education of Montgomery County, Md., on Dec. 8, 1936. It forms the basis of a case filed in the Maryland courts by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Joint Committee on the Teachers' Salary case, Maryland.

This case is for the purpose of equalizing salaries paid to colored and white teachers in the State of Maryland.

The petition was rejected by the Board of Education of Montgomery County, leaving court action as the next step in the fight.

# Maryland Court Hears Teachers' Salary Case

## Petition to Equalize Salaries of White and Colored Teachers Taken Under Advisement.

by the full bench of the circuit court of Montgomery county.

ROCKVILLE, Md., June 17—The Counsel of the board raised certain technical objections to the petition and maintained that they should not be required to answer.

Counsel for Gibbs maintained that the action was proper and stressed the fact that the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution was broad enough to prevent a county board of education paying a colored teacher less salary than a white teacher. Counsel also urged

the petition of William B. Gibbs, Jr., a colored teacher, to compel the board to equalize the salaries of colored and white teachers. Argument on the demurrer was heard

the court to require the defendants to answer because the colored teachers were not only as qualified as the white teachers but, as a matter of fact, had a higher percentage of teachers with first grade teaching certificates than white teachers and taught larger classes but received much less salary.

They maintained that the only reason for such discrimination was the race or color of the colored teachers. They maintained that the board of education as an administrative department of the state of Maryland was prohibited by the Fourteenth amendment from denying petitioner and others of his race the equal protection of the laws and called upon the court to grant to the petitioner the due process of law guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States. Counsel concluded with the argument that this case was another step in the fight of Negroes for their right to share in the progress of government by demanding the protection of the courts in their right to become better citizens.

The courtroom was crowded with citizens from Montgomery and neighboring counties and from Baltimore and Washington, D. C., all keenly interested in the argument of the case.

white teachers in Calvert county with the same qualifications and experience and performing the same duties receive a salary at the rate of \$1100 annually.

The petition avers that the differentials in salaries between white and colored teachers are based solely on race or color and that the enforcement of the salary schedule "is unlawful and arbitrary and in violation of the constitution of the state of Maryland and denies your petitioner and others of her race the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States."

## Philadelphia Girl Center Of Md. Court Fight Seeking Equalization Of Teachers' Pay Local Normal School Graduate Gets Salary Of \$600 Annually, Compared To \$1,100 For Whites

PRINCE FREDERICK, Md.—A petition seeking a writ of mandamus to compel the board of education of Calvert county "to adopt and establish salary schedules for teachers and principals in Calvert county without distinction as to race or color of teachers or as to the school taught" was filed in the Circuit court here on November 10 by attorneys acting for Elizabeth Brown, a teacher in the Mount Hope colored elementary school.

The order was signed by Judge W. M. Loker. The petitioner, Elizabeth Brown, sets forth that she is a graduate of the Philadelphia Normal School and has taken courses at Hampton Institute, holds a first grade certificate of the first class, issued by the state department of education in Maryland and is in her eighth year of teaching experience in the state of Maryland. The petition declared that she is being paid \$75 a month for eight months or a total of \$600, whereas



TEACHERS' SALARY EQUALIZATION BILL  
INTRODUCED IN MARYLAND LEGISLATURE

*Press Bureau*  
Annapolis, Md., Feb. 26, 1937. — Obviously inspired by the suit filed by William Gibbs, Jr., with the backing of the Baltimore Branch and the National Office of the N.A.A.C.P., to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers in Maryland, Senators Harry Phoebus of Somerset County and Wilmer F. Davis of Caroline County introduced in the Maryland Senate today S. 146 to provide that "all teachers in the same class, grade and length of service employed in the public schools of the State shall receive the same salaries".

Thurgood Marshall, Assistant Special Counsel of the N.A.A.C.P., has spent several days here conferring with the sponsors of the Bill and other members of the Legislature and State officials. At the request of Mr. Marshall opportunity to be heard by the Committee on Finance, to which Senators Phoebus's and Davis's Bill was referred, has been promised.

The N.A.A.C.P. attorneys have immediately begun a thorough study of the measure. The text of the measure reads:

A BILL  
Entitled

An Act to add a new section to Article 77 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1924 Edition), title "Public Education", sub-title "Chapter 18. Schools for Colored Children", said new section to be known as Section 203A and to follow immediately after Section 203 of said Article, providing that all teachers in the same class, grade and length of service employed in the public schools of the State shall receive the same salaries.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a new section be and it is hereby added to Article 77 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1924 Edition), title "Public Education", sub-title "Chapter 18. Schools for Colored Children", said new section to be known as Section 203A, to follow immediately after Section 203 of said Article, and to read as follows:

203A. From and after September 1, 1937, all teachers in the same class, grade and length of service employed in the public schools of the State shall receive the same salaries, anything in the preceding sections to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That all Acts or parts of Acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be and they are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect June 1, 1937.

## Third County to Sue for Equal Teachers' Pay

*W. H. Ransome*  
NAACP Starts Work  
in Calvert and  
Harford 11-20-37

### FLASH!!

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md.—The Harford County Teachers' Association has filed a petition with the board of education to equalize teachers' salaries in this county.

If the board refuses, according to President Percy Williams, the NAACP will file mandamus proceedings in the circuit court.

### Second Suit on Docket

MT. HOPE, Md.—The NAACP filed suit in Calvert County last week to compel the county board of education to increase the salary of Miss Elizabeth Brown by \$500.

Miss Brown is receiving \$600 a year. White teachers doing the same work in this county are being paid \$1100.

If NAACP lawyers, headed by Dr. Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, and Leon Ransome, win this case, salaries of all colored teachers in the county will be increased 45 per cent.

### \$30,000 Won in Montgomery County

The test case which is guiding NAACP lawyers in the fight to make colored and white teachers' salaries the same throughout the State was won last summer in Montgomery County.

This county board of education listened to preliminary pleadings before three judges, then settled the case out of court by agreeing to equalize all teachers' salaries within a year.



Education - 1937  
Teachers' Salaries

Maryland.

N.A.A.C.P. FILES SUIT TO  
EQUALIZE TEACHERS' SALARIES  
IN MARYLAND SCHOOLS

*Press Release N.A.A.C.P.  
12-31-37 New York City.*

Baltimore, Dec. 31.—Continuing its drive against inequalities in public school education, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today filed a petition in the circuit court of Montgomery county seeking a writ of mandamus to compel the board of education of Montgomery county to pay equal salaries to white and colored teachers with the same qualifications performing essentially the same duties and equipped with the same amount of teaching experience.

The petition was filed in behalf of William B. Gibbs, Jr., acting principal of the Rockville colored elementary school in Montgomery county.

The petition recites that Mr. Gibbs is a normal school graduate, holds a first-grade teacher's certificate of the first-class issued by the state department of education of Maryland, and is in his fifth year in teaching experience in the state of Maryland; that he is receiving a salary of \$51 a month, or \$612 a year whereas teachers in white schools in Montgomery county with his same qualifications and experience and performing essentially the same duties are being paid approximately \$98 a month or \$1,175 a year.

The petition further recites that the state of Maryland pays a higher salary to white persons holding the post of acting principals of white elementary schools than to white teachers in those schools, but acting principals of Negro elementary schools receive the same salary as Negro elementary teachers.

In the language of the petition:

"The differentials in the said <sup>salary</sup> schedule in the payment of teachers' salaries and the payment to petitioner and others of his race of salaries less than those paid to white teachers with identical qualifications, experience and performing essentially the same duties are based solely on the ground of the race or color of petitioner and; the establishment and enforcement of the said salary schedule is unlawful and arbitrary and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the State of Maryland and denies to petitioner and others of his race the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

✓ Mr. Gibbs filed a petition with the board of education of Montgomery county on December 8 asking the board to adopt a salary

schedule without any distinction being made as to race or color of the teacher or school, but the board refused to consider the petition and the only step that remained was court action.

Attorneys for Mr. Gibbs are Charles H. Houston and Thurgood Marshall of the N.A.A.C.P. staff in New York, and W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., of this city.

The N.A.A.C.P. pointed out in a statement issued today that in the state of Maryland the average salary of an elementary school teacher in the counties of Maryland is \$1,135 whereas the average Negro teacher's salary in the same counties is \$602, or a difference of \$533. The average salary of a county white high school teacher is \$1,398 whereas the Negro high school teacher's salary is \$790, or a difference of \$608.

In Montgomery county, Maryland, white elementary teachers receive an annual salary of \$1,362 as compared to \$631 for colored elementary teachers, or a difference of \$731.

The most ironical angle of the whole situation is that the schedules of salaries for white janitors provides for \$80 a month for twelve months, or \$960, which is \$339 a year more than the average salary of a Negro elementary teacher or Negro elementary principal,



Education - 1957

Maryland.

Teacher's Salaries

N.A.A.C.P. FILES SUIT TO  
EQUALIZE TEACHERS' SALARIES  
IN MARYLAND SCHOOLS

*Don August 1 N.A.A.C.P.*

Baltimore, Dec. 31. - Continuing its drive against inequalities in public school education, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today filed a petition in the circuit court of Montgomery county seeking a writ of mandamus to compel the board of education of Montgomery county to pay equal salaries to white and colored teachers with the same qualifications performing essentially the same duties and equipped with the same amount of teaching experience.

The petition was filed in behalf of William B. Gibbs, Jr., acting principal of the Rockville colored elementary school in Montgomery county.

The petition recites that Mr. Gibbs is a normal school graduate, holds a first-grade teacher's certificate of the first-class issued by the state department of education of Maryland, and is in his fifth year in teaching experience in the state of Maryland; that he is receiving a salary of \$51 a month, or \$612 a year whereas teachers in white schools in Montgomery county with his same qualifications and experience and performing essentially the same duties are being paid approximately \$98 a month or \$1,175 a year.

The petition further recites that the state of Maryland pays a higher salary to white persons holding the post of acting principals of white elementary schools than to white teachers in those schools, but acting principals of Negro elementary schools receive the same salary as Negro elementary teachers.

In the language of the petition:

salary

"The differentials in the said/schedule in the payment of teachers' salaries and the payment to petitioner and others of his race of salaries less than those paid to white teachers with identical qualifications, experience and performing essentially the same duties are based solely on the ground of the race or color of petitioner and; the establishment and enforcement of the said salary schedule is unlawful and arbitrary and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the State of Maryland and denies to petitioner and others of his race the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

✓ Mr. Gibbs filed a petition with the board of education of Montgomery county on December 8 asking the board to adopt a salary

schedule without any distinction being made as to race or color of the teacher or school, but the board refused to consider the petition and the only step that remained was court action.

Attorneys for Mr. Gibbs are Charles H. Houston and Thurgood Marshall of the N.A.A.C.P. staff in New York, and W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., of this city.

The N.A.A.C.P. pointed out in a statement issued today that in the state of Maryland the average salary of an elementary school teacher in the counties of Maryland is \$1,135 whereas the average Negro teacher's salary in the same counties is \$602, or a difference of \$533. The average salary of a county white high school teacher is \$1,398 whereas the Negro high school teacher's salary is \$790, or a difference of \$608.

In Montgomery county, Maryland, white elementary teachers receive an annual salary of \$1,362 as compared to \$631 for colored elementary teachers, or a difference of \$731.

The most ironical angle of the whole situation is that the schedules of salaries for white janitors provides for \$80 a month for twelve months, or \$960, which is \$339 a year more than the average salary of a Negro elementary teacher or Negro elementary principal,



and \$101 more than the average salary of a Negro high school teacher or Negro high school principal.

Reprinted from Late Editions of last week

# Answer Filed in Teacher Pay Case

*Official  
2-26-37*

BALTIMORE

The Montgomery County board of education has filed a demurrer to the petition of the NAACP seeking to equalize the salary of Maryland colored and white teachers and a hearing on the demurrer is expected in the near future, according to Thurgood Marshall, assistant special counsel of the national NAACP office.

Judge Charles Woodward has called in two additional judges to hear the case along with him.

## Board Refused Request

The suit was filed in behalf of William B. Gibbs, Jr., of Rockville, acting principal of an elementary county school.

The petition is "bad in substance" and "brought against the wrong parties," the demurrer entered in behalf of the board states.

It was further contended that the allegations of Mr. Gibbs, "are sufficient" to entitle him to a writ of mandamus.

His petition stated that he is paid only \$612 a year, while white teachers with the same certificate and experience are paid \$1,125, a difference of \$513 a year.

Mr. Gibbs first petitioned the Montgomery County board to adjust the salary, but it refused to act. Associated with Mr. Marshall in prosecuting the litigation are: Charles H. Houston of the New York NAACP staff, and W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., Baltimore.



Education—1937  
Teachers Salaries.

Mississippi.

Teachers Pay  
The Same As  
47 Years Ago

184,651 Without High  
School Work Outside  
Cities, Towns

McCOMB, Miss.—(ANP)—“Although education facilities for whites are outstanding, the other half of the population of Mississippi is sadly neglected and remains at a standstill,” according to an editorial last week in the McComb Enterprise, local daily, which called for a change in state educational policies.

Fifteen counties have no high schools for Negroes and these represent one fourth of the area of the state, the paper pointed out, adding that there are 184,651 educable colored children in 53 counties who have no high school facilities outside of the towns and cities. At the same time there are 18,480 Negro farm owners who till 1,493,491 acres of land valued at \$19,034,243.

“Salaries of Negro teachers in Mississippi today are practically the same as they were 47 years ago,” the white daily said. “This fact in itself has been a crushing problem in the advancement of education. Other salaries to educational workers have advanced tremendously during the past years.”

After asking, “What is the purpose of education,” the editorial continued:

“If people are laboring under the idea that education is purposed to eliminate work then most certainly the wrong interpretation is held. Yet many individuals attempt to put this construction on the problem when applied to Negro education. The cold truth is that education affects everything. Without it our death rate is higher and you cannot have Negroes dying from disease without white people succumbing to the same infections. Without proper conceptions our criminal dockets are heavier and the toll of crime is far greater. The same situation is true in the econo-

mic structure of our commonwealth. No getting around the facts no matter how well entrenched our prejudices may be.

“Until Mussolini can do anything with Ethiopia he must apply the rules of education and the problem can be solved in no other way in Dixie.”

“The State Department of Education has worked out a definite educational program for Negroes. On the elementary grade level, the state proposes to teach all the children of the race how to read and write, how to talk, how to use numbers, how to use their hands in doing their work and in earning a living, how to be clean

and healthy; how to be honest, truthful, courteous and how to have respect for property. This program, it is believed, is based upon their needs, is sane and constructive, and will contribute to the general uplift of the race. This program, if carried out in all the schools of the state through the grammar grades, will be a decided

improvement over anything that has ever been done for this racial group in the past.

“It is the plan of the State Department of Education, according to P. H. Easom, who is in charge of Negro education, to develop at least one good institution of high school grade in each county, or at least in reach of the high school children of each county.

“High school facilities will improve conditions in Mississippi if given to negro children. If this is not so then common sense and reason is all wrong and this writer has a false conception of what is right and necessary.

“So the question is asked, ‘Is this a problem in Mississippi?’ The question is asked and the readers are requested to draw their own conclusions.”



# Education - 1937

## Teachers Salaries.

North Carolina.

Greensboro, N. C., News  
January 12, 1937

### STATE MAY BENEFIT FROM PROPOSED ACT

Educational Measure Intro-  
duced By Harrison May Al-  
lot \$10,000,000 to N. C.

### WOULD HELP TEACHERS

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office  
623 Albee Building (By Leased Wire)  
Washington, Jan. 11.—Senator Pat

Harrison, Democrat, Mississippi, to-  
day introduced his bill designed to  
give far greater encouragement by  
the federal government to those en-  
gaged in promoting the educational  
facilities in the various states. The  
bill proposes an appropriation of  
\$100,000,000 the first year, and this  
would be increased \$50,000,000 an-  
nually until \$300,000,000 shall have  
been made available for school pur-  
poses. The money would be made  
available to the states on a per  
capita basis, and on this basis North  
Carolina would ultimately receive  
perhaps \$10,000,000 annually.

Considering the potentialities of  
this projected law, the chief ob-  
jectives of which would be more  
and better schools, a number of the  
North Carolina delegation said \$10,-  
000,000 for educational purposes  
would mean more pay for the 16,000  
white and 12,000 negro teachers in  
the state, and that it would remove  
the necessity for the continued im-  
position of the sales tax.

Introduction of the Harrison bill  
opens up, in fact, a most pleasant  
line of conjecture, and some agree-  
able anticipations; but a sober re-  
flection is that the President failed  
to include such appropriation in his  
budget estimates. On the other  
hand there is always the possibility  
that the bill will pass anyway, for  
there is one policy of the new deal  
which the President himself might  
have much difficulty in arresting—  
federal spending. The example of  
the soldiers' bonus readily comes to  
mind.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer  
September 11, 1937

### LET CONTRACT FOR BUILDING

J. J. McDevitt to Construct  
Negro High School—Handles  
Routine Matters.

Deferring official action on the  
question of an increase in the sup-  
plementary salaries of teachers, the  
Charlotte city school board last  
night waded through accumulated  
routine business.

Contract for the construction of  
the West Charlotte negro high school  
was awarded the J. J. McDevitt  
Construction company, low bidder.  
Shortage of funds prevents the erec-  
tion of an auditorium.

City school officials yesterday ap-  
peared before the county commis-  
sioners and asked for \$10,500 with  
which to complete construction of  
the negro high school.

The amount appropriated from the  
\$1,073,000 bond issue was not enough  
to build the school, it was stated.  
The county commissioners agreed  
to put the money into the budget  
for next year, as requested by the  
city school authorities.

### AWAIT STATE ACTION.

The official state salary schedule  
showing the ten per cent increase  
granted by the State school com-  
mission, will be awaited before the  
local salary problem is settled.

Last week the school board de-  
ferred action on the amount of sal-  
aries teachers will draw this year,  
until it was definitely determined  
the percentage of wage increase  
granted by the State.

Jane Taylor was employed as sec-  
retary to the principal at Dilworth  
school.

Several proposals for distributing  
advertising matter in the schools  
were rejected.

The regular meeting night of the  
commission was changed from the  
second Thursday of each month to  
the third Monday at 7:30 o'clock.

The commission authorized the  
purchase of a truck to be used in  
transporting ice cream to the vari-  
ous schools in connection with the  
cafeteria system.

Various other matters of minor  
importance were handled.



# Education-1937

## Teachers' Salaries.

South Carolina.

Union. S. C., Times  
June 16, 1937

### NEGRO TEACHERS' SALARIES

Lewis H. Gault, County Superintendent of Education, has received the following letter from J. H. Hope, State Superintendent of Education. It will be of interest to all of the trustees of Union County and to the 100 colored teachers in the county. The letter follows:

"Columbia, S. C., June 11, 1937.

"Dear Superintendent Gault:

"The Appropriation Act as passed for 1937-38 provided a ten per cent increase for Negro teachers' salaries and an additional month.

"The schedule will be as follows provided these salaries are paid by districts:

1st grade certificate, \$50.00.

"2nd grade certificate, \$40.00,

"3rd grade certificate, \$25.00.

"Due to the fact that a large number of schools will add additional teachers and in many cases teachers with a higher grade of certificate will be employed, funds appropriated will likely be inadequate to take care of the additional month in full, in which case all terms shall be decreased proportionately. In making applications for State Aid, all districts are requested to make application for the additional month and the necessary adjustments will be made later.

"Very truly,

"J. H. Hope,

"Superintendent."



# Education - 1937

## Teachers' Salaries.

McMinnville, Tenn. Standard  
August 13, 1937

### ELEMENTARY TEACHERS VOTED SALARY RAISE

Most Teachers in City Schools and All  
Colored Instructors Effected.

Teachers in the McMinnville grammar school and colored elementary schools will be paid according to the schedule adopted by the state for elementary teachers during the 1937-38 school year.

This was voted by the board of mayor and aldermen at the regular meeting Friday night, after being approved by the city board of education. After studying the plan city officials found this could be done without any additional cost to the city, but the state aid derived herefrom will bring additional pay to most teachers in the city schools and all colored teachers.

The following is state approved schedule:

First class—college degree, \$90 per month, plus \$3 extra a month for each year's teaching experience, up to five years.

Second class—three years' college work, \$75 per month, plus \$3 extra a month for each year's teaching experience, up to five years.

Third class—two years' college work, \$65 per month, plus \$3 extra a month for each year's teaching experience, up to five years.

Fourth class—one year's college work, \$55 per month, plus \$3 extra a month for each year's teaching experience up to five years. All under fourth class, \$40 per month, plus \$3 extra for each year's teaching experience, up to five years.

All teachers in the schools here, both white and colored, come in the first three classes, and all except one have had the five-years' experience, making them eligible for \$15 extra.

Last year all teachers in the McMinnville grammar school received a salary of \$70 a month, regardless of classification. Colored teachers were paid \$50 a month.

According to Superintendent Smith, five teachers will come under the first classification and will draw \$105 monthly; seven will come under the second classification and will draw \$90, monthly; four will come under the third classification and will draw \$80, monthly, except one, who will draw slightly less. All colored teachers are in the third classification and will draw \$80, monthly.

The state pays \$10 on each child, based on the average daily attendance which was 619 last year, making \$6,190, provided teachers are paid on the above basis. However, if the board had not accepted this proposition only \$6 would have been received on each child attending.

Last year a total of \$3,095 state aid was received by the city for elementary school work.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times  
September 9, 1937

### TEACHER SALARIES.

The City's effort to solve the problem of teacher salaries has resulted in several proposals in the past two years. What might be called one in a series is the plan advanced by Mayor Bass to grant raises on the basis of 5 per cent. of the annual salary for each year of service from the third to the fifteenth year, inclusive. The minimum salary on which increases would be figured would be \$540 for Negro teachers and \$720 for white teachers. The total amount of money provided in increases would be \$61,742 for white teachers, or an increase of 9.9 per cent. for 600 teachers, and \$16,341 for Negro teachers. The rate of increase for 197 Negro teachers, whose salaries average considerably lower than those of white teachers, would be 10.7 per cent.

An objection to the Bass plan stated by Commissioner T. H. McMillan and Stanton Smith, president of the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Teachers' Federation, is that the increases are based solely on tenure of service. There is doubtless a large element of the population which feels that in establishing salaries for teachers, the individual teacher's qualifications should be considered. If a teacher's salary is to be determined solely by the number of years he has taught in the City's school system, there would be little incentive to the individual for self-improvement.

There are valid and sound objections to any salary plan which would have the effect of "freezing" salaries at levels determined solely by the individual's ability to stay on the pay-roll. Yet it should be kept in mind that Mayor Bass regards his plans as a relief measure and not as a permanent solution of the problem of salaries. It might be well if the City Commission and the teachers could reach a "gentleman's agreement" to the effect that Mayor Bass plan shall be accepted as a temporary expedient on the condition that any permanent plan will consider the individual teacher's educational qualifications.

The teachers are not in the unfavorable position they occupied before the 1935 salary act was put on the statute books. The City Commission and the public generally are aware that the teachers are underpaid. That feeling is so pronounced that the teachers have little reason to fear that if they abandoned the salary suit now pending in the courts they would be treated unjustly.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times  
September 10, 1937

### SCHOOL SALARY PLANS.

Commissioner T. H. McMillan's acceptance of the teacher salary plan proposed by Mayor Bass gives rise to the hope that a permanent solution of the teacher salary problem can be worked out to the best interests of all concerned. The Bass proposal to distribute among City teachers, both white and Negro, salary raises totaling \$70,083 is not advanced as a permanent program. Commissioner McMillan has accepted the plan with the understanding that a permanent schedule of teacher salaries will be based on consideration of the individual teacher's educational qualifications. Mayor Bass has asserted that the salary plan he has indorsed is a "relief measure" designed to improve the financial condition of teachers in the current school year.

Tennessee

There is no reason to believe that City officials cannot work out for the teachers a salary schedule which does justice to every member of the school system. It would be a fine thing for the teachers as well as for the community at large if representatives of the teachers abandoned the view that only in a spirit of controversy can their objectives be achieved. The people as a whole want the teachers to be paid adequately. Mayor Bass and the members of the City Commission are equally interested in adopting a schedule of teacher salaries that will be sound not only socially but also as a part of the City's fiscal program.

The question which now concerns taxpayers is not whether there is more politics in the operation of the County schools than in the operation of the City system, but what can be done to eliminate politics from the operation of both systems, and to give adequate pay, on the proper basis, to both white and Negro teachers.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Labor World  
September 24, 1937

### COMMISSIONERS HEAR PLEAS FOR SALARY JUSTICE

Colored Teachers Union  
Protests Ratio in Salary  
Raises as Discriminatory.  
AFL Principle of Equal Pay for  
Equal Service Enunciated Tuesday Before City Dads.

A formal appeal that the city adopt a single salary scale for white and colored teachers was made on behalf of the Negro teachers Tuesday after-

noon as the city commission met and passed on first reading the budget ordinance.

B. T. Scruggs, president of the Mountain City Teachers' association, Local 428, a colored organization, protested the ratio of funds allotted in the \$78,000 salary-increase plan, and claimed that the dual scale was discriminatory. The appeal of the colored teacher was backed by T. R. Cuthbert, secretary of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, and by Stanton Smith, president of the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Teachers' federation. Scruggs presented a statement which he placed before Mayor E. D. Bass last week.

The principle that the working man should receive equal pay for equal services, regardless of race or color, is one of the precepts of the American Federation of Labor, Cuthbert stated.

### "Custom Growing."

"This principle is being put into effect more and more, even in the south," he told the commissioners. "I am a southerner myself, and possessed of many of the prejudices of the average man born and reared in the south, but I am, I hope, a just southerner. All over the country it is becoming more and more the feeling that the color line should be wiped out as much as possible as far as the economic question is concerned."

"I do not, nor does any self-respecting Negro, advocate that there be any social intermingling between the two races."

"The black teacher has even more responsibility than the white teacher. In this section of the country, where white and black are about equal in numbers, there is a great need for education for the Negro, and the black teacher should have just as much training as the white teacher. The greater responsibility of the colored teacher lies in the fact that the Negro child comes from conditions not so advanced as conditions in our own lives, and, therefore, has a longer way to go than does the white child."

"I can't believe that it is right that just because a man's skin is black, he

should be paid less for equal services. This principle of equal pay for equal service is not only recognized by the A. F. of L., but it is recognized by



the government, and I think it is time municipalities began to recognize it. I do not advocate that this step be taken in full at one time, but I do hope that the city will keep it in mind and recognize this principle."

#### Says Plea Fair One.

Prof. Smith said that "our own organization has long held the position that there should be no discrimination between colored and white teachers." He said he considered the plea of Scruggs a fair one, and hoped that the board would give it very serious consideration.

Scruggs said that only 17 per cent. of the money to be distributed in raises would go to Negro teachers, whereas 28 per cent. of the teachers are colored, and about 28 per cent. of the total enrollment in the schools is colored. He said the scale calls for \$180 to \$450 less for Negro teachers, as compared with white, and asserted that the Negro teacher never catches up on the basis of the schedule.

"Indeed, he loses ground," he said. The budget ordinance, calling for a total of \$3,869,200 in revenues and a like sum in expenditures, was passed on first reading, and will come up for second and final passage next Tuesday. An additional \$40,000, to go for increases in teachers' salaries, will be appropriated from the surplus of the current fiscal year, as will \$2,500 for the operation of Bonny Oaks school and \$2,500 for the Chattanooga Public Library.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News  
September 29, 1937

## Group Asks Equal Pay For Negro Teachers

Labor's Political Conference Tuesday made public a letter it had written to Mayor E. D. Bass and the City Commission requesting that the difference in pay between white and colored teachers be eliminated.

The letter referred to the recent salary schedule in which \$78,000 in pay increases will be distributed to city teachers, with separate scales for white and colored.

The letter was signed by J. C. Cox, president. It follows in part:

"... Inasmuch as our city schools are maintained by city taxes paid by both our white and colored citizens, and because both our white and colored teachers are required to have the same qualifications and ability to teach the

children, we see no reason for the present differences in pay between the two groups.

"It is essential that the colored as well as the white children of our city receive the proper training in order that they may become good citizens. This makes the services required of the colored teachers even more hard to perform because of the fact that our colored children haven't been given the proper consideration in the past. It is our opinion that our colored teachers, if properly qualified, should be paid according to the same standards of our other teachers without discrimination.

"We note recent efforts of some of our leading colored citizens to advance the prevention of crime among their own race. We heartily indorse this movement, and we think, as good citizens, it behooves us to help advance that program by making it possible for our colored children to become better educated, which will make them better citizens, thus serving to eliminate the commission of crimes. We prefer the spending of a few dollars in education on our colored children to using these dollars to build jails in which to place them because we neglected our duty to give them equal education with our white children.

"We earnestly request our City Commission to eliminate this discrimination between our white and colored teachers and children to the end that justice may be done to all."

Chattanooga, Tenn. News  
October 20, 1937

### Equal Salaries for Negro Teachers Asked by League

The Negro Business League, in its meeting Tuesday night in the Odd Fellows Hall on East Ninth Street indorsed a "revamped" resolution presented to them by their executive committee, calling for "equal salaries for all teachers regardless of race, and commending the efforts of Mayor Bass and the commissioners to raise both salaries and standards of teachers."

The original resolution, which was offered last Tuesday night by Booker T. Scruggs of the Mountain City Colored Teachers' Union, failed of indorsement on the floor of the league meeting and was remanded "for further study" on motion of Walter C. Robinson, Fourth Ward politician.



## Teachers Salaries.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News  
September 18, 1937Negroes Object  
To Teachers'  
Salary Scale

Mayor E. D. Bass told a committee of colored teachers Saturday that he didn't "feel well," and didn't "care to discuss with them" alleged salary inequalities in his new teachers' salary scale.

The mayor asserted that he did not want to be a party to any inflection of racial differences into the teachers' salary question.

He said that he had nothing to do with preparing the schedule and that it had been adopted "in principle" by the Board of Commissioners.

The committee, representing the Mountain City Teachers' Association, presented a written protest to what was termed the dual manner in which the teachers' pay increases were distributed. They charged that gross discrimination had been made against Negro teachers in setting up a lower pay schedule for them than for the white teachers.

## WON'T GIVE NAMES

Mayor Bass also refused a request from the Federation's committee to release the names of the committee that drafted the teachers' pay schedule at the mayor's request.

"I am not going to invite wrath down on their heads," said the mayor.

Mayor Bass said he thought there were some Negroes on the committee that prepared the schedule.

Mayor Bass insisted that it is not possible for the City to put up any more than the \$78,000 voted and that the question had been disposed of. To this argument the colored committee members replied that they were not asking for more money, but for a more equitable distribution of the money available.

They charged that while the mayor had claimed the increases had been distributed on

the years or experience this had not been done in the case of the Negro teachers.

The committee left the assembly room expressing regret that the mayor would not discuss with them their problems and asserted that there would be "no satisfaction among their group" until the proper adjustments had been made.

Members of the committee were B. T. Scruggs, president; W. N. Jackson, W. L. Hainey, Mrs. B. T. Scruggs and Mrs. M. S. Humphrey. They stated that the protest would be carried before the City Commission and interracial committee in an effort to obtain a reconsideration of the colored pay schedule.

## \$102 TO \$83 INCREASE

Their written protest set out the following points:

1. That 600 white teachers received \$61,742, or an average of \$102.80, while 197 colored teachers received \$16,341, or an average of \$83 raise on the year.

2. The Negroes make up 28 per cent of the City's teaching force, and are receiving less than 21 per cent of the allotment for salary raises.

3. That 197 colored teachers receive a total yearly salary of \$152,315, or an average of a little better than \$725; at the same time 600 white teachers get a total yearly salary of \$627,213, or an average of over \$900.

4. That Negro teachers make up 28 per cent of the teaching force and get only 19 per cent of the salary allotment.

5. That Negroes comprise a little better than 27 per cent of the City school enrollment.

6. Regardless of experience of the Negro teacher, he is never to get more than 75 per cent of the amount received by a white teacher of like experience.

## INADEQUATE AND UNJUST

7. The schedule as prepared for white teachers is known to be inadequate. The scale prepared for Negroes is not only inadequate, but is also an injustice, not alone to 197 instructors, but an injustice to over 30 per cent of the city's population.

8. That the dual scale is "un-American, and economic injustice has caused men to turn from the A. F. of L. to the C. I. O.; from true democracy to Communism from the high principles of Americanism to Fascism. Economic justice and impartial administering of the law are two factors we must

keep if true Americanism is to endure."

Other parts of the letter set out that the Negroes had to pay the same for their training, for their taxes and for their groceries as did the white teachers.

They further stated that they did not expect the differential in salaries "between white and white or black and black, or white and black" to be wiped out in one setting, but that they did expect the laying of the groundwork for elimination of these injustices.

They petitioned the mayor to wipe out the basic differences in determining the worth of colored teachers.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times  
September 22, 1937

NEGROES SEEK  
PAY EQUALITY  
FOR TEACHERS

Scruggs' Protest of Ratio in  
Salary Raises Heard by  
City Commission.

## BUDGET FIGURES PASSED

Measure for Contract for  
New Jail Also Is Given  
Board's Approval.

A formal appeal that the city adopt a single salary scale for white and colored teachers was made on behalf of the Negro teachers yesterday afternoon as the city commission met and passed on first reading the budget ordinance and a measure authorizing Commissioner Eugene Bryan to contract for the building of a new jail and city court.

B. T. Scruggs, president of the Mountain City Teachers' association, of Local 428, a colored organization, pro-raised would go to Negro teachers, the \$78,000 salary-increase plan, and are colored, and about 28 per cent of the total enrollment in the schools is colored. He said the scale for be-criminatory. The appeal of the colored teacher was backed by T. R. Cuthbert, secretary of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, and by Stanton Smith, president of the Chattanooga-

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Scruggs presented a statement which he placed before Mayor E. D. Bass last week.

The principle that the working man should receive equal pay for equal services, regardless of race or color, is one of the precepts of the American Federation of Labor, Cuthbert stated.

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"It is becoming more and more the custom, even in the south," he told the commissioners. "I am a southerner myself, and possessed of all, or rather many, of the prejudices of the average man born and reared in the south, but I am, I hope, a just southerner. All over the country it is becoming more and more the feeling that the color line should be wiped out as much as possible as far as the economic question is concerned.

"I do not, nor does any self-respecting Negro, advocate that there be any social intermingling between the two races.

"The black teacher has even more responsibility than the white teacher. In this section of the country, where white and black are about equal in numbers, there is a great need for education for the Negro, and the black teacher should have just as much training as the white teacher. The greater responsibility of the colored teacher lies in the fact that the Negro child comes from conditions not so advanced as conditions in our own lives, and, therefore, has a longer way to go than does the white child.

"I can't believe that it is right that just because a man's skin is black, he should be paid less for equal services. This principle of equal pay for equal service is not only recognized by the A. F. L., but it is recognized by the government, and I think it is time municipalities began to recognize it. I don't advocate that this step be taken in full at one time, but I do hope that the city will keep it in mind and recognize this principle."

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"Indeed, he loses ground," he said.

The budget ordinance, calling for a total of \$3,369,200 in revenues and a like sum in expenditures, was passed on first reading, and will come up for second and final passage next Tuesday. An additional \$40,000, to go for increases in teachers' salaries, will be appropriated from the surplus of the current fiscal year, as will \$2,500 for the operation of Bonny Oaks school and \$2,500 for the Chattanooga Public library.

On motion of Commissioner Bryan, the board also passed on first reading an ordinance authorizing him to contract with the firm of Sears and Shepherd, architects, for construction of the new city jail and courtroom at an approximate cost of \$80,000. Bids already have been asked in advertisements published last week.

The board moved also to appropriate a total of \$61,300 for the finance department to cover special expenditures authorized for various projects during the course of the fiscal year which ends Sept. 30. Included in this resolution, which passed on first reading, was an appropriation of \$1,000 for the department of public utilities, grounds, and buildings for the repair of elevators at the Municipal building.

Mayor Bass, acting for Commissioner E. R. Betterton, who is attending the American Legion convention in New York City, reported collections of the department of streets and sewers for the week ending Sept. 19 as \$275.69, and disbursements for the month of August as \$20,570.75.

Commissioner Bryan reported collections of \$108 in building permits during that week, and \$70 in electrical permits. Commissioner R. M. Cooke, of the department of public utilities, grounds and buildings, was authorized to purchase one automobile at a cost of \$600, and reported receipts as \$1,050.63.

Commissioner of Education T. H. McMillan reported refunds for the week totaling \$659.83, and requested that the board appropriate \$17,000 to the department of education due the city from Hamilton county as its share in delinquent tax collections. The appropriation was agreed to and the ordinance passed on first reading.

Beer licenses were granted to Velma Noogin, 2013 Rossville boulevard; R. H. Neeld, 1426 McCallie avenue; Frank H. Gaines, 49 East Main street, and the Mexican Chili parlor, 1501 Rossville boulevard.

R. L. Bryson, an employe of the Tennessee Electric Power company, asked the commission to remit penalties and interest totaling \$41 on property which he wishes to sell for \$200 in order to continue his law studies. The board voted to remit the penalties.

Penalties and interest totaling \$28.67 were remitted on property owned by Mrs. G. W. Thorne.



# NEGRO PROTEST ON SCHOOL PAY ROUSES MAYOR

## Words With McMillan Follow Sharp Reply to Teacher's Charge of Interference.

## AMENDMENT IS ADOPTED

## Education Head Says Proviso for Wage Increase Without Meaning if Funds Fail.

A protest by a committee of Negro schoolteachers against the proposed minimum salary ordinance touched off a heated exchange of words between Mayor Ed Bass and Education Commissioner T. H. McMillan at yesterday's meeting of the city commission.

After giving a sharp answer to the committee spokesman's assertion that the work of the education department was subjected to interference by outside agencies, Mayor Bass proposed an amendment to the salary measure which stipulated that nothing in the ordinance should be construed as barring adjustment of salaries in recognition of special training. The amendment was adopted, but further action on the ordinance as a whole went over until next Tuesday.

During the exchange of words following his reply to G. A. Key, spokesman for the teachers, the mayor told Mr. McMillan:

"I am glad you brought these people in here today."

"I had nothing to do with their coming here," the commissioner replied.

### Teachers Charge Interference.

A statement read by Key, principal of Second District colored school, urged an equal salary schedule for white and Negro teachers, and contained a paragraph stating that "we feel that it is usurping the wish of the people when the person delegated to form the policies and duties is not allowed the privilege to do so."

This indirect charge of interference brought a flush to Mayor Bass' face

as he opened the city code lying on the council table and asked:

"Where do you teach?"  
"Second District school."  
"How long have you taught there?"  
"Eight years."  
"Does this minimum salary schedule bring you an increase?"  
"Yes."

"Has any effort been made during any previous administration to adopt a minimum salary schedule?"

"No. That's why we are protesting this one," the Negro teacher replied.

"Well, come up here," the mayor continued. "I want to talk to you." The teacher had gone back to his seat in the assembly room.

"I notice one reference to the department of education in your statement."

### Mayor Says His Assistance Asked.

"For your benefit, and for the benefit of others listening in, I want to read you a section of the city charter. My interest in this matter was at the request of the teachers. They came to me and asked me to help them get salary increases, and I told them to get together and submit a plan, and I would try to help them. This schedule was the result."

"I have no desire, nor do I propose, to interfere with any other man's rights or prerogatives."

"Section 20 of the charter of the city of Chattanooga provides that the board of commissioners shall assign to each department of the city government a commissioner, and provide further that said respective commissioner shall superintend the respective department to which he may be assigned, and shall make reports and recommendations to said board of commissioners respecting same, but said board as a whole shall have supervision and be responsible for the administration of each of said departments."

"I read that because it has been charged several times that there has been outside interference. Far from interfering in another department, I regard it as my duty to take an interest in the welfare of each department. Under the law every member of this board is equally responsible for the conduct of any particular department."

Mayor Bass then announced that he had learned that some interested persons wished the minimum salary schedule ordinance passed over until next week, and said he had no objection.

"But I do want to offer this amendment," the mayor said:

"Be it further ordained that the provisions of this ordinance shall not be construed to prevent the recognition

or special training in the adjustment of teachers' salaries, nor to prevent an increase of colored teachers' salaries by the department of education if it desires to do so; it being the purpose of this ordinance to provide that no teacher shall be paid less than the schedule provided herein."

When the mayor had finished reading the ordinance, Commissioner McMillan said:

"That is very good. The teachers ought to appreciate it. But it is worthless unless funds be provided to supply this recognition. May I offer an amendment that funds be provided?"

"You are free to offer any amendment you see fit," Mr. Bass replied. "I might repeat, however, that this is nothing but a minimum scale. The purpose of the teachers in getting the tenure law passed was to protect themselves from persecution and tyranny. This ordinance, by fixing a minimum scale, protects them from persecution and hate. If it provided for a maximum scale, I could understand your objection. But it is a minimum scale, and simply says that no teacher's salary shall be less than that."

### McMillan Questions Fund.

"But is it really a guaranty?" interposed Mr. McMillan. "Are you prepared to assure us that there will be another \$40,000 surplus next year which can be applied to the department of education's budget for salaries?"

"Our purpose is to carry out this schedule."

Mayor Bass then inquired of the education commissioner if he had not already given salary increases aggregating about \$1,000 monthly, in addition to the increases which went into effect at the beginning of the present school term under terms of the \$78,000 scale.

"I have put on some increases," the commissioner responded, "but we are facing increased costs, especially in regard to coal and lighting, and it looks as though we may have to withdraw those increases this year. Every possible cent has been put on a businesslike basis, and increases have been given in recognition of special training."

"Because of your objection to the ordinance, I have offered this amendment," Mr. Bass resumed. "I am glad you brought these people in here today. We're glad to have them."

"I had nothing to do with them coming up here," the commissioner shot back.

"Have you ever made any effort for white and colored teachers' salaries on an equal basis?"

"No, but my actions have been along that line."

### Amendment Called Meaningless.

During a subsequent exchange between the two, Mr. McMillan described the amendment as "meaningless," and Mr. Bass termed his nephew's objections to the salary scale "a lot of

tommyrot." He then moved passage of the amendment, and it was seconded by Commissioner R. M. Cooke. There was no dissenting vote.

The statement presented to the commission by the Negro teachers was offered as the result of a vote taken at a meeting held Monday by the Chattanooga Teachers' Association in Negro schools, and was signed by Key and two other members of the committee appointed at that time.

"One of the overt discriminations against the Negro today is the public school system," said the statement. "The surest way for this community to make its own progress in the continuing road of civilization, and the only way for it to save its own soul, is to remedy this disparity in education. Although we have been informed that this proposed salary schedule is a temporary measure only, we the members of the Chattanooga Teachers' Association of Negro schools have sufficient reason to believe:

"First—That this proposed schedule if passed will become permanent, since it will require a vote in the commission to change such a plan.

### Fear Minimum to Be Maximum.

"Second—That the minimum, as set up, will become the maximum, since in the past the expenditure for educational purposes in Chattanooga has been far below the standard for other cities of comparative size.

"Third—That any proposal to meet an emergency should be distributed on an equitable basis (if only \$1,000 is to be distributed, much less \$78,000). We fear such an emergency will become permanent.

"We feel that the policies of the department of education should be worked out and supervised by the head of that department in the same manner that every other department is managed. We feel that it is usurping the wish of the people when the person delegated to form the policies and duties is not allowed the privilege to do so.

"We feel that the proposed salary schedule is uneducational, unscientific and directed towards class legislation:

"First—Uneducational and unscientific because of the fact that it takes into account only one of the many necessary requirements for the making of a good teacher, that of experience. We further feel that recognition to the following should be given, even in a temporary salary schedule—training, education, ability to teach and continued self-improvement.

### Neglect of Other Groups Charged.

"Second—It gives no consideration for principals, supervisors, librarians, nor secretaries.

"Third—Same qualifications but a difference on the average salary of \$235.69.

"Fourth—According to salaries, the white child has 40.35 spent for him, while the Negro child has 25.99 spent for him. Quoting Booker T. Washington: 'It is a compliment to the Negro child to learn that it takes twice

as much money for the white child to learn the same thing that he does.'

"Fifth—It is also a compliment to the intelligence of the Negro child and teacher to know that they are expected to teach and learn with the same results with a comparative teaching load of thirty-three pupils per teacher, as against twenty-seven for the white teacher. Why this discrimination?"

Commissioner Cooke said yesterday that he is in accord with McMillan on the stand that professional training should be recognized in fixing a minimum salary scale, and expressed the hope that a compromise could be reached before the ordinance comes up next week.

It had been previously announced by Mr. McMillan that he would offer amendments to the ordinance, but these were not presented yesterday.



Education - 1937  
Teachers' Salaries.

VIRGINIA TEACHERS WILL SUE  
FOR EQUAL SALARIES

*Press Service of the N.A.A.C.P.*  
*12-3-37 New York City*  
Hampton Institute, Va., Dec. 3.- A decision to go into the courts to secure equal salaries with the white teachers of this state was made here the Thanksgiving weekend by the convention of the Virginia State Teachers Association.

More than 1,000 teachers representing the total of 3,700 of the state teachers association unanimously endorsed the plan of action to be sponsored by the Virginia branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The teachers voted to set aside \$1,000 from their treasury to begin the defense fight and pledged themselves to raise \$4,000 more.

This money will be used by a defense committee of five members of the teachers association and five members from the N.A.A.C.P.

The resolution of the executive committee, which was unanimously adopted, follows:

"That the association cooperate with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in raising a defense fund of \$5,000 to fight for equalization of teachers' salaries in the courts of Virginia;

"That the association set aside \$1,000 of its funds to defray such expenses;

"That five members of the association be appointed to cooperate with a like number from the N.A.A.C.P. to constitute a defense committee;

"That each teacher be asked to donate \$1.00 towards the defense fund;

"That local teachers' organizations be requested to raise funds towards this objective."

The teachers were in a fighting mood and the whole convention reflected their militant determination to end the spreading differentials between their salaries and salaries of white teachers with the same training, experience and doing the same work.

The convention was stirred to a high pitch by the speech of Thurgood Marshall, assistant special counsel of the N.A.A.C.P.,

who told of the victorious action in Montgomery County, Md., where the teachers' salaries were equalized after suit had been filed by the N.A.A.C.P. in behalf of William Gibbs, Jr., with Mr. Marshall as attorney. Mr. Marshall also told the teachers of the pending action in Calvert County, Md., to equalize salaries. The speaker scored the usual contention that Negroes can live cheaper than whites and therefore ought to get less money by saying "the cost of beef steak is the same in the Negro neighborhood as it is in the white, in fact, it might be a little more."

Mr. Marshall brought cheers from the audience with the announcement that certain Virginia teachers already have arranged to file cases in the courts for equalization of salaries and that the N.A.A.C.P. would give them 100 per cent support.

This campaign of the N.A.A.C.P. against inequalities in the public school system is gaining ground and enthusiasm and bids fair to sweep through the southern states. Already there is talk of action in North Carolina, Florida, Tennessee and Kentucky. The N.A.A.C.P. campaign is directed against lack of professional and graduate training in public institutions, unequal teachers salaries, unequal transportation facilities for rural pupils, unequal school terms, lack of high school facilities and disproportionate appropriations from state and federal education funds, and unequal school houses and equipment.



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### Poorly-Paid Negro Teachers.

According to William M. Cooper, Director of Extension of Hampton Institute, Negro school teachers in Virginia are ready to take court action "for absolutely equal salaries where there is equal preparation and experience." He states that several teachers have volunteered to serve as test cases in the courts, basing their arguments on amendments to the Federal Constitution guaranteeing equal rights, regardless of race, creed or color.

"The feeling is that the Negro teacher who is just as good in her profession as the white teacher should receive the same pay," the Richmond Times-Dispatch quotes the Hampton Director as saying. "At present, the highest-paid Negro teacher in most of the counties gets a smaller salary than the lowest-paid white teacher. . . . They simply are discouraged at not getting a living and are determined to do something about it."

There may be some reason, in which the question of efficiency does not figure, why the salary scale for Negro teachers should be lower than the scale for white teachers. The number of pupils to the teacher may have something to do with it. But there seems no reason why there should be such a difference in the salary scales that the highest-paid Negro teachers in most counties receives a smaller salary than the lowest-paid white teacher. When it is remembered how little many white teachers are paid, one wonders how Negro teachers live on their salaries.

But it is to be doubted that the contemplated court action would result in a change in this situation. The equal-rights provisions of the National Constitution relate to citizenship and not to employment or to conditions of employment, private or public. If the Negro teachers are to obtain relief, it must come from the State Legislature. And if the situation with them is as bad as pictured, there should be no question that some relief will be given.



# Education - 1937

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

## TUSKEGEE IS SET FOR YEAR OF HARD WORK

*Defender*  
Few Shifts And Additions Made In Faculty Personnel

9-25-37

### TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Sept. 24 — With opening of the fall session Tuskegee began its 56th year of academic and industrial class instructions with an extra heavy enrollment for 1937-38. There have been but few changes in the faculty personnel. Several instructors returned after completing university summer courses through which they obtained advanced degrees, according to announcements made this week by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president.

J. R. Otis, director of agriculture, reported that Ernest A. Grant and Walter H. Nickens were on leave for study at Cornell and Amherst universities respectively.

#### New Faculty Members

New additions to the faculty include Merle Cooper, J. R. Munday and John M. Cheatham, who will take charge of shops, poultry and agricultural branches. Miss Susie A. Elliott, director of school of home economics and dietetics announced that Miss Catherine Glass and Leroy Partridge would have charge of branches in her division. Edward W. Ramsey, institute steward, has returned after a year of study at Cornell.

William A. Clark, director of the school of education, said the following leaves of absence had been granted for study: H. D. Jerkins, her bachelor of science degree in University of Wisconsin; M. D. Sprague, Columbia university; Maceo Hill, Ohio State university.

#### Grant Absence Leaves

George L. Washington, director of the mechanical department, announces a year's leave of absence granted L. E. Frye for field work and study of rural housing. George A. Reed, Northwestern university, has been added to the architectural

drawing staff. After a year's leave of absence for study at the Chicago Painting school, Earl Sorrell returned to his former position as head of the painting division. Dr. Cyril A. Walwyn assumed his duties as medical director of the John A. Andrew memorial hospital. Edward H. Adams, University of Iowa, joined the staff of the physical education department.

The Rev. Harry V. Richardson, institute chaplain, announced the appointment of Alonza C. Robinson, former education and religious director in C. C. C. camps in the state of New Jersey, to the position of general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. I. Julius Flood, formerly chief clerk in the president's office, has been appointed personnel director, succeeding Alphonse Henningburg who goes to North Carolina State college as aide to the president.

James A. Johnson, head of the school of business, reported the regaining of William L. Campfield, with the degree of M. B. A., from the University of Minnesota where he has been on leave during the past year.

Neal F. Herriford, director of the high school, announced the following new faculty appointments in his division: Miss Letitia D. Woods, division of English; Miss Lottie J. Younge, romance languages.

Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration, addressed the students at exercises held in the institute chapel Thursday. He pointed out the importance of "getting set" and working toward a very definite goal.

Numerous campus and dormitory improvements were made during the summer. A new unit was added to the cafeteria, eight new tennis courts were constructed, the swimming pool was completely overhauled. School opened in all departments on Monday, Sept. 13, and the outlook for a very successful year's work was most promising, the president stated.

#### Graduates Appointed

Charles H. Smith, B. S., Tuskegee, 1937, captain and right end on the Golden Tiger football team, has joined the faculty of the Roanoke County Training school. Smith will teach history and health education and will have charge of athletics.

Miss Ruth White, who received her bachelor of science degree in University of Wisconsin, has assumed her duties as an instructor in the Fort Valley, Ga., normal school. Miss White completed her work at Tuskegee with high honors.

PROVIDENCE R I BULLETIN  
FRIDAY NOVEMBER 26 1937



## THE ANSWER IS A Question Bureau for Bulletin Readers

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN

A reader can get the answer to any question of fact by writing The Evening Bulletin Information Bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, Director, Washington, D. C. Please enclose three (3) cents for reply.

Q. What was the real name of the singer, Emmy Destinn? B. D. L.

A. Emmy Destinn, Bohemian operatic soprano, was born in Prague, Bohemia, in 1878. She studied under Marie Loewe-Destinn and adopted the stage name of Emmy Destinn, instead of her real name—Kittl.

Q. Why are some of the early settlers of Virginia called the Virginia Cavaliers? E. W.

A. The appellation, Cavaliers, was given to partisans of King Charles I in his contest with Parliament. After the execution of Charles I, a number of his followers settled in Virginia.

Q. Do both Jews and Christians accept the trinitarian aspects of God? H. M. C.

A. The Trinity is one of the great differences in the Christian and Jewish conceptions of Jehovah. To the Jews there is one God. To the Christians, one God with three manifestations: Creator and Legislator; Son, the Redeemer; Spirit, the Sanctifier.

Q. Please give Walt Whitman's tribute to the Bible. E. M.

A. It is as follows: How many ages and generations have brooded and wept and agonized over this book! What untellable joys and ecstasies, what support to martyrs at the stake, from it! To what myriads has it been the shore and rock of safety—he refuge from driving tempest and wreck! Translated in all languages, now it has united this diverse world! Of its thousands there is not a verse, not a word, but is thick-studded with human emotion.

Q. Please give some information regarding Brookgreen Gardens in South Carolina. W. F. R.

A. The 4000-acre estate which Archer Milton Huntington has presented to the State of South Carolina is located at Brookgreen on the Waccamaw River. The mansion was bought from the British Crown in 1730 by the Allston family in whose possession it remained for more than 100 years. Mr. Huntington bought the property in 1930. The beautiful gardens are labeled botanical identification. Throughout the grounds are scattered over 137 works of famous American sculptors. Mr. Huntington has endowed Brookgreen with \$2,000,000 for upkeep.

Q. Was Mark Twain's, The Adventures of Tom Sawyer, at one time barred from some libraries? E. W.

A. The book was rejected by the library at Concord, Mass., and by the Denver Public Library.

Q. What Federal positions did James Monroe hold other than the Presidency? W. J.

A. Aside from military offices, he was a member of the Continental Congress, United States Senator, Minister to France in 1794, Minister Extraordinary to France in 1803, Minister to England the same year, Minister to Spain in 1804, Secretary of State and of War (two cabinet posts) in 1811, at which time he also served as Secretary of the Treasury.

Q. Is Queen Elizabeth of England of royal birth? C. W.

A. She is not. She is of noble birth, the daughter of the Earl of Strathmore.

Q. When was Tuskegee Institute founded? M. V.

A. It was begun in 1881, in an old church with 30 students, by Booker T. Washington, a Negro teacher from Hampton Institute. The same year the Alabama Legislature passed an act permitting the establishment of a normal school at Tuskegee and made an annual appropriation of \$2000.

Q. Was American colonial furniture as good as the furniture made in England? C. W.

A. It compared favorably with the best of English manufacture, as by 1750 there were many excellent cabinet makers in America.

Anniston Ala Star  
December 16, 1937

## AFRICAN ART SHOW OPENS AT TUSKEGEE

Wood And Bronze Carvings Important In Influence

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 16. (U.P.)—

An exhibit of African Negro carving sponsored by the Harmon and Carnegie foundations has been opened at Tuskegee Institute.

The exhibit is the third in a series of seven planned for the year officials said.

The present exhibition is of more than passing interest, officials declared, because the art of carving is rapidly vanishing among Africans and, because carvings are made on perishable materials, few specimens are available.

Little was known of the art of carving, long existent among Negroes, until the early part of this century when discoveries were hailed in Europe and influenced work of many Continental artists.

Although the religious influence is strong in specimens of the current exhibit, critics have declared that the Negro's greatest outlet was in articles of everyday use, such as wooden spoons, bronze weights, wooden combs and cups.

Since tribes migrated frequently and little is known of African history it is impossible to determine the age of any of the articles. Most are believed to be more than 150 years old.



# Tuskegee's Air Game Upsets State Hornets In Big Battle

## Ellerbe's Pass Catching And Running Of Sams Among Highlights In 14-0 Victory Of Tigers Over 'Bama Teachers Before 6,000.

Tuskegee's big maroon and gold outfit fairly sparkled in the gloomy atmosphere of the Bowl yesterday and downed Bama State 14 to 0, with touchdowns in the first and third periods, to maintain the unbeaten hand on "homecoming" day over the State Hornets.

A light rain fell before the game started and then a cold wind whipped the field and chilled more than 6,000 enthusiastic spectators who saw Tuskegee dominate the ball game until late in the final period when the home team mounted an effective surge through the Tiger line.

Tuskegee and State entered the game on even terms and supporters of either side were hopeful of a win by a single point. The two touchdown margins therefore, elated the Tigers and shocked the Hornets. Tuskegee's first touchdown threat was engineered by a magnificent pass that Erastus Sams threw to Mable Smith, Ellerbe, left end, for 50 yards and the ball was on State's nine. When State beat back the enemy at this point there was evidence of State's power.

But Tuskegee had another passing combination—Frazier to Sams—and this time a 30-yard gain put the ball on the six and Redmond sped around his left end for the score. Sams kicked goal to make it 7 to 0 and the ball game was on.

There was no finer all-round player on the field than Delbert Roberts, left end for State, whose tackling and rushing and handling of interference was superb, but the speed and deception of Sams, a fine runner, a 60-minute player who can tackle, pass and throw passes and gain most of the ground of the day, won for him the distinction of being the outstanding performer on the field.

These teams were even in a great many things, but Tuskegee had the better passing and because the Tiger line did a better job and State's passes were ineffective because the Hornet passer is not protected. The Tiger line ganged the passers and punters all afternoon.

Two kicks were partially blocked and this helped Tuskegee keep the Hornets well backed up, but alertness was another difference in the teams and Tuskegee took advantage of a lapse in State's defense in the third period. It was third down and 25 yards to go for a touchdown or ten to go for a first down. Tuskegee went after the six points and Ellerbe was over the goal and waiting for Frazier's fine heave. Sams kicked the point.

This was shortly after the third period started and the two touch-

down development fired State as the Hornets finally began to work their offense, which had clicked just before the half ended. Still they had not been able to penetrate Tuskegee territory and some bad breaks kept going against the home team.

After Tuskegee's score in the third period, the Tigers were penalized to their one-foot line and kicked out. The kick out was fumbled by the State safety man and Tuskegee recovered on the 40. This changed the complexion of things altogether and pepped up the Tigers while the spirit of the Hornets began to wane.

Pass interceptions and poor kicks at crucial times robbed the Hornets of several chances to get going, but Tuskegee's hard tackling added to the woes of the Hornets. It was a clean game all the way with Ellerbe of Tuskegee and Roberts of State giving a superb performance at ends, while Sams and Redmond were the big backfield stars for Tuskegee, while the backfield work of Williams, Means and George Mills was creditable. Horace Bouchellion also did some nice work.

The crowd was treated to a colorful and spectacular show at the half with the rival bands and drum majors strutting in high. Tuskegee's great band took the field first and was led by five graceful girls. State's band followed with a fine show, featuring a fancy stepper and a juvenile performer who were excellent. The "Big Apple" as done by State's energetic cheer leaders was classical in its rhythm. Tuskegee did the trucking on the field and State won in this department on the sidelines.

Just before the kickoff a tribute was paid to Tuskegee's track team that won the national women's AAU championships which were held at Trenton, N. J., in September.

Those presented were Cora Gainer, senior, Snow Hill, who won the 80-meter hurdles with a record breaking performance, and who won second place in the high jump; Lula Hymes, junior, Atlanta, who leaped 17 feet, 8 1-2 inches to win the national championship in this event; Mabel Smith, junior, Atlanta, the 1936 national champion in the running broad jump who placed second to Lula Hymes this year (Mable Smith is the present holder of the American record in this event); Jessie Abbott, sophomore, who ran fourth in the 100 meters run. Also the relay team composed of Celestine Birge, Jessie Abbott, Mable Smith and Lula Hymes, which placed second in the 400 meters relay event. These young women amassed a total of 33 points. Their nearest competitors were tied for second place with 14 points each.

Other members of this record breaking team presented were Helen Hutchinson, junior, who took part in the 50 meters run, and Cora Lee McClintock, senior, Bluefield, W. Va., who was also entered in the 50 meters run. Christine Evans Petty, a native of Tuskegee Institute, coach of this team, is a former member of the 1929 Tuskegee women's track and field team, who is now teaching in the physical education department at Tuskegee, also was presented.

Lineups and summary:  
**Alabama State Pos. Tuskegee**  
Roberts ..... LE ..... Ellerbe  
Williams ..... LT ..... Bracken  
Jigon ..... LG ..... Parker  
Richardson ..... C ..... Knighton  
Watson ..... RG ..... Vails  
Talley ..... RT ..... Griffin  
Dunn ..... RE ..... Scisco  
Mills ..... FB ..... Holliday  
Bouchellion ..... LH ..... E. Sams (c)  
Wilkins ..... RH ..... A. Frazier  
Carr (c) ..... QB ..... Jones

Score by periods:  
Alabama State ..... 0 0 0 0—0  
Tuskegee ..... 7 0 7 0—14  
Scoring touchdowns, Redmond and Ellerbe. Points after touchdowns, Sams 2.

Officials: Referee, B. T. Harvey (Colgate); umpire, T. J. Knox, (Talladega); linesman, T. R. Starr (Morehouse); field judge, Frank A. Young, (Chicago).

### Tuskegee-State

Tuskegee	
Total yards gained	119
Total first downs	9
Forward passes attempted	11
Forward passes completed	4
Forward passes incompleting	4
Forward passes intercepted	2
Total yards gained on passes	115
Fumbles	0
Fumbles recovered	3
Penalties	13
Total yards lost on penalties	85
Punts	11
Yards averaged on punts	45
Kickoffs	3
Yards averaged on kickoffs	49
Safety	0
Blocked kick	0
Field goals attempted	0
Field goals completed	0
Touchdowns	2
Points after touchdowns	2
Scores	14

Opponent, State	
Total yards gained	75
Total first downs	9
Forward passes attempted	14
Forward passes completed	1
Forward passes incompleting	11
Forward passes intercepted	3
Total yards gained on passes	20
Fumbles	4
Fumbles recovered	1
Penalties	15
Total yards lost on penalties	11
Punts	35
Yards averaged on punts	1
Kickoffs	1
Yards averaged on kickoffs	25
Safety	0
Blocked kick	0
Field goals attempted	0

## COLORED ACADEMY UNBEATEN ELEVEN PROMISES ACTION

### Last Game Of Wild Bulls To Start At 3 P. M. Saturday At Fair Grounds

The Baby Tigers from Tuskegee Institute have arrived in Ocala 32 strong and are ready to go into action Christmas afternoon on the fair grounds gridiron on West Broadway, against the undefeated Howard Academy Wild Bulls of Ocala.

Spokesmen for the local colored academy said they expected a record crowd, and that there was every indication the 400 seats reserved for the game would be taken in advance of the game. Kickoff time has been set for 3 o'clock.

The Wild Bulls are unbeaten for the season and they will scrap their hardest to preserve that record, although the Baby Tigers are a highly rated team. The Tigers are a heavy team too, and are said to be well trained under the coaching of Reuben Alba.

Coach Jimmy Boss Howard mentor, is a graduate of Tuskegee and he said today he hoped to show his alma mater gridmen just what Howard Academy has in a team.

Two novel plays will be seen in the Christmas afternoon game. One is the Big Apple used by the Baby Tigers, which derived its name from the recently popular dance and the fact that each Baby Tiger is required to eat an apple each morning of training. The other play is called Posin', and it's been perfected by Coach Boss for his Ocala Wild Bulls. It's said to be a razzle-dazzle play that fools some of the best.

**Workout Today**  
On arriving in Ocala yesterday noon the Tuskegee Baby Tigers said they enjoyed their trip from the Alabama Institute "very much" and "liked Ocala." They were slated for a workout on the fair grounds this afternoon, while the Wild Bulls finished their workouts this morning.  
Both coaches promise plenty of scrapping and hard-fighting action. Those sports fans of Ocala who want to see football as is football with plenty of fight in it are promised by the Wild Bulls there'll be plenty to be seen to-

morrow afternoon.  
The Christmas game is expected to be the last football to be seen this year on an Ocala gridiron.  
Coach Boss sent this message today to Ocala sports fans:  
"I hope that our white friends, as well as our colored ones, will see fit to include the Wild Bulls' game against the Tuskegee Baby Tigers in their Christmas day activities. The boys are keen to win this game, since they have not lost the first one this season, and I'm sure we'll show you a real Christmas day battle you'll remember a long time. So tomorrow, after you've had your Christmas turkey, come out and watch the boys fight. You'll get your money's worth. I promise that."

**Lineup**  
Here's is the probable lineup: (NEC means all northeast conference selection).

WILD BULLS		
	Jersey No.	Wgt.
LE A. Simms, NEC	31	170
LT Williams	17	170
LG W. Nicks, NEC	30	165
C D. Tanner, NEC	16	170
RG A. Backard	42	145
RT R. Preston, NEC	17	172
RE J. Bouie	13	160
QB F. Golden, NEC	19	150
RH J. Mills, NEC	22	142
FB R. Simms (cap.), EC	18	189
LH J. Williams, NEC	21	140

TUSKEGEE BABY TIGERS		
	Jersey No.	Wgt.
LE H. Ford	8	150
LT J. Brown	28	180
LG R. Little	33	240
C J. McNaire	21	135
RG N. Sharpe (cap)	1	175
RT A. Kennedy	3	185
RE A. Seymoure	7	155
LH R. Head	10	137
RH H. Williams	4	170
FB J. Foy	6	170
QB E. Carter	11	150



Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

## TWO MONUMENTS

## Famous Tuskegee

## Singers To Appear Here January 24th

We went through the five-million-dollar Cap. The famous Tuskegee Quintet, notable at Baton Rouge, built in fourteen months byed for their perfect harmony, will ap- the late Huey P. Long. On the beautifully land-pear at the courthouse auditorium, scaped ground in front of the thirty-story struc-Sunday afternoon, January 24, at 3 ture is the tomb of Long. It is a simple, square'clock. This group of singers marble block and bears the following epitaphtrained under William Levi Dawson, (from the best of our recollection): composer of the "Negro Folk Sym-

p. The famous Tuskegee Quintet, noted for their perfect harmony, will appear at the courthouse auditorium, Sunday afternoon, January 24, at 3 o'clock. This group of singers is trained under William Levi Dawson, composer of the "Negro Folk Symphony," and who directed Tuskegee Institute's 75-voice choir at the opening of Radio City in New York, will offer a fine entertainment.

En route home we visited Tuskegee Institute. The quintet specializes in harmony the large colored school in Alabama. There, in yet they pour into the songs of their a beautified triangle, stands a monument to fathers a combination of sincerity and Booker T. Washington, the negro founder. Its beauty that is irresistible. shows Washington lifting the veil of ignorance. The singers are being presented by from the face of a kneeling negro. Fred Douglas Andrews of the Coun-

Two monuments. One to a political poverty Training School and Zelia Stephens, supervisor of negro schools who ruled as an absolute monarch in a republic. The other to a leader of a subjugated race who in Shelby county. Funds will go to the Shelby County Training School. Tickets for white people are on

**TUSKEGEE AGENT  
ON BUSINESS TRIP**

E. D. Washington, representing Tuskegee Institute, one of the outstanding negro educational institutions in the country, is in Brunswick in the interest of the college. He is a son of the late Booker T. Washington, who served as president at Tuskegee for a long number of years.

Washington is traveling representative of the institute and is here placing on sale candy made at the school's sanitary kitchen by students earning all or part of their expenses while attending college. The kitchen features black walnut and pecan glaze, and also manufactures assorted candies. A number of Brunswick merchants today placed orders for a supply of the candy.

# Negro Spirituals To Be Featured By Tuskegee Quintet

Sunday at three o'clock the Tuskegee Quintet will be presented in the courthouse auditorium in a program of negro music. The singers are celebrated for the interpretation of the spirituals of their race.

Up from the cotton fields and negro cabins of the southland came the spirituals. They expressed the hope, faith and joy characteristic of the negro race. The Birmingham Age-Herald, speaking editorially, said this of the spirituals:

"The more one hears this singing, the more one feels that all the world that has not heard it, is missing something truly great, something that will

not only give it joy and uplift and a sense of all the tragedy and all the glory of human existence, but something that the world deeply needs."

The quintet will feature such numbers as "Certainly Lord", "Swing Low Sweet Chariot", and "Wasn't That a Mighty Day."

The singers are being presented by Fred Douglas Andrews of the County Training School and Zelia V. Stephens, supervisor of negro schools in Shelby County. Funds will be used toward the erection of a vocational educational building at the Training School. Tickets for white people are on sale at the Columbiana Drug Store.

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune

## HEAD OF TUSKEGEE VISITS HERE FOR DAY

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama, and J. R. Patterson, advertising and circulation manager of Service Magazine, published by the institute, left Sunday for Tuskegee after a day's visit.

Dr. Patterson is studying cafeterias and hotel restaurants in various Southern cities in connection with the training course for chefs offered by the institute. His visit to New Orleans was cut short by a message from Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace, calling him to prepare material for a conference on farm tenant problems, scheduled to be held next month.

**A History of Tuskegee Institute,  
Written by Mrs. T. W. Albright**

Tuskegee Institute was founded in 1881 by Booker T. Washington in response to a request made by white and colored residents of Tuskegee, Ala. What was intended to serve the local needs of the Negro became, through the vision and resourcefulness of the founder, an institution of national and international significance. Its popularity lies largely in its unique educational program which called for the education of the head, the heart, and the hand and because from its inception it was a medium for improved relations between the white and black races in the south. Always conservative, it has taught the Negro industry and thrift, and endorsed the Negro's innate qualities of friendliness, patience, and faith in God, and his fellow man.

The first gift to this institution was \$2,000 given by the Alabama legislature in 1881. When Booker T. Washington died in 1915, Dr. Robert R. Morton, commandant of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., was elected president and he served until ill health caused him to send in his resignation in 1935, which was accepted and he was unanimously elected president emeritus. Dr. R. D. Patterson was elected president of Tuskegee April 7, 1935.

True indeed is the saying "That tall oaks from little acorns grow." Tuskegee now has students from 29 states and five foreign countries over 90 per cent come from the 15 Southern states. The pay roll of Tuskegee Institute carries 253 workers whom they designate as members of the faculty of which 174 actually teach. They are divided in four groups, the academic faculty, the industrial faculty, the administrative group and the operative group. They have 1850 acres of land and 124 buildings. Tuskegee was among the pioneers in organizing the National Medical Association and the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. Besides help from the Alabama legislature this great Southern institution is financed by gifts from all over the United States. Outstanding legacies from wills already probated will amount to more than \$800,000. The Eastman gift to the campaign fund will release the in-

"Some from another million dollar school in Africa, South America, and have been founded in the United States in the near future. Dr. Patterson throughout the United States, while states by Tuskegee graduates. Similarly, said of this institution: "Tuskegee institutions in Asia have adopted similarly, have like schools and colleges. The Institute has always been to me more plans followed in the training given been built or old institutions have than an educational institution. At Tuskegee. Numerous instructor-adopted Tuskegee's ideas and plans. I think I have had kept appreciation and supervisors have been sent in South Africa, Liberia, British India, for its position as a symbol of racial to the Tuskegee campus by the Eng-Guiana, India and other far away nations. It is rare that a week passes without the arrival of a delegation from various lands." phases of Tuskegee's program.

Tuskegee is a model for the entire world. Likewise, have come governor general at Tuskegee from foreign shores to study its system of instruction. Its system of instruction and rulers of provinces in the target pointers on Tuskegee's training, has been studied by educationists far flung English Empire to learn. And now I shall tell you of the leaders from all parts of the world from Tuskegee's method. Some score great Negro scientist at Tuskegee, institutions like it have been established similar to Tuskegee. Dr. George Washington Carver, who



Education - 1937

# Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Gainesville, Ga., 1937  
January 19, 1937

## TWO MONUMENTS

**BACK HOME AGAIN** from our trip to South-west Louisiana, we thought we might relate two outstanding experiences of the trip. They made us think, think deeply, and we feel that our readers will do likewise.

We went through the five-million-dollar Capitol at Baton Rouge, built in fourteen months by the late Huey P. Long. On the beautifully landscaped ground in front of the thirty-story structure is the tomb of Long. It is a simple, square marble block and bears the following epitaph (from the best of our recollection):

Sleep well, kind friend  
Now laid to rest  
They mourn you most  
Who love you best.

En route home we visited Tuskegee Institute the large colored school in Alabama. There, in a beautified triangle, stands a monument to Booker T. Washington, the negro founder. It shows Washington lifting the veil of ignorance from the face of a kneeling negro.

Two monuments. One to a political ruler who ruled as an absolute monarch in a republic. The other to a leader of a subjugated race who would lead his people to a higher, richer, fuller life.

Brunswick, Ga., News  
January 19, 1937

## TUSKEGEE AGENT ON BUSINESS TRIP

E. D. Washington, representing Tuskegee Institute, one of the outstanding negro educational institutions in the country, is in Brunswick in the interest of the college. He is a son of the late Booker T. Washington, who served as president at Tuskegee for a long number of years.

Washington is traveling representative of the institute and is here placing on sale candy made at the school's sanitary kitchen by students earning all or part of their expenses while attending college. The kitchen features black walnut and pecan glaze, and manufactures assorted candies. A number of Brunswick merchants today placed orders for a supply of the candy.

## COLUMBIANA ALA. REPORTER JAN. 14, 1937 Famous Tuskegee Singers To Appear Here January 24th

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## HEAD OF TUSKEGEE VISITS HERE FOR DAY

WADSWORTH, N.Y., NEWS  
JAN. 28, 1937

## A History of Tuskegee Institute, Written by Mrs. T. W. Albright

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Dr. Patterson said of this institution: "Tuskegee has always been to me more than an educational institution. It has been a laboratory in racial relations. It is rare that a week passes without the arrival of a delegation at Tuskegee from foreign shores to get pointers on Tuskegee's training. And now I shall tell you of the great Negro scientist at Tuskegee, Dr. George Washington Carver, who

has been studied by educational leaders from all parts of the world. Its system of instruction has been studied by educational leaders from all parts of the world. Institutions like it have been established in Africa, South America, and throughout the United States, while similar institutions in Asia have adopted Tuskegee's ideas and plans. Numerous instructors and supervisors have been sent to South Africa, Liberia, British Guiana, India and other far away lands. It is rare that a week passes without the arrival of a delegation at Tuskegee from foreign shores to get pointers on Tuskegee's training. And now I shall tell you of the great Negro scientist at Tuskegee, Dr. George Washington Carver, who



was offered \$175,000 a year to work by the side of Thomas A. Edison, the electrical wizard, and refused. The Tuskegee wizard refused, declaring that he felt God called him to develop the resources of the South, so he stuck to his post at Tuskegee. Born a slave child in a cabin on the farm of Moses Carver near Diamond Grove, Mo., Moses Carver owned the mother and a neighbor the father. When he was a baby six months old night riders came down on his master's plantation and carried away some slaves, among them the baby and his mother. Emissaries sent by Moses Carver went after them, but they had already disposed of the mother and the emissaries struck a bargain with the night riders and traded a \$300 horse for the baby. He was given a speller when he was old enough to read and when ten years old he had mastered the speller and he was determined to get more education. He heard of a school in Neosho, Mo., 8 miles away. So, without any money, he walked there. Soon he picked up jobs and paid his way. Within a year he had mastered all the teachers could teach him. So he started out walking and met a team going to Fort Scott, Kansas, and he asked for a ride and when he arrived in Fort Scott he was given a job as cook, dishwasher, etc., and in this way he paid his way through high school. Seven years passed and he completed his high school education. He was then in his twenties and he then visited the Carvers in Neosho, Mo., and they gave him his mother's spinning wheel, which he has today in his room at Tuskegee. In the fall he mailed a letter to a college in Iowa and by mail was accepted and when he arrived he was refused admittance because he was a Negro. So again he worked, finally bought a laundry. Then later cooked and next year he entered Simpson's college at Indiola, Iowa. For three years he worked his way at Simpson then in 1890 he enrolled at Iowa State college. Four years later he was graduated, taking his degree in agriculture and in two more years he received his master of science degree and his work in agricultural chemistry so impressed the authorities that he was given a place on the faculty of the college. It was while teaching there that Booker T. Washington hired him to go to Tuskegee. Doubtlessly Dr. Carver knows more about peanuts than any living man. From this nut he has produced 285 different kinds of products, many of them valuable as medicines. At the request of the United States Health Department, Dr. Carver developed a

new and effective remedy for treatment of social diseases, made by mixing peanut products with mercury.

An oil from peanuts was discovered by Dr. Carver which has been very helpful in treatment of infantile paralysis. Some patients indeed have reported that they were cured by massages with this oil. Another oil developed by Dr. Carver from peanuts is the best weight restorer of any oil yet discovered and is the greatest strength-builder and tissue-builder of anemic and run down persons of any product, it is said. From sweet potatoes, Dr. Carver developed 118 products, among them flour meal, starch, library paste, vinegar, shoe blacking, ginger, ink, rubber compound, chocolate compound, dyes, molasses, wood filler, caramels, etc. From wood shavings he has made synthetic marble. From cow dung he has made paint and from horse dung a much finer paint.

By many Dr. Carver is rated one of the three greatest chemists in the world, and in his field he is probably the greatest. He is also an artist. His paintings have been exhibited at world fairs, and at least one is going to the Luxembourg Gallery in Paris. He makes all his paints — some from Alabama clay — and hand frames for his pictures he makes out of corn husks. His work in embroidery and crochet has won prizes in various exhibits. He has woven gorgeous rugs with fibers he has made from cotton stalks. He is a skilled musician, too, once he toured the middle west as a concert pianist and last but not least he is an expert cook. His recipes are used in some of the leading hotels in the country. Alabama calls him "The South's Liberator." Kansas can be equally proud of such a great man and his early training was in Fort Scott, Kansas.

By Mrs. T. W. Albright

## Tuskegee Summer School Will Be In Force June 12-August 21

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The annual session of the Tuskegee Institute Summer School Administration to assist rural teachers and persons desiring to teach in rural districts by giving them information, techniques, and attitudes needed in adapting their efforts to rural situations. This service to rural teachers is to be given special prominence through the following courses in the field of education: Curriculum Laboratory Work; Special Course for Supervisors; Principals and Special Teachers.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, President, announced here today by the Tuskegee Institute Summer School Administration that the summer school will be divided into two sessions of 13 weeks — the first session running from June 12 to July 17, and the second session will begin on July 19 and continue through August 21. William A. Clark, head of the Division of Education, will serve as Director of the Summer school, and the teaching staff will be composed of members of the college faculty together with other instructors drawn from the leading institutions in America who are specialists in their fields.

In keeping with its fundamental principles, Tuskegee Institute will center a major portion of its summer school emphasis on Rural Welfare. Recognizing the vast importance of this field, the Administration is incorporating into its curriculum several new courses designed specifically to facilitate the management of the rural home. These courses are as follows: Economics of the Home; Home Mechanics; The Family; and Rural Science.

Economics of the Home is designed to represent basic facts in management of finance and materials, such as budgets, savings and expenditures, insurance and investments, wills, and other economic problems relating to the home.

Home Mechanics has for its purpose a definite understanding of the contribution to the home concerning labor-saving devices. It shall be the further purpose of this course to correlate such factors of time and energy as would make for a well-rounded home life.

The course in Rural Science is unusually fortunate because of the abounding wealth of material close at hand. The proper utilization of such materials with a view of converting them into useful commodities constitute features of this revealing course.

An added feature is to be found in the course on Handicrafts. Recognizing the growing opportunities in such ventures as Gift Shops, this course will have an intensely

practical as well as aesthetic value. It is the further aim of the Summer School Administration to assist rural teachers and persons desiring to teach in rural districts by giving them information, techniques, and attitudes needed in adapting their efforts to rural situations. This service to rural teachers is to be given special prominence through the following courses in the field of education: Curriculum Laboratory Work; Special Course for Supervisors; Principals and Special Teachers.

## Girls' Day Big Event At Tuskegee Institute 44 GIVEN TUSKEGEE DIPLOMAS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 22.—Tuskegee Institute was host today to more than 1500 girls from the 62 schools of Macon County in the 13th annual celebration of Girls' Day. The exercises were held in the chapel at Tuskegee at 9 o'clock this morning with welcome addresses delivered by Seretia Summers, class of 1941, and Tremertia Birth, class of 1937. Lee A. Jones, supervisor of colored schools of Macon County, and in charge of the Girls' Day exercises, brought greetings from Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and the administrative staff of the institute.

Mrs. Hubert Davis, attendance officer, of the Tuskegee public day school system; Dr. B. F. Marshall, pastor of the Methodist Church at Tuskegee, and Miss Willie Craw-Bethune, President of Bethune-ford, public health nurse, also of Tuskegee, addressed the girls during the morning session.

One of the most interesting features on the program during the morning session was the spelling contest in which every school in the system had a representative. The contest lasted for more than an hour and the youthful spellers were divided into three groups. The most difficult words, without anyone being eliminated. First under the direction of Alberta L. Simms, fifth grade, eight years of age, and a pupil of the Lewis Adams school; Sadie Mae Page, of first honor student was Evelyn E. Luffborough of Tuscaloosa, Ala. Hattie Jane Devouse, Dollington school, was third, and Lois Travis, of the Notasulga school, fourth.

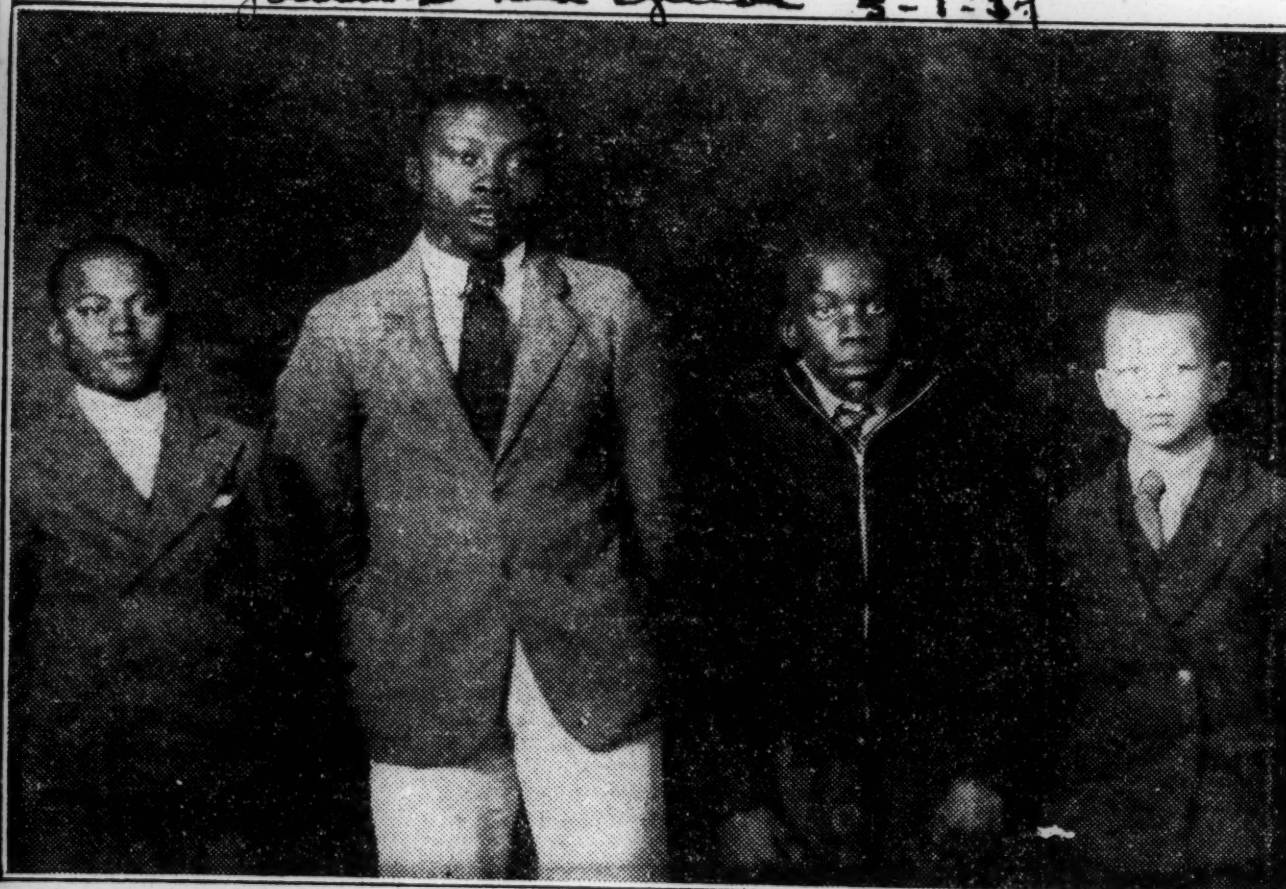
TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 26 (Special)—Degrees and diplomas were awarded to 44 students, the largest summer school graduating class in the history of the institution, at commencement exercises held Friday evening in the chapel at Tuskegee Institute. The commencement address was by Mary McLeod Bethune, President of Bethune-ford, public health nurse, also of Tuskegee, addressed the girls during the morning session. Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration. One of the most interesting features on the program during the morning session was the spelling contest in which every school in the system had a representative. The contest lasted for more than an hour and the youthful spellers were divided into three groups. The most difficult words, without anyone being eliminated. First under the direction of Alberta L. Simms, fifth grade, eight years of age, and a pupil of the Lewis Adams school; Sadie Mae Page, of first honor student was Evelyn E. Luffborough of Tuscaloosa, Ala. Hattie Jane Devouse, Dollington school, was third, and Lois Travis, of the Notasulga school, fourth.



Education - 1937

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

## THEY WERE BEST SPELLERS AT TUSKEGEE



These four youngsters emerged "tops" in the annual spelling contest conducted at Tuskegee Institute in connection with the annual observance of Boys' Day which brought to the campus from the 62 schools in Macon County more than 1,500 boys to

participate in a program of demonstrations featuring daily activities in the county schools including a series of sports activities.

Reading from left to right: Cleveland O'Neal, first prize; Washington Public School Tus-

kegee, Alabama; Henry J. Chisolm, Oak Grove School, second; Charlie Grant, Notasulga School, third; William Turner, Shiloh School, fourth. Lee A. Jones, Supervisor of Negro Schools Macon County, Alabama, was in charge of the exercises.

In addition to Miss Burson, are: Miss Katherine Forney, State supervisor of home economics education, in Montgomery, Ala.; Miss Bennie Mae Ware, itinerant teacher-trainer, Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Ophelia M. Pearson, teacher-trainer, school of home economics, Tuskegee Institute.

Those enrolled in the school of instruction, which is not only the first, but the only one of its kind being conducted, are:

Miss Addie Butler, Alabama; Miss Pearl Johnson, Florida; Miss A. B. Dixon, Georgia; Miss Rebecca Netterville, Louisiana; Miss Lenouliah Gandy, Oklahoma; Miss Hattie E. Peguese, South Carolina; Mrs. Mary Randolph Hardy, Tennessee; Miss Louise Taylor, Texas.

Instructors in the school, in ad-

## Dean of Women



MISS IDA L. JACKSON, former grand basileus of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, who is to become dean of women at Tuskegee Institute, effective June 1. She is at present working on her doctorate in supervision and administration at Columbia University. (ANP)

## Institute Exercises To Offer Variety

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, A.L.A., Thursday, June 3: Commencement May 16.—Tuskegee Institute's annual exercises, first session, Logan Hall, commencement program will include 10 a.m. Commencement exercises, a variety of events in addition to second session, Institute chapel, 2 p.m., at which time diplomas will be delivered in the Institute chapel awarded and degrees will be conferred at 2 p.m. Sunday, May 30, by Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, New York City, and the commencement address, Thursday, June 3, by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, of Washington, the unveiling of the bronze bust of Dr. George W. Carver, creative chemist, the anniversary of whose 40 years of service to Tuskegee Institute, the South and the nation, has been celebrated this winter.

Dr. Thomas Turner, department of biology, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., will deliver an address in connection with the unveiling of the bust of the distinguished and internationally known scientist.

Five candidates will be presented from the school of music for graduation. They are: John R. Hoskins, Berkley, Calif., bachelor of music, piano major; Ella Mae Wright, Roba, bachelor of science, music education

(public school music); Alton Davenport, Birmingham, bachelor of science, music education, instrumental supervisor major (instructor of band and orchestra); James L. Dugger, Princeton, N. J., bachelor of science, music education, instrumental supervisor major (instructor of band and orchestra); Edward W. Martin, Motrovia, Calif., bachelor of science music education, instrumental supervisor major (instructor of band and orchestra).

## Commencement Program

Sunday, May 30: Baccalaureate address, Institute chapel, 2 p.m. Band concert, Adler band stand, White Hall lawn, 4:15 p.m. Vesper service, Institute chapel, 6:30 p.m., at which time the president will deliver his final address to the students and members of the faculty for the academic year.

Monday, May 31: College debate, Logan Hall, 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, June 1: Motorcade, Veterans' Administration Facility and other points of interest, class of 1927, 8 a.m. Annual competitive drill, Alumni Bowl, 9 a.m. Trinity Church (Boston), prize contest, Logan Hall, 7:30 p.m.

Wednesday, June 2: Symposium on occupations, conducted by members of the class of 1927, assembly room building A, 10 a.m. Unveiling of the bronze bust of Dr. George W. Carver Class day program, high school, assembly room, Academic building, 2 p.m. Business session, Alumni Association, Alumni hut, 3 p.m. Girls physical education exhibition in the quadrangle, 4:30 p.m. Class day program, college department, Logan Hall, 7:30 p.m. Local chapter of the Tuskegee Alumni Association will entertain the members of the class of 1927 and will welcome the candidates for graduation of the class of 1937, in the Alumni hut, 9:30 p.m.

## Teachers Train For Home Economics Under 'Uncle Sam'

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 20.—The first school of instruction for itinerant teachers of vocational home economics has brought to Tuskegee Institute representatives from eight Southern states. The school which covers two months, April 4-May 29, is financed by a grant from one of the boards, and is under the direction of Miss Susan M. Burson,



Emory University, Ga., Wheel  
May 21, 1937

## Delegation Visits Tuskegee Institute

A delegation from Emory participated recently in the annual visit of Georgia college students to Tuskegee Institute, college for negroes at Tuskegee, Ala.

Emory representatives were Vernard Robertson, Carl Howard, Burr Ketchersid, and W. A. Strozier, assistant professor of romance languages. The purpose of the project was to offer white college students of Georgia an opportunity to observe at first hand the operation of the world-famed educational institution for negroes.

SANTA ANA, CAL. REGISTER  
JUNE 11, 1937

## CLEVELAND GETS

## TUSKEGEE DEGREE

Walter "Twenty Grand" Cleveland, former high school student in Santa Ana high school and prominent in athletics, received his degree of bachelor of science in agriculture June 3 at Tuskegee institute in Tuskegee, Alabama.

The institute was founded by Booker T. Washington for Negro students. Degrees are given in agriculture, business administration, secretarial, education, home economics, mechanics, industrial, music and nursing.

While here, Walter was a member of the football, track, baseball and basketball teams of the high school. He left here at the completion of his junior year and entered the institute to continue his education.

From The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch  
Every now and then there appears in the news still another striking but of information concerning that brilliant and remarkable man, Dr. Carver, of Tuskegee Institute. It would be said here that he is an amazing man, but for the fact that the movie press agents have learned that word amazing recently and now apply it to most of the output of Hollywood.

The latest news story speaks of him as "the noted Negro scientist of Tuskegee." That's accurate, so far as it goes, but it is not accurate in its connotation. He is noted; he is a Negro; he is a scientist; and he is of Tuskegee. But he is great rather than noted; he is a scientist, rather than a Negro scientist; and he is not merely of Tuskegee, but is of all the world.

Because he is not in the least degree interested in publicity about himself, because he has no assistant remotely resembling a press agent, and because it is apparently nobody's business to keep abreast and informed of the work of this towering genius, it only happens now and then that some story appears about this or that achievement of his.

It now develops that Gandhi includes, and for several years has included, in the brief list of the extremely simple foods that he finds nourishing and digestible what Dr. Carver calls peanut "milk." Further, it appears that this extract or extraction or whatever it is, derived from the peanut, is used in large quantities among children in Africa.

And this peanut "milk" is but one of scores of products which the mind of this aged man, a son of slaves and himself once exchanged for a horse, has virtually created for the benefit of mankind, created out of the simplest, commonest growth of the soil of the South.

What a pity it is that the movie people have ruined the word amazing.

# Of Tuskegee—and the World

## TUSKEGEE GRADUATE GETS PRISON TERM

Before Judge Robert A. Inch in Brooklyn Federal Court, Robert L. Nelson, 30-year-old Negro graduate of Tuskegee University, was sentenced to two years in a Federal penitentiary and fined \$200 on charges of forging endorsement of and cashing a stolen Government check, last week.

Assistant Federal Attorney John R. Starky said that when the Negro college graduate cashed the check on April 23 in a restaurant at 406 Flatbush avenue, he was employed on a WPA project known as "The Preparation of Monographs on Cultural Contributions of Ethnic Groups to American Life." Nelson who pleaded guilty to the charges of forgery, gave his address as 454 West 153rd street, Manhattan. In addition to the two-year sentence, Judge Inch, also imposed a \$200 fine upon him.

## GRADUATE OF TUSKEGEE IS SENT TO JAIL

Also Fined \$200 for  
Forging, Cashing  
Vet Check

A graduate of Tuskegee University, Robert L. Nelson, 30, of 454 West 153d street, was given a sentence, recently, of two years in a Federal penitentiary and an additional fine of \$200 for forging and cashing a stolen \$200 Government check.

Pleading guilty, Nelson assertedly cashed the check on April 24 in a restaurant at 406 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn. The check was made out to Ignatius Durett, of 321 Edgecombe avenue, Manhattan, and was for veteran's compensation, police said.

Nelson, who was sentenced by Judge Robert A. Inch, white, in Brooklyn Federal Court, told authori-

ties he found the check on April 23—the day before his arrest.

Previous to his arrest the Tuskegee graduate was employed on a WPA project known as "The Preparation of Monographs on Cultural Contributions of Ethnic Groups to American Life."

JUN 10 1937  
FOOD FACTS

Did you know that:

- The color of the shells of eggs depends on the breed of the hens and in no way indicates differences in food value or quality.
- An ancient Hindoo proverb is said to be "A man may live without bread; without buttermilk he dies."
- A school for chefs has been started at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.
- Over one-fourth of 450 million apple trees in the world are growing in the United States.

These "food facts" are compiled by the Division of Consumer Information, New Jersey State Department of Agriculture.

### To Work at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, July 14 (AP)—Dr. William B. Berry of Atlanta recently appointed to work in cooperation with the Alabama State Board of Health and Tuskegee Institute a venereal disease control in Macon County, arrived at the institute on July 8.

## DR. G. L. IMES JOINS STAFF OF LINCOLN

Appointed Director Of  
Public Relations At  
His Alma Mater

OXFORD, Pa., July 30—Pres. Walter L. Wright of Lincoln university announced early this week the appointment of Dr. G. Lake Imes as director of public relations for the university. Dr. Imes is an old alumnus of Lincoln and was formerly connected with Tuskegee Institute where he performed somewhat similar duties as assistant to the president and secretary of the institute.

In making this appointment President Wright is carrying forward the policy inaugurated by his predecessor, Dr. William Hallock Johnson, now retired, of operating Lincoln university with a staff composed of an adequate representation of both races, a policy long urged by the alumni of the university and by the Race press.

Dr. Imes is a Lincoln graduate of the class of 1904. For two years after graduation he served as instructor in Greek at the university and has long been active in alumni affairs. In 1921, Lincoln conferred on the Rev. Mr. Imes the degree of doctor of divinity in recognition of his work at Tuskegee as dean of the Bible Training school.

He has worked in the South for the last 30 years, 25 of which were spent at Tuskegee Institute as a member of the executive council under the administrations of Booker T. Washington and his successor, Dr. R. R. Moton. In 1935, Dr. Imes resigned his post at Tuskegee and moved to Washington, D. C., where he has continued his interest in education.

In 1936, he served as liaison officer for Race CCC camps in the Fourth Corps area, on the staff of Major General George Van Horn Moseley, commanding general with headquarters in Atlanta, from which post he resigned at the end of the year to return to his educational activities at the nation's capital.



Education - 1937

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on

## 'Do Students Use Choir Training After Leaving School?' Here Is Answer

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. — The question is often asked, "Do Tuskegee students after leaving school, use the training they receive as members of the choir, band or orchestra?"

Therle E. Porter, who attended Tuskegee Institute from 1922-1927, is one answer to that question. While at Tuskegee Porter was a member of the institute choir, which at that time was under the direction of Mrs. Jennie C. Lee. Mrs. Lee, famous as a choir director at Tuskegee, was succeeded by William L. Dawson.

Three years ago young Porter was employed as a waiter on the D and C Lines and frequently sang, when off duty, at various Detroit churches. One night after service a stranger walked up, asked Porter his name and inquired what he was doing in Detroit.

The stranger learning that the young singer was from Tuskegee showed increasing interest. He advised Porter to get in touch with M. A. Clark, relations manager for the U. S. Rubber company.

As a result, Porter has been with the U. S. Rubber company for three years. He has charge of the U. S. Rubber company chorus which comprises eight Negro men. This chorus fills engagements throughout the year, not only in Detroit but throughout the mid-west.

Between August 24 and October 30, 1937, the chorus will give 19 programs. Later in the season Porter says, the chorus will broadcast over WXYZ, Detroit. This employment pay between \$35 and \$40 per week.

Porter recently spent several days of his vacation at Tuskegee institute and while on the campus spoke to several groups of students and at a faculty assembly.

### MRS. BETHUNE GETS DEGREE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The honorary degree of master of science was conferred on Mrs. McLeod Bethune, of the summer school closing of Tuskegee Institute, Friday.

## Tuskegee Choir May Go on the Air Soon

NEW YORK—Tuskegee Institute's famous choir, directed by William L. Dawson, will broadcast over a national hookup every Sunday evening at the Vesper Hour from the Institute's present plans go through.

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, said he was hopeful of completing arrangements this month.

## To Leave Tuskegee



ALPHONSE HENINGBURG

## A. Henningburg Accepts Post

## At N. C. School

He Recently Was Elected

President of Teachers Association

9/7/37

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Sept. 6.—Alphonse Henningburg, recently elected president of the American Teachers Association, has been granted leave by Tuskegee Institute to accept the position of assistant to the president of North Carolina College for Negroes, located in Durham. His election to the presidency of the American Teachers Association, which was formerly the National Association for Teachers in Colored Schools, took place in Philadelphia during the 34th annual convention of the Association. Announcement was made during the Philadelphia meeting that the next session of the Association would be held at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, July 26-29, 1938.

During the past two years Mr. Henningburg has served as personnel director of Tuskegee Institute in charge of Vocational Guidance and graduate placement. Release from his office for the Academic year, 1935-36, indicated that some 95 per cent of the graduates of the class of 1936 had been satisfactorily placed. He is to be succeeded at Tuskegee Institute by J. Julius Flood, who has been employed in the President's office at Tuskegee since his graduation in 1917.

Prior to having accepted the work of personnel director at Tuskegee Institute, Mr. Henningburg had served for five years as director of the Academic Department. The work which he did in this connection brought him to the favorable attention of friends of Tuskegee Institute throughout the country.

In 1931 he served as interpreter to the Moton Education Commission appointed by President Hoover to study the school systems of Haiti.

In addition to his office of President of the American Teachers Association he is also president of the Alabama State Teachers Association; is chairman of the Commission on Secondary Schools of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes; and vice-president of the National Association of Deans and Advisers of Men.

Mr. Henningburg's college work was done in Grinnel College, Iowa, where he was awarded the Phi Beta Kappa key in 1924. In 1926, after having completed with honors a year's study at the University of Paris, he spent several months touring Europe before returning to the United States. More recently he has completed residence requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in College Administration at New York University.

The thoroughness with which his work has been done at Tuskegee Institute indicates that he will meet with success in his new home at Durham.

## NEW PREXY OF A. T. A. ACCEPTS POSITION AT N. C. COLLEGE

See 9-12-37 Chicago

## Is Granted Leave of Absence by Tuskegee to Fill New Post



ALPHONSE HENINGBURG

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 9.—Alphonse Henningburg, recently elected president of the American Teachers' Association with honors a year's study at the University of Paris, he spent several months touring Europe before returning to the United States. More recently he has completed residence requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in College Administration, which was formerly that of the National Association for Teachers in Colored Schools, took place in Philadelphia during the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Association. Announcement was made during the Philadelphia meeting that the next session of the Association would be held at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, July 26-29, 1938.

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# HENINGBURG LEAVES FOR N. CAROLINA

President Of American  
Teachers Association  
To College Job

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 10.—Alphonse Henningburg, recently elected president of the American Teachers Association, has been granted leave by Tuskegee Institute to accept the position of assistant to the president of North Carolina college for Negroes, located in Durham.

His election to the presidency of the American Teachers Association, which was formerly the National Association for Teachers in Colored Schools, took place in Philadelphia



ALPHONSE HENINGBURG

during the 34th annual convention of the association.

## Flood Gets Position

During the past two years, Mr. Henningburg has served as personnel director of Tuskegee Institute in charge of vocational guidance and graduate placement.

Releases from his office for the academic year, 1935-1936, indicated that some 95 per cent of the graduates of the class of 1936 had been satisfactorily placed.

He is to be succeeded by Julius J. Flood who has been employed in the president's office at Tuskegee since his graduation in 1917.

Prior to having accepted the work of personal director at Tuskegee, Mr. Henningburg had served for five years as director of the academic department.

In 1931 he served as interpreter to the Moton Education commission appointed by President Hoover to study the school systems of Haiti.

## Phi Beta Kappa Man

He is also president of the Alabama State Teachers association; is chairman of the Commission on Secondary Schools of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes; and vice president of the National Association of Deans and Advisers of Men.

Mr. Henningburg's college work was done in Grinnell college, Iowa, where he was awarded the Phi Beta Kappa key in 1924. In 1926, after having completed with honors a year's study at the University of Paris, he spent several months touring Europe before returning to the United States. More recently he has completed residence requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy in college administration at New York university.

# Famed Choir of Tuskegee To Begin Radio Concerts

Assemblage of Negro Singers Draws Members From Cotton Fields and Ranks of Common Labor—38-Year-Old Director Ran Away From Home to Enter School

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 26 (P)—A choir that draws its personnel from cotton fields, kitchens and the ranks of common labor has sung its way to national prominence with the deep-throated spirituals of Southern Negro life.

Its director, William L. Dawson, 38, ran away from home at 13 to work his way through Tuskegee Institute as a field hand. Since becoming musical director in 1930, he has led the choir to national recognition. Two weeks hence it begins a series of non-commercial Sunday radio (WEAF-NBC) concerts.

Dawson's 1937 proteges were drawn from every walk of life. The roster lists some as earning college money as bell-hops. One's livelihood comes from portering at a bus station, and another's from waiting in a railway dining car. One of the girls works as a maid, three are stenographers, four seamstresses.

For the most part, the 63-member choir performs without instrumental accompaniment. At times the voices boom at full volume, then drop to a pianissimo so soft they scarcely can be heard.

To the average man its discipline and performance are wonderful. Critics and musicians the nation over in past years have praised it.

In the Tuskegee chapel chancel

here, stained glass windows depict a musical history of the Negro—and each scene is based upon a spiritual. Deep River outranks all others among favorites of the choir, only six of whom, a roster shows, have had previous musical education. Swing Low ranks fifth among the favorites, along with Jericho.

"In the more remote sections, where the Negro is little touched by the influences of other groups, Negro folk music is springing today as spontaneously as it always has from the life of the Negro people," Dawson said.

"The modes and forms of the present day, however, are sometimes vastly different from the older creations."

# Isaac Hathaway, Sculptor, Named To Tuskegee Staff The Only One

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Oct. 1—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, announced today, the appointment of Isaac Hathaway, nationally known sculptor, as teacher of art, to the faculty of Tuskegee Institute, and at the same time made it known that the appointee would assume his new duties at the institute on October 1. Mr. Hathaway was a member of the Tuskegee Institute summer school faculty and won considerable praise for the high character of his teaching as well as for his ability to stimulate art appreciation in his students.

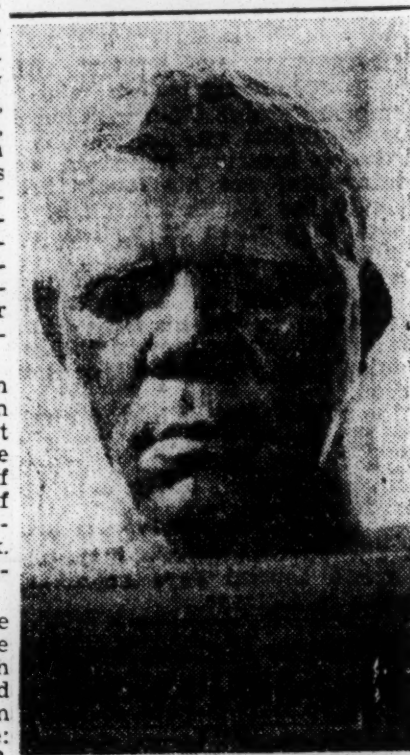
Mr. Hathaway is a specialist in his field. After graduating from the Chandler Normal College at Lexington, Ky., his birthplace, he studied art in the art department of the New England conservatory of music, Boston; later in the Cincinnati Art Academy in Eden Park. He has worked for eminent sculptors and for museums.

Mr. Hathaway has made both life and death masks of some of the most prominent people in both races. Among the distinguished persons of the white race for whom Mr. Hathaway has made masks are: the late Congressman W. C. P. Breckenridge, Honorable Cassius M. Clay, former minister to Russia; the late Benjamin Gay, M. A. Cassidy, former superintendent of education, Lexington; Mayor T. M. Hoynes, Savannah, Ga. Mr. Hathaway has also made masks of Dr. Booker T. Washington, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Professor Kelly Miller, the Rev. C. T. Walker, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Mrs. Mary McCleod Bethune.

Mr. Hathaway's life-size bronze metal busts of Judge L. J. Winston and of J. T. T. Warren, which are in the cemeteries at Natchez, Miss., and Hot Springs, Ark., respectively, are regarded as art work of considerable merit.

The sculptor regards his employment in the National Museum at Washington, under the direction of Dr. A. Hrdlicka, curator of the division of physical anthropology, as one of the outstanding opportunities of his life. He speaks of Dr. Hrdlicka in the highest terms. It was there that Mr. Hathaway assisted Frank Micka, the Bohemian sculptor, in preparing the anthropological exhibit for the Pan American Exposition in San Francisco in 1914, which work now forms a part of the exhibit at the San Diego museum, San Diego, Calif.

At Tuskegee Mr. Hathaway will not only teach art, but will develop pottery ware from the vari-colored clays found in the Tuskegee soil.



This life-mask of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington was taken in October 1907, at Tuskegee by Isaac Hathaway, sculptor, who this week assumed the duties of art instructor at Tuskegee Institute. Taken when the distinguished educator was at the height of his physical powers, it is said to be the only life-mask of Dr. Washington extant and is in the possession of Mr. Hathaway.



Education - 1937

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

## TUSKEGEE PHYSICS EXPERT URGES NEW TEACHING METHODS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)—In an interesting article appearing in a recent issue of the Tuskegee Messenger, Author Thomas H. McCormick, teacher of physics in Tuskegee's school of education, stresses the need for new methods in teaching science to students. Says Prof. McCormick:

"The historical survey of the economic condition of the masses plainly indicates that the race must include applied science in any curricula that would tend to make the race more intelligent, more efficient and at the same time aid in securing greater economic stability. To raise the general usefulness of individuals it will be necessary to institute new methods in our science teaching programs."

"To be specific, we suggest a course in rural elementary science designed especially for the boy and girl for which little or no money has been appropriated for expensive laboratory apparatus and materials. The course is formulated to make the child conscious concerning his immediate environment, make him more useful to society, create an interest which will put more idle hands to work, thereby aid in developing many skills which may be useful in later life."

"The child should be taught something concerning native plants and their economic uses, their growth, the proper germination of seeds and simple tests for some of the nutrients. The soils should be studied and an opportunity given for pot-tery. Other topics that this course would include are: health, the public drinking; the uses of reeds in making whistles for the study of sound; the proper selection of textiles, dyeing, washing, ironing and cleaning of various fabrics; the making of fireless cookers; installing door bells, weights and measures and many other useful topics."

## NEW PRESIDENT



Willis I. Peek, well known business man of Anderson, S. C., who was elected president of the Tuskegee Institute General Alumni Association at the annual meeting held early this month. Others elected were E. Luther Brooks, Atlanta, vice president; Alvin J. Neely, Tuskegee, executive secretary; J. Julius Flood, Tuskegee, recording secretary; Miss Luella Hanna, Tuskegee, treasurer; A. A. Hicks, Grove Hill, Ala., chairman; and R. S. Darnaby, Tuskegee, editor, The Tuskegee Alumnus.

## T. M. Campbell, Field Agent, Leads Education Tour

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.

June 21.—Carrying out the mandate of Booker T. Washington that education should be given not only to those who come to Tuskegee Institute to get it, but that it should be taken to the rural districts to those who don't come to the institute, T. M. Campbell, field agent of agriculture, conducted an education tour through Bullock, Macon and Russell Counties last Sunday.

In the absence of President Patterson, who was filling a speaking engagement in the North, Dr. I. A.

Derbigny, administration dean, represented the president and presented the basic features of Tuskegee's educational policy. William A. Clark, director of the school of education, told of the objectives if the teacher's college training program. J. R. Otis, director of the school of agriculture, urged the people to send their children to school so that at least one member of each rural family would be better able to cope with economic problems of farm life. Lloyd Isaacs, treasurer, urged the people to beware of signing papers that they could not read, and to be cautious of freely offered advice. "Keep close to your county agents. They will tell you what and when to sign papers of any kind. You can trust their advice."

S. J. Phillips, head division of agronomy, school of agriculture, urged the people to heed the advice of their agents regarding the care of the soil by terracing and planting cover crops. "Send your boys to school that they may learn the best methods of solving present-day farm problems," said Phillips.

Mrs. B. B. Walcott, publicity, gave Dr. George W. Carver as an example of a truly educated man. "Few of us are truly educated people," she said, "because we are too easily satisfied. If we want to be educated we must be dissatisfied unless we are learning something every day and every hour. Dr. Carver has been dissatisfied during the 75 years of his life; that is why he has learned and accomplished so many wonderful things about the peanut and the sweet potato and clay and cotton, and hundreds of other things. He is never satisfied today unless he has learned something that he did not know yesterday. But more than that, he is dissatisfied until he finds some use for what he has learned or made. That is why his advice and opinion is sought and valued by people all over the world."

"It was this divine dissatisfaction that made from an orphan, penniless, Negro boy, born a slave in Missouri 75 years ago, world renowned scientist, and the best educated man I know."

At Union Springs, Bullock County, Ala., Mayor C. A. May gave the welcome address. He said in part:

"Unless we take Jesus Christ into our hearts the education we get from men will avail us but little. If we take Him with our education we know how to treat each other."

"Booker Washington, the great founder of your institution of which the South and the nation is justly proud, was humble but always ready to do his part. He made a success because he had Jesus Christ in his heart. He never accepted unless he gave in return. If we had more men of your race and of my race who looked to lifting people up we could have better neighborhoods and better communities."

"We are convinced that your president, Dr. Patterson, like his predecessor, Booker T. Washington and Dr. Norton, is a man interested in lifting people up. We are sorry that President Patterson could not be with us today, but we are glad to welcome his representative and my friend, Dr. Derbigny."

Dr. Derbigny said in part: "Tuskegee is more than building, more than people—it is an idea. The real things of life are the ideas. The ideas depend on the point of view. Tuskegee is a certain way of looking at things. Tuskegee stands for the gearing of its program with existing practices. Many of these latter cannot be changed in one generation. This does not mean static or lack of progress, for all change if it is to be lasting must be gradual. The Tuskegee idea will live long in the future because

1. It considers things as they are.
2. It is sincere.
3. It is founded on religion.
4. It reaches out to life others."

T. M. Campbell urged the people to have faith in themselves, faith in their Negro doctors.

"You have got to take the medicine before it can help you. Some times you have to take suite a lot and it takes a long time. It is the same with education; it takes a long time and it costs money and some times it takes a while for it to work," he continued. "But my friends, I'd rather see you buy a bath tub than a car. You can take the car and go down in Georgia to see your kinfolks—but when you come back the mortgage is still there. Well, if the mortgage is for your children's education it's all right. Yes, I think it's all right to mortgage your home to educate your children if that is the only way you can get them educated. We need more men and women who can stand up and look people in the face and say what they have to say. That's what education will do for our young people. And another thing you don't need to worry about young folks, If we just let the young folks, white and black, alone.

## Isaac Hathaway Guest Professor at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.— Outstanding among guest professors on the Tuskegee Institute Summer school faculty is Mr. Isaac Hathaway, well known artist who has made busts of innumerable celebrities of the Negro race.

Among those whose likenesses have been cast in imperishable bronze by Mr. Hathaway are: Frederick Douglass, W. E. B. DuBois, Kelly Miller, Mary McLeod Bethune, Paul Laurence Dunbar and Booker T. Washington.

For a number of years Mr. Hathaway, a native of Kentucky, has his studio in Washington for the past twenty years he has been at Pine Bluff.

Mr. Hathaway made a bronze mask of Booker T. Washington in 1907 and it is the only mask the founder of Tuskegee ever had made. No replicas of it have ever been made. The first photograph of the mask was made this week by P. H. Polk, institute photographer.

Mr. Hathaway, has been offered huge sums for the mask but he has not decided where he wishes it to go. He regards it as his most valued possession and a constant inspiration. Mr. Hathaway came from Washington to Tuskegee in October 1907 to make the mask. It was made in Dr. Washington's office in the administration building, the office that was used by Dr. R. R. Moton, president emeritus and is now used by Dr. Fred D. Patterson, his successor.

## TUSKEGEE TEACHERS PUBLISH TEXT BOOK

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., June—(ANP)—Following intensive study in various parts of Florida, Louisiana, Texas and Alabama on biological specimens, the Tuskegee Institute instructors in Biology have completed a Laboratory Manual for General Biology. The book was published early last Fall and has been adopted for use in classes at the Institute. The Manual has also been adopted by several other institutions.



COL. B. O. DAVIS  
TO WILBERFORCE

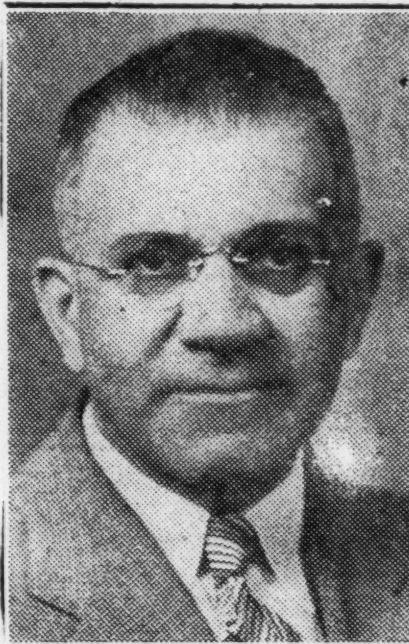
—Many members of the Tuskegee institute faculty are pursuing work in graduate schools of the North and East during the summer.

From the school of education: William H. Payne, romance language and education at New York university; Maceo Hill, speech at Ohio State university.

### Granted Leave to Study

M. D. Sprague, who has served as head of the English department for the past several years, will spend the year 1937-1938 in the school of library science at Columbia university. Upon his return to the institute he will assume the duties of librarian of the Hollis Burke Frissell library.

The school of mechanical industries: Mr. Frye has been granted a year's leave to study rural housing. Mr. Frye will not attend a university but will spend most of his time in the field getting first hand information as to the housing needs, possibilities and potentialities of the rural family and locale. Mr. Frye is head of the architectural drawing division.



Plains, N. Y. to become the executive secretary of the Martine Avenue Branch Y. M. C. A. Mr. Bolling served in the "Y" work during the World

War and was located at Camp Upton, N. I. At the close of the war he became the "Y" secretary at Hampton Institute and left the work there after five years to do city work in the Pittsburgh and the Rochester Associations. While at Rochester he organized and managed the sixth largest camp for our boys in the country. During his stay at Tuskegee he has done much in making the campus "Y-minded" and helped in bringing together students of the two races in Alabama in interracial conferences. He will begin his work at White Plains on September 1.

the 1936 graduating class at West State Teachers College this morning. The summer school students at the Point, will leave Tuskegee institute on August 5, after spending nine held a very interesting assembly period and enjoyed the music of the year. *W. O. Davis Jr.* Tuskegee Singers.

Col. Davis could not be reached. Tuskegee Singers.  
for an interview but those who are familiar with the workings of the institute claim that Col. Davis will go to Wilberforce university in Ohio where he served before coming to Tuskegee institute at the request of his friend Dr. Robert R. Moton. The quintet represents the famous Tuskegee Institute and the renown of these singers have spread throughout the entire eastern part of the country, they having presented many excellent concerts. Spirited

Col. Davis up until a year ago and other negro airs were featured. At the present time, the

He resigned as commandant at Tuskegee institute when the school authorities reversed his order of the disciplining of an athlete without consulting Col. Davis. The closing of the summer school.

move by the authorities weakened the colonel in the eyes of the boys, said the colonel's friends and he voluntarily withdrew from the employ of the school but remained in the service of the government and superintended the drills at the institute.

HOUSTON, TEX., PRESS.  
JULY 3, 1937 112  
**TUSKEGEE STARTED**

The going of Col. Davis comes on the heels of the departure of Harry C. Abbott for years head of the printing department of Tuskegee and who is considered one of the best printing instructors in the

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(Sp.)—This being the second national tournament to be held at Tuskegee Institute, it might be interesting to tennis fans to know that tennis was first played by colored institutions at Tuskegee Institute.

More than 50 years ago tennis was introduced by some members of the faculty who had seen the game played in the North. Later it was taken up by students as the game was developed and improved.

Tennis was later played in practically all of the schools—many of the players achieving marked skill and efficiency. This was notably true at Tuskegee Institute. The Jackson brothers, Nathaniel and Franklin, won the national championships in both the singles and doubles in addition to championships in regional tournaments—held in different sections of the country.

North Adams, Mass  
Transcript

AUG 17 1937

# KIWANIAN'S HEAR TUSKEGEE SINGERS

At Their Weekly Luncheon Today

AT THE RICHMOND

Program Includes Some  
of Better Known Negro  
Folk Songs and Spirit-  
uals.

The Tuskegee singers, a quintet of young men students from Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, entertained members of the Kiwanis club for a half-hour at their weekly luncheon meeting in the Richmond hotel today with a program of Negro folk songs and spirituals sung as only the members of their race can sing them.

The five young men, William Wiley, leader, Nathaniel McRay, Otis D. Wright, David Cornelius and Charles Fox, with William Morris as their chauffeur, paused here to give the luncheon hour program, in the course of a vacation season concert tour of the north which they are making to acquaint a larger number with the work of their school and to seek contributions to its scholarship.

Mr. Wiley interrupted their program of music briefly to make a modest little speech in which he described the growth of the Institute from a little one-room school in a shanty where the late Booker Washington founded it 56 years ago into a vast school with 132 buildings, a faculty of 200 and a student body of 1,800, offering a full range of courses from the kindergarten through college grade, with a well-developed vocational training school operating along with its classical curriculum. He explained that, since many of the young Negro boys and girls who want to matriculate do not have real possibilities which the school might develop, are without the means to pay their tuition, the Institute itself has undertaken

... are rarely heard out-  
... south where they have been  
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enlarge the resources from which it has been able to draw. Singing without accompaniment in-side the hall has already established a good many close five-part harmony and with passed scholarships, and that the tour of 1935, the rhythm and spontaneity for ton. group was made frankly to interest the people are noted, the northerners in the Institute's work. Five students gave a delightful pro- and to encourage contributions. At gram which included some of the the conclusion of his talk and the better known Negro folk songs and musical program a collection and spirituals and some of the latter taken among the Kiwanians and which have never been transcribed their guests which made up a sub- and arranged for common use and

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## "Y" SECRETARY

## TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

—Many members of the Tuskegee institute faculty are pursuing work in graduate school. ~~East~~ <sup>From the</sup> the North and East during the summer. John Brown is studying history at Columbia University, Miss Willie Delaney, general science at University of Michigan; Mrs. Carolyn Walcott Ford, biology at the University of Illinois.

age and education at New York university; Maceo Hill, speech at Ohio State university.  
From the school of home economics, Miss S. A. Elliot (department head), Cornell university.

Several have been granted leave to study for the year 1937-1938. School of Agriculture, S. E. Grant; agricultural education, Cornell; Mr. Nickens, landscaping and horticulture, Amherst college.

M. Sprague, who has served as head of the English department for the past several years, will spend the year 1937-1938 in the school of library science at Columbia university. Upon his return to the institute he will assume the duties of librarian of the Hollis Burke Frissell library.

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COL<sup>2</sup>. B. O. DAVIS  
TO WILBERFORCE

**TUSKEGEE, Ala.**—Col Summer Students Hear Benjamin O. Davis Sr., ranking Negro officer in the United States Army, speak at the Tuskegee Institute here today.

Lieut. E. O. Davis Jr. of Tuskegee said the summer school students at the 1936 graduating class at West State Teachers College this morning will leave Tuskegee institute held a very interesting assembly on August 5, after spending nine period and enjoyed the music of the yearling band.

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for an interview but those who are familiar with the workings of the famous Tuskegee Institute and the re-institute claim that Col. Davis will go to Wilberforce university in Ohio where he served before coming to Tuskegee institute at the request of his friend Dr. Robert R. Moton.

Col. Davis up until a year ago, was professor of military tactics, and other negro airs were feared many excellent concerts. Spirited

Thomas A. Bolling, who for the past six years has been the executive secretary of the Y. W. C. A. at Tuskegee Institute, has been called to

Plains, N. I., to become the said colonel's friends and he executive secretary of the voluntarily withdrew from the Marine Avenue Branch of the school but remained in C. A. Mr. Boiling served in the service of the government and "Y" worked during the World War.

TU TU TU

War and was located at Camp Upton, N. I. At the nose of the heels of the departure of Harry war he became the "Y" secret-printing department of Tuskegee left at Hampton Institute and who is considered one of the best work there and the five best printing instructors in the years to do city work in the business. Then followed J. A.

Pittsburgh and the Rochester Mundy, who was a doctor and con-  
TUS Associations. While at Ro-United States, Munday went to  
chester he organized a man-Tennessee State. Out of the list at  
aged the sixth largest camp for of faculty members in the payroll  
our boys in the country. Dur-of Tuskegee institution when Dr. Mo-  
ing his stay at Tuskegee, he has ton relinquished his duties, pres-  
done "back-breaking" work as a camp-ident, 85 have either be- retired was  
pus "back-brained" and helped in Col. Davis left this summer for  
bringing together students of the trip to Washington. It was then  
two races in Alabama in inter-whispered about the Tuskegee cam-  
racial conferences. He will be, plus that he was looking for other the fau-  
gin his work at White Plains fields and before he would serve  
in September 1 at Tuskegee, he might retire.

## Summer Students Hear The Tuskagee Singers

The summer school students at the State Teachers College this morning held a very interesting assembly period and enjoyed the music of the Askegee Singers.

The quintet represents the famous Tuskegee Institute and the renown of these singers have spread throughout the entire eastern part of the country, they having presented many excellent concerts. Spirituals and other negro airs were featured.

At the present time there are few activities at the college, although a series of social events will directly precede the closing of the summer school.

HOUSTON, TEX., PRESS.  
JULY 3, 1937. 112

**MUSKEGEE STARTED  
TENNIS IN NEGRO  
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**TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.**—(P.)—This being the second national tournament to be held at Tuskegee Institute, it might be interesting to tennis fans to know that tennis was first played by colored institutions at Tuskegee Institute.

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**KIWANIAN'S HEAR**  
**AUG 17 1937**

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Folk Songs and Spi-  
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The Tuskegee singers, a quintet of young men students from Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, entertained **members** of the Kiwanis club for a half-hour at their weekly luncheon meeting in the Richmond hotel today with a program of Negro folk

The five young men, William Wiley, leader, Nathaniel McRay, D. Wright, David Cornelius and Charles Fox, with William Morris as their chauffeur, paused here to give the luncheon hour program, in the course of a vacation season, concert tour of the north which they are making to acquaint a larger number with the work of their school and to seek contributions to its scholarship.

Mr. Wiley interrupted their program of music briefly to make modest little speech in which he described the growth of the Institute from a little one-room school in the shanty where the late Booker Washington founded it 56 years ago into a vast school with 132 buildings, a faculty of 200 and a student body of 1,800, offering a full range of courses from the kindergarten through college grade, with a well-developed vocational training school operating along with its classic curriculum. He explained that, since many of the young Negro boys and girls who want to matriculate at school have real possibilities which the school might develop, are without the means to pay their tuition, the Institute itself has undertaken

enlarge the resources from which it has already established a good many scholarships, and that the tour of the group was made frankly to interest northerners in the Institute's work and to encourage contributions. At the conclusion of his talk and the musical program a collection was taken among the Kiwanians and their guests which made up a substantial contribution to the fund. Singing without accompaniment inside the south where they have been close five-part harmony and with the rhythm and spontaneity of the north. which their people are noted, the five students gave a delightful program which included some of the better known Negro folk songs and spirituals and some of the latter which have never been transcribed and arranged for common use and



Education-1937

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

# Founders Day Visit To Tuskegee Inst. Described In Writer's Fine Treatise Gives Impressions Gained While Sitting In Booker T.'s Favorite Study

EDITOR'S NOTE: "A visit in the study of Booker T. Washington" was written by Nahum Daniel Brascher, in the week of Founder's day, 1936, during a visit to Tuskegee Institute. A. L. Holsey, secretary, published the article in one of the school papers. The appearance in THE CHICAGO DEFENDER on Founder's day, 1937, is the first general circulation of the interesting narrative.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott for seventeen years secretary to Dr. Booker T. Washington and present secretary of Howard university, Washington, D. C., recently wrote Mr. Brascher as follows, concerning the article:

"The article upon Mr. Washington has given me great pleasure and satisfaction. I feel sure also that you received a certain amount of satisfaction in writing it and describing the reflections that came to you as you sat in his study. I hope that it may be possible for you at some time to have this article printed in pamphlet form, unless you are saving it for presentation from time to time before Tuskegee clubs and other organizations."

The article in question, written by Mr. Brascher, is printed below:

By NAHUM DANIEL BRASCHER

"How sleep the brave  
Who sink to rest  
With all their country's wishes  
Blessed!"

Being at Tuskegee institute is a privilege. To be seated in the study of Booker T. Washington at the table around which thereby gather so many memories and dreams, is to me a rare privilege and that makes this occasion a real event in my life. I have been in this room many times before, but never under these circumstances and for this reason. I am here to write a description of what I see and to tell some of the thoughts that came to me, and to pass them on to the people of America. Thousands of people have been in this home of Doctor Washington since his death. They have been inspired. Millions will never see it and yet they know the story of this great man's life. The house is big and sits well back from the road, to the South-west from the administration building.

The study is on the second floor, rear, and entirely separated from the front portion of the house by a passageway. It gives opportunity for isolation, which is the source of power in concentration. I know Dr. Washington had many of his greatest dreams and visions in this room, for the school and the people he loved so well and labored so unselfishly to serve.

The ceiling is high, the room is about twenty by thirty feet. There are two doors, one leading from the front of the house, the other leading to an outside exit. There are three windows, two on the East side and one on the West side. The big teak-wood table and chair, in which I now sit, face the East—the rising sun, faith and hope. A group of famous small-sized books, photographs, inkwell and notebooks are on the table.

Here is a copy of the "Eighteenth Annual Report" of principal and treasurer. Warren Logan was treasurer then, and continued until a short time ago, when he resigned. He is still actively interested in the institute and lives in adjoining property. The Washington property, by the way, is at present occupied by the founder's son, E. Davidson Washington and his family, a wife and several girls. Mrs. Washington lived here until her death. The final disposition of the property is yet to be made. The hope is that the institute may purchase the property from the family and keep it with his study, as a shrine, as is the home of Frederick Douglass in Anacostia; and Paul Lawrence Dunbar in Dayton.

The names of these three men are used more frequently memorially than are the names of any other American Negroes and the study of each is preserved for posterity. (Tuskegee has since purchased the property as a memorial.) After twenty seven years the present endowment of Tuskegee institute amounts to approximately \$8,000,000. Of this amount almost \$5,000,000 has come to the institute

under the administration of Doctor R. R. Moton, the successor of Doctor Washington. Dr. Moton is masterful in his grasp of the ideals of Doctor Washington, and has always pursued his great calling with dignity, sincerity, modesty and efficiency. The people of all America are happy to know of Doctor Moton's recovery. I can say he looks well, and in a short time will have all the vigor of his other years.

On the walls of this study there are many interesting observations. There is the photograph of the house on the property where Booker Washington was a slave; a picture of the graduation class in Hampton institute, of which he was a member. Here is his diploma fromstaff of The Birmingham Age-Herald, dated June 10, 1875. The frame of the diploma is walnut and of the style of that period. There are the sheepskins of honorary degrees:

A. M. from Harvard and LL. D. from Dartmouth. There are many autographed photographs. Some are of royalty. There is one of Theodore Roosevelt, "With regards," dated February 1, 1904; and one of Andrew Carnegie, Dr. Washington's great benefactor; it says: "May Tuskegee Fulfill Her Mission." One of the many distinguished Southerners who have eulogized Tuskegee's founder, none has been more eminently fitted to evaluate Booker Washington's contribution to the life of the South and of the nation than is the Hon. John Temple Graves, II, for through the years both he and his distinguished father have been staunch and fearless friends of Tuskegee's founder and his successor, Dr. R. R. Moton, and Dr. F. D. Patterson.

There is one big easy chair, to the right of this table on which I am writing. That was Dr. Washington's favorite. It was made here at the institute, has high arms and back, and is upholstered in wine-colored velvet. A footstool is before it and a specially contrived electric shaded light is above it.

The institute athletic field is to the East. There is a ball game on. Tuskegee must be winning again; I hear much familiar baseball rooting and yelling to the South, I can see miles and miles away over the hills and forests of Alabama.

There comes a strange sentiment over me. I lay my pen down and pause to reflect. I think of the past. I am inspired by the present: I get this message for the people of America: "The future is uncertain, but safe." I cannot doubt it, and I thank God for Booker T. Washington, his life and blessed memory.

"Lord God of Hosts be with us yet,  
Lest we forget, lest we forget."

**Founders Day  
At Tuskegee Institute Saturday**

*News*  
**Twenty-Sixth Annual Clinic At John A. Andrew Hospital Week Of April 4-11**

John Temple Graves, II, nationally known lecturer, author and columnist, member of the editorial staff of The Birmingham Age-Herald, will deliver the annual Founders Day address at Tuskegee Institute, Sunday, April 4, at 2 p.m. in the institute chapel. The annual Founders Day commemorating the birth of Booker T. Washington, who came to Alabama in 1881 to establish the Tuskegee Institute is also the occasion of the semi-annual meeting of the board of trustees and the twentieth annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society.

One of the many distinguished Southerners who have eulogized Tuskegee's founder, none has been more eminently fitted to evaluate Booker Washington's contribution to the life of the South and of the nation than is the Hon. John Temple Graves, II, for through the years both he and his distinguished father have been staunch and fearless friends of Tuskegee's founder and his successor, Dr. R. R. Moton, and Dr. F. D. Patterson.

On Saturday night, April 3, in the chapel for the entertainment of the trustees and other Founder's Day guests, the institute choir and orchestra, under the baton of William L. Dawson, will render the famous cantata, "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," by S. Coleridge Taylor.

The twenty-sixth annual clinic will be held at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital April 4-11. Among distinguished physicians and surgeons from over the country who will contribute their services through demonstrations, operations, diagnosis, and addresses will be Dr. Trygve Gunderson, of Boston; Dr. Al Gunderson, of Wisconsin; Dr. W. G.

Crump, of New York, and Dr. Seale Harris, of Birmingham.

Many distinguished educators from all sections of the country have already signified their intention to attend the Founders Day exercises. All friends of the institute are extended a warm welcome to the various features of the program.

This occasion will be Tuskegee's opportunity to welcome the two new Alabama trustees, Benjamin Russell, of Alexander City, and Algernon Blair, of Montgomery.

**Tuskegee Begins  
Its Founders' Day**

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 2.—Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., and director negro division National Youth Administration, addressed the students, faculty, trustees and other Tuskegee Institute Founders' Day visitors in Logan Hall Friday at 7:30 p.m. Dr. Bethune, who did outstanding work with the State organization of the NYA among negroes in Florida before her appointment as administrator for the Southern States, was well remembered by the Tuskegee audience for her stirring address in the Institute chapel on the occasion of the inauguration of President F. D. Patterson.

Dr. Bethune's address was delivered at the night session of the Institute for Colored Nurses convening at Tuskegee Institute April 2-3. The institute is sponsored by the Alabama Board of Nurses Examiners with State Board of Health and Tuskegee Institute cooperating.

The nurses institute opens Tuskegee's observance of Founder's Day program, a week of activities commemorating the birthday of Booker T. Washington. The complete Founder's Day program includes the 20th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, the 26th annual clinic (John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital April 4-11), the semi-annual meeting of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute, the rendition of a world famous cantata, "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" by the Tuskegee Institute choir and orchestra on Saturday at 7:30 p.m., the Founder's Day morning sermon by the chaplain, the Rev. H. V. Richardson, the Founder's Day address by John Temple Graves II, distinguished columnist and author, at 2 p.m. Sunday in the Institute chapel. The hour for the Sunday vesper service will be 7 p.m. instead of 6 p.m. At this service the school family and friends will hear Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the board of trustees, and Dr. Robert R. Moton, president-emeritus of the Institute, who has been absent from the campus for nearly a year, continuing his rest at his home in Capahosic, Va.



# TUSKEGEE'S CHOIR, ORCHESTRA HEARD

*News-Age-Herald*  
Hiawatha's Wedding Feast  
4-4-37  
Presented During Founders  
Day Activities

*Birmingham*

*May 13, 1937*

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(AP)—Presentation of "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" by the Tuskegee Institute choir and orchestra featured Saturday's Founder's Day program at the institute, world's largest Negro institution of higher learning.

The Founder's Day celebration opened Friday with a meeting of the State Institute of Colored Nurses, which was addressed by state health authorities and Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president of Bethune-Cookman College for Negroes at Daytona Beach, Fla.

John Temple Graves II, Birmingham Age-Herald columnist, will deliver the Founder's Day address at 2 p.m. Sunday. A vesper service in the institute's chapel will be a feature Sunday night.

Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman, presided over a meeting of the board of trustees of the institute Saturday and will preside over another session Sunday.

SUNBURY, PA., ITEM  
THURSDAY MAY 13 1937

## TELLS MEN OF NEGRO COLLEGE

Dr. Charles Albert, Bloomsburg, who knew Booker T. Washington as a close personal friend, last night told the Men's Bible class of Trinity Lutheran church of Washington's work in the establishment of Tuskegee Institute for Negroes in Tennessee and the great work that institution has accomplished for the welfare of the black race in America.

Dr. Albert recited many incidents in the life of the negro educator that he had observed personally. He also told the story of Washington's life, how he struggled up from poverty and obscurity, fighting to realize an ideal that his own race should one day enjoy the educational advantages of their white brethren.

Tuskegee's early battle for existence, its steady growth and its present world-wide importance all were described by Dr. Albert who was a guest lecturer at the Tennessee school on 35 occasions spending one to two weeks on each

visit there. He is a former member of the Bloomsburg State Teachers' College faculty.

Prof. W. Donald Hemphill, of the Susquehanna University Conservatory of Music faculty, played several violin solos to complete the program of entertainment. Election of officers was held with the following results:

A. Hiram Siegfried, president; Rine G. Winey, secretary; Harvey A. Good, treasurer; R. L. Schroy-

## TUSKEGEE TO HOLD COURSE FOR MINISTERS JUNE 7-11

*Call 5-25-37*  
Graduates of Tuskegee  
Business School Feted

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.—A short course for ministers will be conducted at Tuskegee institute beginning June 7 and continuing through June 11, it was announced here by the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, institute chaplain and director of the course.

"This week of study will be of value not only to ministers, but to young men and young women interested in the field of religious education and desiring an opportunity to acquire a well-rounded religious program because of contact with distinguished personalities who will be connected with teaching personnel," said Chaplain Richardson.

To Discuss Vital Topics  
Lectures, discussions, addresses, studies in vital topics, such as Biblical interpretation, facts from the lives of prophets, successful rural pastoring, conducting revivals, present-day social and economic questions, work with young people, and other subjects just as important and vital will be on the program which has been arranged for the ministers.

In addition to the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, director, the teaching personnel will be composed of Bishop Harry Simms, Birmingham; Dr. S. S. Seay, Greensboro; Dr. John E. Ford, Jacksonville, Fla.; the Rev. B. B. Jemison, Selma; the Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, Atlanta, and the Rev. Charles W. Kelly, pastor of the Greenwood Baptist church, Tuskegee institute.

Play Program Arranged  
An effort will be made to link up religious life with recreational activities. A well-arranged play program, which will be under the supervision of Cleve L. Abbott, Tuskegee's nationally known football coach, has been provided to relieve the tedium of study.

He will be assisted by William O'Shields, who will have charge of swimming and general recreation; Amelia Cromwell Roberts, general recreation and Christine Evans Petty who will supervise playground exercises.

Attendance from all sections of the state and from several adjoining states is assured, Rev. Richardson said.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.—The Lambda chapter of the Iota Phi Lambda sorority entertained the graduates of the Tuskegee institute school of business at the "Oaks" the home of Dr. Booker T. Washington, here Sunday afternoon with a tea.

Soror Eleanor Shields, president of the local chapter welcomed the guests and presented them to Soror Sadie Peterson Delaney, founder and honorary president, who gave a brief history of the sorority.

James A. Johnson, head of the school of business, responded to the welcome and presented the graduates of the class of 1937 of the school of business, introducing first Miss Eleanor E. Birch, who is the first honor student and who receives this year the award conferred by the Lambda chapter of the Iota Phi Lambda.

Other members of the graduating class presented by Mr. Johnson were the Misses Luranell Forbes, Lillian M. Glanton, Mentha A. Glenn, Ethel M. Herman, Marie A. Howard, Freddie M. Hynson, Maurine Jemison, Alma A. Joiner, Essye L. Owens, Albertha Rhone, Frederica E. Talley and Marion T. Zanders, William A. Campbell, Lenwood T. Dorsey, William G. White, Eugene J. Bass and Ernest J. Johnson.

## Iota Phi Lambda Fetes Tuskegee Graduates

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Lambda Chapter of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority entertained the graduates from the Tuskegee Institute School of Business at the "Oaks", the beautiful home of Dr. Booker T. Washington, here Sunday afternoon with a delightful tea. Soror Eleanor Shields, president

of the local chapter, welcomed the guests and presented them to Soror Sadie Peterson Delaney, Founder and honorary president, who gave a brief history of the Sorority. In concluding her well-prepared address Soror Delaney stressed the Watchword of the Iotas, which is, "seeking greater opportunities through increased efficiency."

Mr. James A. Johnson, head of the School of Business, responded to the President's gracious words of welcome and presented the graduates of the Class of 1937 of the School of Business, introducing first Miss Eleanor E. Birch, who is the first honor student in the School year the prize offered by the Lambda Chapter of the Iota Phi Lambda. Other members of the graduating class presented by Mrs. Johnson were Misses Luranell Forbes, Lillian M. Glanton, Mentha A. Glenn, Ethel M. Herman, Marie A. Howard, Freddie M. Hynson, Maurine Jemison, Alma A. Joiner, Essye L. Owens, Albertha Rhone, Alberta I. Smith, Frederica E. Talley, and Messrs. Marion T. Zanders, William A. Campbell, Lenwood T. Dorsey, William G. White, Eugene J. Bass and Ernest J. Johnson.

Other speakers on the program were Miss Birch who thanked the Chapter on behalf of the Class for the delightful courtesy, and Mr. Lloyd Isaacs, Institute Treasurer, who praised the organization for the fine work it had done on behalf of worthy students interested in a business career.

Miss Ann Fentress pleased those present with several piano selections.

Assisting the President in receiving were Sorors L. R. Daly and Ardena West. Presiding at the tea Bessie C. Scott and Marian D. Bradley. Sorors Ora Mae Flood, Althea Price, Freda Davis and Evelyn Tarris assisted with the numerous details in connection with the tea. Soror Campfield was responsible for the well-arranged program.

Colorful decorations of poppies, pansies, sweet peas and roses profusely arranged throughout the spacious library and drawing room added to the pleasure of the occasion.

## Institute Lists Honor Pupils

Dr. Irving A. Derbigny  
Scholarship Night  
Speaker

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 24.—Dr. Irving A. Derbigny, Administrative Dean Tuskegee Institute, was the speaker for Scholarship Night, when the graduating students of the institute were honored by the faculty and students at the Vesper service in the institute chapel last night at 6:30 o'clock.

Although this is Dr. Derbigny's first year at Tuskegee, he has won an enviable place in the esteem of the administration and student body for his scholarly approach to teaching problems and his effective executive acumen. Dr. Derbigny, recipient of the Ph.D. degree in chemistry from Cornell University, is well qualified by training and achievement to address the students on the essentials of scholarship.

Dr. Derbigny has published "Studies on Nitrous Oxide" in the Journal of Physical Chemistry; "Studies on Vitamin G" in the Journal of Biological Chemistry; A Survey of General Chemistry; an Elementary Survey of the Physical Sciences (joint authorship); The Contract Plan Applied to the Sciences.

Ruth White, Tuskegee Institute, School of Education receives Institute honors (highest) with a 2.8 average. This young woman has the distinction of having carried, in addition to her major in secondary education, an almost full schedule in the School of Physical Education. She was winner of the Women's Singles in the recent Southern Championship Tennis Tournament held on the Tuskegee courts in May, 1937.

Students Listed  
The other honor students, as announced by A. L. Turner, registrar, follows by schools in the order of their rank:

Agriculture, Gladstone Hodge, Georgetown, British Guiana; Edward Pryce, Los Angeles, California; Major Lightfoote, Columbus, Georgia.

Business, Eleanor Birch, Eldorado, Arkansas; Alma Joiner, Port Arthur, Texas.

Education, Ruth White, Tuskegee Institute; Andrew Fowler, Inman, South Carolina; Tremetria Birth, Bessemer, Alabama; Emmett Henderson, Tuskegee, Alabama; Cleveland Eneas, Nassau, Bahamas; Sandolphra Robinson, Atlanta, Georgia; Jane De Neal, Wilmington, Delaware; Nellie Peoples, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Home Economics, Hazel Morgan, Corsicana, Texas; Isabella Campfield, Tuskegee Institute; Hazel Smith, Port Arthur, Texas; Ruth Hightower, Le Rue, Texas; Naomi Barton, Springfield, Illinois.

Mechanical Industries, Louis D.

Green, Birmingham, Alabama; Walker Atkinson, Chester, South Carolina.  
Music, Edward W. Martin, Los Angeles, California.  
Nurse Training, Lucy Jackson, Demopolis, Alabama.  
Physical Education, Virginia Campbell, Tuskegee Institute.



Education - 1937

# Tuskegee Institute, Comments on. 1,500 Negro Youths Attend Annual Boys' Day Celebration

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Feb. 22—A feature of the 23rd annual Boys' Day celebration which brought more than 1,500 negro boys from the 58 schools in Macon County to the Tuskegee Institute campus today, was an address by Dr. George W. Carver, renowned scientist whose 40 years of service to the South and the nation are being celebrated this winter.

Austin W. Curtis, assistant to Dr. Carver, presented the eminent scientist as one who started from more humble circumstances than that of any boy in the room, but through constant study and application had become a master of things in the field of science. The speaker pointed out that Dr. Carver has developed more than 300 products from the peanut, more than a 100 from the sweet potato and has made from Alabama clays, stains, dyes, face powder, ink, paints and vases.

The speaker concluded his remarks by saying that he considered it a great privilege to be associated with Dr. Carver and that he hoped every boy would gain inspiration from Dr. Carver's life and achievements.

Dr. Carver said that he wanted the boys to be acquainted with the living things in the woods and fields, butterflies, bees, flowers, wasps, spiders and toads. He told how as a boy he had kept his pockets full of toads and spiders. He especially urged the boys to study spiders. He told them of an experience with a spider about 40 years ago when he first came to Tuskegee. He explained how carefully the spider spun his web only to have it torn down by a storm. The next morning to Dr. Carver's surprise the spider has spun an even stronger web. Five times the web was torn down, only to be woven again, each time stronger than before. At last the spider laid her eggs in the web and at the end of nine days scores of baby spiders were crawling about. He never saw the old spider again. She had completed her work. Dr. Carver pointed out to the boys that he had learned from the spider that success comes through keeping on and making each day's work an improvement on that of the day before. He told them that this was only one of the many things to be learned from the birds and bugs and spiders if one only studies them.

The intent faces of the boys throughout the speech as well as the storm of applause at the end, attested to the fact that Dr. Carver had given these country boys a new thought about the woods back home.

President Patterson welcomed the boys on behalf of the administration. He impressed upon them that Tuskegee Institute was founded to give boys like them a chance to improve themselves and to become a credit to their race and to the nation. He said that he hoped many of them would some day enroll at Tuskegee as had many rural boys who had done and gone back to their communities and have done a fine work among their own people, helping them to have better homes and better farms and to lead better lives.

Immediately following the devotion-al exercises by the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, institute chaplain, the boys were welcomed to the school by Cadets Emmett Henderson and Louis D. Green, both members of the class of 1937.

Demonstrations were given by the Lewis Adams Public School, Tuskegee Institute; and music was furnished by the Washington Public School, Tuskegee, Ala., the Macon County Training School, Robt; the Chambliss Children's House, Tuskegee Institute, the Cotton Valley School, Fort Davis and the New Rising Star School.

An interesting feature of the morning program was an old fashioned spelling contest in which more than 60 boys from the third through the sixth grades participated. It took considerable spelling for the boys to reach the finals with the results as follows: Cleveland O'Neal, Washington Public School, Tuskegee, first; Henry J. Chishold, Oak Grove School, second; Charlie Grant, Tuskegee, third; and William Tarver, Shiloh School, fourth. First, second, third and fourth prizes were awarded the successful contestants.

Following lunch in the Institute Cafeteria short devotional exercises were held at the grave of Booker T. Washington, who started the program 23 years ago as an extension department activity.

The concluding feature of the day's program was a physical education demonstration in Logan Hall, which was under supervision of Cleve J. Abbott, Tuskegee's athletic director, and football coach.

Lee A. Jones presided in the place of C. J. Calloway, retired, who for many years was in charge of the Boys' Day program.

## CARVER SPEAKS TO BOYS' MEET AT TUSKEGEE 3-6-37

### Tells Macon Co. Youths Of Boyhood Hobbies

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 5—A feature of the 23rd annual Boys' Day celebration which brought more than 1,500 boys from the 58 schools in Macon County to the Tuskegee Institute campus last week, was an address by Dr. George W. Carver, renowned scientist whose 40 years of service to the South and to the nation are being celebrated this winter.

Austin W. Curtis, assistant to Dr. Carver, presented the eminent scientist.

Dr. Carver said that he wanted the boys to be acquainted with the living things in the woods and fields, butterflies, bees, flowers, wasps, spiders and toads. He told how as a boy he had kept his pockets full of toads and spiders. He especially urged the boys to study spiders.

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Lee A. Jones, supervisor of Macon County Colored Schools, presided, in the place of C. J. Calloway, retired, who for many years was in charge of the Boys' Day program.

The concluding feature of the day's program was a physical education demonstration in Logan Hall, which was under supervision of Cleve J. Abbott, Tuskegee's athletic director, and football coach.

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HEAR DR. G. W. CARVER  
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — A feature of the 23rd annual Boys' Day celebration which brought more than 1,500 boys from the 58 schools in Macon County to the Tuskegee Institute campus today, was an ad-

dress by Dr. George W. Carver, renowned scientist whose 40 years of service to the South and to the nation are being celebrated this winter.

## Trade School Program Held At Tuskegee 3-19-37

### Hundreds Inspect Work Of Mechanical Section At Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 18.—(Special)—The annual open night exercises of the mechanical department of Tuskegee Institute were held here Thursday night. Scores of students, teachers and towns people thronged the various shops and inspected the work of the embryo mechanics who are acquiring technical training under the supervision of instructors who are specialists in their fields.

Every feature of the work of every division was "on display" and visitors were guided to every nook and every cranny for an inspection of the daily activities as well as to specially arranged exhibits. "We want our guests to understand more thoroughly what is actually going on in the mechanical department," said one guide who was conducting a party through the shops.

Hundreds of teachers from every section of the State here in attendance upon the meeting of the Alabama State Teachers Association, many of whom are particularly interested in or engaged in vocational work, were among those who joined in the observation tour.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, who accompanied a group of visitors through the shops said that in the every day activities of the shop and field and classroom Tuskegee is endeavoring to do the very thing that Booker T. Washington emphasized years ago in his definition of education. "I believe, too," said Dr. Patterson, that "we shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life."

The constant demands made upon Tuskegee Institute, owing to increased activities in the building and construction fields, for men who have been technically trained and who at the same time possess adequate academic training, are an indication of the confidence placed in the type of men turned out by the Institute, said G. L. Washington, director of the William G. Willcox Trades School.

### Electrical Division

The phases of work in the electrical division under W. C. Curtis, were represented by actual projects set up in the shop under the actual conditions that might be experienced on the job. The students were doing house wiring, motor installations, motor repair work including armature rewinding, radio servicing, etc. The telephone exchange and public address amplifier were open to inspection. Students were posted about the shop to answer any questions concerning the equipment. A number of electrical stunts throughout the shop were presented for the entertainment of the visitors.

### Sheet Metal Division

Aside from the regular shop production work in sheet metal, this division featured a set of lawn furniture including three chairs and a table made by the students from metal tubing. Also there were many articles made from empty tin containers which caught the eyes of those passing through the shop. H. R. Owsley directs this division.

### Masonry Division

D. F. Miller, head of the masonry division, prepared an exhibit of projects duplicating the work done during the year in veneering and general renovation of a teacher's cottage. These included brickwork, plastering and cement work. A demonstration of reinforced brickwork in the form of a beam comparing in size and shape to that of concrete was also shown. A remarkable feature of this project was the cost of construction compared to a concrete beam of equal dimensions. It was surprising to find the costs about equal. A display of workmanship was initiated in the making of concrete caps and cornices.

### General Shop

The visitors to the general shop, Withro McEnge, instructor, were particularly interested in the display cabinet of projects made by all of the students. Those engaged in activities during open night were: (1) the pupils of the Chambliss Children's House, who carried on projects in home mechanics, metal crafts, electricity, woodworking, leather craft and synthetic materials; (2) senior college industrial arts students who were working on advanced projects in the areas mentioned above. In addition they were completing their regularly scheduled projects which had to do with building to scale a small bungalow showing a full layout, airplane modeling and linoleum block printing.

### Welding Division

In the welding division, also under Mr. McEnge, demonstrations were given in oxygen-acetylene welding and cutting; also electric arc welding. Proudly displayed was the new electric arc welding machine which was recently purchased for this division.

### Shoemaking Division

The shoemaking division, headed by Frank L. West, was unique in its

Soil Course at Tuskegee  
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 24 (AP)—Under the co-operation of the Federal Government's program of agricultural conservation Tuskegee Institute will offer a new special course in soil conservation at the beginning of the next school year.



display of kinds and quality of materials for shoes and general exhibit of shoemaking. Demonstrations were given in hand shoe repairing, machine shoe repairing, building and rebuilding shoes.

#### Carpentry Division

One of the main features of the exhibition in the carpentry shop, was a modernistic desk with self-locking drawers, built and finished by students of this division. The shop was in full operation and students were engaged in work upon individual projects. There was a display of furniture, cabinets, novelties, etc. Much attention was drawn to a small model room in the process of construction which showed all of the various members and items used in the construction. M. H. Perkins heads this division.

#### Painting Division

The painting division of which Malachi Morse is head, was brightly illuminated and resplendent in the various colors of objects seen on display. The students were very busy in the matter of furniture finishing, spray painting, floor sanding, sign painting, paperhanging, wall finishing and interior decoration.

#### Architectural and Mechanical Drawing Division

Of special interest in the drawing division were the design problems executed by students of architecture and building construction. Subjects of these problems included "a library for a technical college," "a church for a Summer colony," "a living room interior," and others. Working drawings for small Southern homes done by freshmen in the same course, mechanical drawings of all kinds made by trade students, and a collection of student posters and show cards were also exhibited. A display of photographs of representative buildings at Tuskegee designed by members of the staff of this division and erected largely by student labor drew considerable comment. There were demonstrations in the use of surveying instruments, in blueprinting and in drawing of various kinds. L. E. Fry supervises the teaching and productive work in all phases of drawing offered.

## 19th Annual Founders Day Program Will Be Held By Tuskegees

The New York Tuskegee Alumni Association will observe its 19th annual Founder's Day in honor of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington with exercises in the auditorium of the 135th Street Branch Library, Sunday, April 11, at 3 p. m. Rev. John W. Robinson, formerly pastor of St. Mark's Church, and now of Christ Community Church, who knew the founder personally, will be the principal speaker. E. L.

Dimitry, president of the club, will preside.

Plans are nearing completion for the presentation to the Library of a scroll containing the names of the members and friends whose contribution made possible the purchase and presentation of a bronze bust of the great educator to the Library on November 15, 1935, the twentieth anniversary of his death.

The Scroll, so called because it contains the signatures of the contributors, will in fact be a kind of monograph, including sketches of the founder, and Miss Lelia Usher, sculptress; pictures of Dr. Washington and the bust; letters, programs and other related matters leading up to the purchase and presentation of the bust to the library.

At the same time a picture of Dr. Washington, donated by a nephew, Charles D. Washington, in behalf of the J. H. Washington family, will be presented to the club, and received by Mrs. J. E. Robertson, recently elected vice president.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Eagle

## Booker Washington Memorial Meeting

The first anniversary of the Booker T. Washington Memorial and Historical Association, Inc., will be conducted with a mass meeting at St. Phillips P. E. Church, 1610 Dean St., next Tuesday at 8:00 p.m. The principal address will be made by Judge James S. Watson, W. Leon Champan, president of the association, will set forth the ideals of the organization.

Other numbers on the program are: Opening remarks and introduction of the president, by the master of ceremony; promotional and building fund plans, N. Martin; a study of plans of the Booker T. Washington Memorial Hall, Richard C. White, and closing remarks, Louis Alexander Jeppe. Rev. Midgette will give the benediction. Magistrate Jeanette G. Brill has been invited to speak. E. L. Dimitry, president of the New York Tuskegee Alumni Association, will preside.

BIRMINGHAM ALA. POST  
APR. 19, 1937

## TUSKEGEE CHOIR OF 80 GIVES CONCERT

### Funds Will Be Used To Buy School Books Here

Eighty young Negroes in the famed Tuskegee Choir sang the age-old spirituals of their race—both jubilant and sombre—at the concert yesterday afternoon at Municipal Auditorium.

The entire choir chanted "I Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray," "Ain't Gwins Study War No Mo'," and newer songs such as "Ain't-A-That Good News," "Deep River," and "Listen to the Lambs."

A male quintet chanted the traditional favorites, "Heb'n" and "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" as well as several other songs.

William L. Dawson, composer of the "Negro Folk Symphony" and member of Tuskegee faculty conducted the choir.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, made a brief talk saying that the school "in training young men and women in practical vocations as well as in ideals will contribute to the New South."

A large section of seats was reserved for white people. The Jefferson County Negro Teachers' Assn., which sponsored the concert, will give the proceeds to a fund for school books for Negro children in the county.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald  
April 17, 1937

# THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II



"Cast down your buckets where you are."

THIS was Booker Washington's word to his race. It should be immortal, for it is as sound today and will be as sound tomorrow as it was when the race's second greatest emancipator spoke it. That it survives upon the vast campus at Tuskegee was apparent to this writer in course of a recent visit there on occasion of the institute's annual tribute to its founder. Robert Russa Moton held it dear

when he followed Washington, from which the South he loves and Frederick Douglas Patterson will profit forever if his great holds it so in his own succession. present desire is granted for a cataloging and perpetuation of his life work before he dies. Of the infantile paralysis cures claimed for the peanut oil with which he massages scores of patients daily now, he says quite simply: "I would not respect a medical profession which accepted my cures without complete investigation. But I would not respect either a doctor who was not willing to investigate these cures with an open mind."

Cast down your buckets where you are! Cast them down among the Southern white people who surround you, and draw upon the genuine affection and understanding that run between the best of the two races here! Cast them down into your own natures as Negroes, and develop, without dilution, your distinctive racial genius! Cast them down as human beings, advised of all that is required of human being in this age of science and machine! Cast them down in the South, where you belong and where a promised great day must include you if it is to keep its promise! In terms like these, we can be sure, Booker Washington would interpret his word today.

Forty pupils in a delapidated shanty—that was his start at Tuskegee in 1881. But 34 years later when he died—1,500 pupils in more than 100 buildings, on a campus of 2,000 acres, with an endowment of \$2,000,000, an annual budget of \$290,000, and 197 teachers instructing in 38 trades and professions. And today arcation, the choir will offer a program to hear which people in New York and Philadelphia are an endowment of \$7,000,000 an annual budget of \$400,000, and time and money are required over the face of it, in all its processes and provinces, the persistent spirit of that word—"Cast down your buckets where you are."

They have a great musician at Tuskegee by the name of Dawson. His Negro Folk Symphony, acclaimed by some of the nation's finest audiences, is African in every pulse. They have a great preacher there by the name of Richardson. His eloquence got its accent and smoothness at Harvard, but the flame of it is his racial own.

And they have George Washington Carver. This distinguished scientist whom the world of science delights to honor, is to all outward appearances a little old (nobody knows how old) "country" Negro, shabbily dressed with a manner utterly self-effacing until he speaks of his work. But when he talks of the products and processes he has developed from the local peanut, the local sweet potato, the local cotton seed, the local clays, the local plants and flowers, his gentle old voice grows precise and gets an unconscious authority in its high pitch. He is speaking of what he has found by casting down his bucket, and they are finding:

for the faces and expressions of the singers, and the manual art of Dawson as he directs, are as appealing as the melodious sounds.



Education-1937

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

## Campaign Revived For Tuskegee Gift

*Montgomery*  
Martin And Blair Added  
To Committee

4-16-37

The executive committee of the Southwide campaign committee for Tuskegee Institute, met here yesterday and renewed its resolve that the "white South" shall erect an agricultural building on the campus of Tuskegee Institute as a compliment to the black race from the white race of the South. Such a plan has been under way for two years, and substantial progress has been made in raising the fund required. Yesterday the executive committee canvassed the history of the movement and announced its purpose to follow through to the end.

Thomas W. Martin, of Birmingham, president of the Alabama Power Company, and Algernon Blair, Montgomery contractor and builder, were elected members of the executive committee, and Philip D. Harper, Birmingham auditor, was elected secretary of the committee. Heretofore the committee had consisted of the following: Grover C. Hall, Montgomery editor, chairman; Dr. L. N. Duncan, president A. P. I., Auburn; Mayor G. B. Edwards, of Tuskegee; Louis Pizitz, Birmingham merchant; Walter Hendley, Birmingham banker; Herbert C. Ryding, Birmingham, former president of the T. C. I.; Donald Comer, Birmingham industrialist; Judge Oscar S. Lewis, Dothan lawyer; Benjamin Russell, Alexander City industrialist.

The committee purposes to raise a fund among Southern white people sufficient to erect an agricultural hall on Tuskegee's campus.

Montgomery, Ala., *Advertiser*

April 16, 1937

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# Skegee Relays Hold Focus This Week End

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—With such outstanding performers as Hayes of Wiley, Williams and Thomas of Xavier, the crack relays teams of Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga., and Prairie View college, Prairie View, Texas, scheduled to compete in their specialties in the Tuskegee Relays, which will be held in the Alumni Bowl at the Institute, May 8, many marks are expected to be lowered, also a new attendance record established.

Hayes has been entered in the 110 meters, the high hurdles and the 440 meters hurdles. He won the 110 meters and the high hurdles last year. Hayes defeated Cleveland of Tuskegee at the Prairie View Relays which were held on the Prairie View campus April 23 and 24. He will receive his stiffest competition in the high hurdles from Cleveland against whom he will again compete at the Tuskegee Relays, Saturday, May 8.

Lilburn Williams, giant weight man, from Xavier University, is expected to better his own record in the shot put and discus, set last year.

**Texans, Classy**  
A great battle will be waged between the crack Prairie View teams, in the College Mile in which fresh from their victories in Prairie View, Wiley, Morehouse, their own relays are expected to lower the marks in the 440, 880 and the one-mile relays. However, strong opposition will be offered by very fine teams from Wiley, Bethune Cookman college, Morehouse college, Clark university, Bishop college, and West Virginia State college. All of these teams have excellent time records.

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this event and will have little competition, in the opinion of the prognosticators.

**Women's Division Staff**  
The classic event in the women's division is the one-fourth mile relay for the handsome Julius B. Ramsey revolving trophy which was won last year by Tuskegee. Lula Hymes, Jessie Abbott, Mable Smith and Jeanette Gipson are the members of this team.

The surprise package in the women's events is expected to be delivered by Costella Rideaux who comes to participate in the 100 meters run. She will also endeavor to set new marks with the javelin. This little 118 pound flash is said to be faster than Lula Hymes and in the class with Estelle Pearson who hurled the discus and threw the javelin with such marked success during her undergraduate days at Tuskegee. Her performance is expected to be outstanding.

Prior to the start of the Carnival the crack 80 piece Tuskegee Band, under the direction of Capt. Frank L. Drye, will give a half hour concert in the Bowl.

## Tuskegee Tiger, Bama State To Clash Thursday

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 24—(AP)—Tuskegee Institute and Alabama State will meet at Crampton Bowl here Thursday at 2 p.m. in their annual Thanksgiving Day Negro classic.

The series started in 1914, and in recent years has filled the Montgomery Stadium.

A parade of bands and Tuskegee Tiger and State Hornet supporters will precede the contest. It will be State's homecoming game.

## Tuskegee High Plays Intersectional Contest

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Nov. 25.—The high school football team of Tuskegee Institute will be host to Genoa High of Bluefield, W. Va., at 2 p.m. Saturday in the first intersectional prep game.

Julius T. has been leading the West Virginians for a dozen years after his career at Tuskegee. Following Tuskegee's victory in Montgomery today in the annual classic with Bama State the enthusiasm is rampant at the Institute.

## Tuskegee Faces State Teachers' Outfit Thursday

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 24—After their tenth win in a 14-game series, Tuskegee Institute's Tigers meet Alabama State Teachers at Montgomery in a Thanksgiving Day feature at Crampton Bowl.

The Tigers, who were never beaten by the Staters until 1934, dropped that year's contest and the '35 encounter. Two tilts between the teams have ended in ties.

Against mutual foes both have fairly even records. Clark, of Atlanta, fell before the two; Tuskegee was tied by Morehouse, which lost to Alabama State; while the Tigers defeated South Carolina State after the Staters had been beaten by the Carolina outfit.



Education—1937

Chefs School.

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

## Second Short Course For In-Service Chefs, Cooks Closes At Tuskegee

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch  
September 1, 1937

### Headwaiter Back From Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—  
(SNS)—The second short course  
for in-service Chefs and Cooks  
closed at Tuskegee Institute,  
August 21, with the awarding  
of certificates of attendance by  
President F. D. Patterson.

Final examinations consisted of  
the organization and manage-  
ment of the Hotel Tuskegee for the  
week of August 18-21. The "Ho-  
tel" is a small balcony dining  
room and kitchenette connected  
with the Institute Cafeteria.  
The dining room seats 24 guests.

All details connected with the  
hotel were worked out  
in the prescribed classes of the  
course. These classes and their  
instructors are: Chef's Tech-  
nique and Commercial Cook-  
ery, Edward Ramsey; Market-  
ing and Costs, Meat Cutting,  
Leroy Partridge; Salads and Des-  
serts, Juanita C. Dobbs; Table  
and the executive officers of the  
American Tennis Association.  
Setting and Service, Chief R.  
G. Booker; Hygiene, B. B. Wal-  
cott.

Chief R. G. Booker, at the in-  
vitation of President F. D. Pat-  
terson, of Tuskegee Institute, and  
through the courtesy of Mr.  
Kenneth Hyde, Manager of the  
John Marshall Hotel, Richmond,  
Virginia, spent the month of Aug-  
ust at Tuskegee giving the in-  
service students of the short  
course, and the commercial die-  
tetics apprentice students work-  
ing at the Institute Cafeteria  
and the Institute Grill, an in-  
tensive course of lectures and  
demonstrations in table setting and  
service. Chief Booker was ac-  
companied by Captain S. J.  
Thompson of the John Marshall  
Hotel.

Hotel Tuskegee will serve spec-  
ial guests of President Patterson

Robert Grant Booker, head-  
waiter of the Hotel John Marshall,  
has just returned to his job after  
teaching for four weeks in the  
"commercial dietetics" division of  
Tuskegee Institute. He an-  
nounced yesterday that he ex-  
pected to teach there another  
summer.

Booker said he taught two  
classes twice a day, including hotel  
service, "table manners," dining  
room service and banquet service.

"Tuskegee has begun these  
courses in domestic science, or  
commercial dietetics," Booker said,  
"to turn out members of the Negro  
race well qualified to fulfill to  
the best of their ability the work  
to which they are adapted."

Many Negroes are unemployed,  
Booker said, and the institute is  
attempting to place at their dis-  
posal the opportunity for special  
training which they need to secure  
jobs.



Education-1937

Chefs School

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

# CARNEGIE CORPORATION, ANXIOUS FOR GOOD COOKS. GIVES \$20,000

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Feb. 11 (ANP)—Further expansion and development of Tuskegee Institute's Training School for chefs, cooks and waiters was made possible this week with the announced award of \$20,000 by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, a condition of the grant being that it be used for the Institute's training program for those engaged in the commercial preparation and sale of food.

The funds made available by the Carnegie award will be used to provide a laboratory kitchen for food preparation in small quantities and by students in the chef's school; for the modernization of equipment to insure training by the latest methods and in furtherance of a cooperative training program with hotels and railroads that will give students active contact with the food service industry while pursuing their training at the institution.

"Service" Magazine is Official Organ of Training School. National publicity is given to the institute's training school through the columns of SERVICE, a Magazine For Those Who Serve the school's official publication and published monthly at Tuskegee. SERVICE Magazine, which also maintains Chicago offices at 350 South Parkway, has undertaken a national promotional and publicity campaign among the chefs, cooks, waiters and domestic employees of the country, and bids fair to rank soon among the nation's leading periodicals.

Tuskegee's school for the training of workers for the food field was first organized last summer with Chef Carlos Guley of the University of Wisconsin as instructor-in-chief, and so successful was the starting of the course that it won the immediate approval of the American Hotel Association, the Southern and Alabama Hotel Associations and the outstanding railroads and hotels of America. Thomas D. Green and William Moffat, nationally known executives have endorsed the Tuskegee program at regional conferences.

## Demand for Trained Workers Exceeds Supply

The demand for trained employees at present far exceeds the supply and every effort is being made to make this training available to larger numbers. Following the commendable and praiseworthy lead of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, those caring to encourage this development are urged to give funds to be used as scholarships for capable young people without means who would like to avail themselves of this training at Tuskegee. Plans are now under way for the Summer Short Course. Hotel and restaurant operators are urged to send their chefs, cooks and catering employees to Tuskegee Institute for his intensive practical instruction taught by some of the best trained experts in the country.

## FLORENCE, ALA., TIMES FEB. 2, 1937 F5 HOTEL WORKERS TO BE TRAINED AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Carnegie Corporation of New York has made available to Tuskegee Institute \$20,000 for a special training program for hotel workers, Dr. R. R. Moton, president, said today.

The funds will be used to provide a laboratory kitchen for students in the chef school, Dr. Moton said. A portion of the grant also will go to modernizing equipment.

Plans are being made at Tuskegee for a cooperative training program with hotels and railroads that will give the students contact with the food service industry while continuing their training at the Institute.

Study of the cooperative plan now being used by Antioch College and the University of Cincinnati indicates that this plan is suited to hotel and dining car service training.

The Tuskegee school for training employees for work in the food field was endorsed by the American Hotel association at its 1936 convention at St. Louis.

The training program has been approved also by the hotel industry in the South and has been discussed

at state and regional conventions by Thomas D. Green, president of the American Hotel association and by William Moffat, president of the Alabama Hotel association, Dr. Moton said.

Demands for training employees exceed the supply at present, and efforts are being made to make this training available to larger numbers of Southern workers in the field.

Plans are being made at Tuskegee for the short summer course, Dr. Moton said, at which a large attendance is expected.

## TUSKEGEE IS GRANTED \$20,000 FOR TRAINING

TUSKEGEE, Feb. 2 (Special.)—Carnegie Corp. of New York has made available to Tuskegee Institute \$20,000 for a special training program for hotel workers, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, said today.

## BIRMINGHAM ALA. NEWS FEB. 3, 1937 F8 FUND FOR HOTEL TRAINING GIVEN \$20,000 Available For Course At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—A \$20,000 fund for a special training program for hotel workers has been made available to Tuskegee Institute by the Carnegie Corporation, of New York.

A laboratory kitchen for students in the chef school will be provided through the fund Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the school, said. A portion of the money will be used to modernize equipment.

The program contemplated a cooperative training course with hotels and railroads to give the students contact with the food service industry while continuing their training at the institute.

The plan has been endorsed by the American Hotel Association and by the hotel industry in the South, since demand for trained employees exceeds the present supply.

## Thanks Dr. Patterson

So much fuss and false values have been placed on academic training in recent years, especially during the depression period, that a large number of wage earners and job-seekers have forgotten the dignity of labor.

Technology and the machine age clouded the vision and warped the mentality of many who thought Utopia would be found on the college campus or in books of economics, science, and engineering upon the library shelves.

As unemployment increased the craze for a degree reached ridiculous proportions, even though, as statistics have shown, governmental and private agencies were incompetent to absorb the army of white-collar workers.

Tuskegee Institute, through the vision and courage of its president, Dr. Frederick Patterson, has pointed the way back to sanity for those who are rich in talents scorned by the foolish and vain. The grant of \$20,000 by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to the institute to expand its facilities for the task of making chefs, cooks, waiters, domestics, et cetera, proficient in their art deserves applause.

A good cook is the equal—in terms of service—to a good statesman; an intelligent waitress is as serviceable as a minister; an efficient chauffeur is as essential as a skilled surgeon.

Dr. Patterson is a realist rather than a prophet. What economists and legislators fail to realize is, that there are people who will never rise higher than their capacity for these types of service. Our task is to dignify their labor, not to eschew it.

## Chefs Study Food Art At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 18.—(P)—Ability to prepare a table d'hôte dinner, serve it properly and make a profit on the meal will determine the grade of a number of students at Tuskegee Institute, negro college here.

Practical knowledge of foodstuffs, their preparation and serving is the aim of "in-service" hotel cook and chefs taking the Institute's short course in commercial dietetics.

And since the proof of the pudding is in the eating, the proof of the chef lies in the palatability, variety and profit-making qualities of the courses he serves.

Cafeteria is Classroom. Examinations consist of a series of dinners divided in three projects: a la carte, table d'hôte and cafeteria. The examination room is Tuskegee's cafeteria where 3,000 meals are served daily.

A hotel manager, W. T. Wilson, of Montgomery, started the idea of a school for cooks and chefs when he mentioned Southern hotel men had difficulty in getting good cooks.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Institute, immediately added a three-year course in commercial dietetics to the college curriculum. In all, 56 students were enrolled. But the short-course was also added so cooks already in service on hotel jobs might obtain training.

Every man and woman in the course who is not doing apprentice work at the Institute has entered a permanent or Summer job, college authorities reported.

Three-Year Courses. The three-year students serve as waiters during the Summer short-course, filling out their apprenticeships.

The classes are widely diversified, including chef's technique, kitchen staff work, serving staff work and marketing and costs.

A New Jersey hotel manager drove to Alabama in a station wagon to get six negroes who will work in his establishment. They will also sing for guests' entertainment. Other graduates of the school have been placed in Birmingham and other Alabama cities, Virginia, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, New York, Cleveland and Detroit.



## TUSKEGEE TRAINING COOKS AND CHEFS

### Course Given To Meet Demand Of Hotel Owners For Capable Kitchen Staff

Tuskegee, Ala., July 17.—(AP)—Ability to prepare a table d'hôte dinner, serve it properly and make a profit on the meal will determine the grade of a number of students at Tuskegee institute, Negro college here.

Practical knowledge of foodstuffs, their preparation and serving is the aim of "in-service" hotel cooks and chefs taking the institute's short course in commercial dietetics.

Examinations consist of a series of dinners divided in three projects: A la carte, table d'hôte and cafeteria. The examination room is Tuskegee's cafeteria where 3,000 meals are served daily.

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A New Jersey hotel manager drove to Alabama in a station wagon to get six Negroes who will work in his establishment. Other graduates of the school have been placed in Alabama, Virginia, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, New York, Ohio and Michigan.

The faculty this summer includes A. G. Booker, head waiter of a Richmond hotel (The John Marshall), and Chef Carson Gulley of the University of Wisconsin.

MOBILE, ALA., REGISTER  
JULY 13, 1937

## se in Cookery At Negro College Makes Good Chef

Students In Dietetics Course  
Tuskegee Have No Trouble Getting Jobs

By The Associated Press  
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**Find Work**  
Every man and woman in the course who is not doing apprentice work at the institute has entered a permanent or summer job, college authorities reported.

The three-year students serve as waiters during the summer short-course, filling out their apprenticeships.

The classes are widely diversified, including chef's technique, kitchen staff work, serving staff work and marketing and costs.

A New Jersey hotel manager drove to Alabama in a station wagon to get six negroes who will work in his establishment. They will also sing for guests' entertainment. Other graduates of the school have been placed in Birmingham and other Alabama cities, Virginia, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, New York, Cleveland and Detroit.

**Experienced Faculty**  
Faculty at the school this summer includes R. G. Booker, head waiter of a Richmond hotel (The John Marshall), Chef Carson Gulley of the University of Wisconsin, and various officials of the school cafeteria. Two members of the faculty have studied at Corneyn's school in commercial cookery.

MOBILE, ALA., REGISTER  
JULY 13, 1937

## Ability To Prepare, Serve, Make Profit On Meals Is Taught

TUSKEGEE, July 19.—(AP)—Abil-

ity to prepare a table d'hôte dinner, serve it properly and make a profit on the meal will determine the grade of a number of students at Tuskegee Institute, negro college here.

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### Va. Headwaiter Teaches at Tuskegee

Robert Booker, headwaiter at John Marshall Hotel, Richmond, who is on a three-week leave to teach a class of thirty at Tuskegee Institute school of chefs and waiters. He started out to become a doctor, changed to the ministry, then gave it up to become the South's leading headwaiter.



## Institute Exercises To Offer Variety Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, A.L.A., May 16.—Tuskegee Institute's annual commencement program will include a variety of events in addition to the baccalaureate address, which will be delivered in the Institute chapel at 2 p.m. Sunday, May 30, by Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, New York City, and the commencement address, Thursday, June 3, by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, of Washington, the unveiling of the bronze bust of Dr. George W. Carver, creative chemist, the anniversary of whose 40 years of service to Tuskegee Institute, the South and the nation, has been celebrated this Winter. *p. 2*

Dr. Thomas Turner, department of biology, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., will deliver an address in connection with the unveiling of the bust of the distinguished and internationally known scientist.

Five candidates will be presented from the school of music for graduation. They are: John R. Hoskins, Berkley, Calif., bachelor of music, piano major; Ella Mae Wright, Roba, bachelor of science, music education (public school music); Alton Davenport, Birmingham, bachelor of science, music education, instrumental supervisor major (instructor of band and orchestra); James L. Dugger, Princeton, N. J., bachelor of science, music education, instrumental supervisor major (instructor of band and orchestra); Edward W. Martin, Motrovia, Calif., bachelor of science music education, instrumental supervisor major (instructor of band and orchestra). *Mon. 5-17-37*

**Commencement Program**  
Sunday, May 30: Baccalaureate address, Institute chapel, 2 p.m. Band concert, Adler band stand, White Hall lawn, 4:15 p.m. Vesper service, Institute chapel, 6:30 p.m., at which time the president will deliver his final address to the students and members of the faculty for the academic year.

Monday, May 31: College debate, Logan Hall, 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, June 1: Motorcade, Veterans' Administration Facility and other points of interest, class of 1927, 8 a.m. Annual competitive drill, Alumni Bowl, 9 a.m. Trinity Church (Boston), prize contest, Logan Hall, 7:30 p.m.

Wednesday, June 2: Symposium on occupations, conducted by members of the class of 1927, assembly room, building A, 10 a.m. Unveiling of the bronze bust of Dr. George W. Carver, Class day program, high school, assembly room, Academic building, 2 p.m. Business session, Alumni Association, Alumni hut, 3 p.m. Girls' physical education exhibition in the quadrangle, 4:30 p.m. Class day program, college department, Logan Hall.

1:30 p.m. Local chapter of the Tuskegee Alumni Association will entertain the members of the class of 1927 and will welcome the candidates for graduation of the class of 1937, in the Alumni hut, 9:30 p.m.

Thursday, June 3: Commencement exercises, first session, Logan Hall 10 a.m. Commencement exercises, second session, Institute chapel, 2 p.m., at which time diplomas will be awarded and degrees will be conferred on more than 200 students completing the courses in the various departments. Alumni ball, Logan Hall, 7:30 o'clock.

## Final Exercises Get Underway At Tuskegee

*Sup. 5-30-37*  
**Graduation Ceremonies**

**To Occupy Week;  
Many Visitors**

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, A.L.A., May 29.—Commencement Week activities will begin here today with the baccalaureate address which will be delivered by Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, New York City in the Institute Chapel at 2 p.m. The line of march, with Capt. W. A. Richardson, as marshal, will leave Carnegie Hall promptly at 1:30 p.m. and will proceed down Maple Avenue, the main thoroughfare of the school, to the chapel. In the academic procession will be a distinguished group of college presidents, educators, business and civic leaders who are here for the commencement exercises.

The band, under the direction of Capt. Frank L. Drye, will give a concert in the Adler bandstand, White Hall lawn, at 4:15 Sunday afternoon. At 6:30 in the evening, students, faculty members, townspeople and visitors, including many parents and friends of members of the graduating classes, will assemble in the chapel and will hear President Patterson, who will deliver his final address for the academic year.

Monday evening at 7:30 the annual college debate will take place in Logan Hall.

**Class Reunion**  
Tuesday, members of the class of 1927, here for the 10th anniversary reunion of class, will visit the Veterans Administration facility at 8 o'clock. The annual competitive drill will take place in the Alumni Bowl at 9 o'clock, and in the evening, beginning at 7:30 o'clock, the annual Trinity Church (Boston) prize contest will be held in Logan Hall. As part of the commencement exercises the welcome address, the salutatorian, the valedictory and commencement address. The concluding program was the presentation of certificates, tributes to alumni, parents and friends and the class song. The work of the nursery school has gone forward with marked success and will be held in the assembly room of the William G. Willcox Trades School at 10 o'clock. The Class Day program of the high school class will be held at 2 o'clock. The business session of the General Alumni Association will be held in the Alumni Hut at 3 o'clock and at 4:30 the girls' physical exhibition will take place in the quadrangle. The class day program for the college students will be held in Logan Hall at 7:30. The Tuskegee chapter of the Alumni Association will entertain for the class of 1927 in the Alumni Hut at 9:30.

test will be held in Logan Hall. As part of the commencement exercises this time the numerous prizes for the year will be announced.

Wednesday morning the bronze bust of Dr. George W. Carver, creative chemist, the anniversary of whose 40 years of service to Tuskegee Institute, the South and the nation, was celebrated this Winter, will be unveiled. A symposium of occupations will be held in the assembly room of the William G. Willcox Trades School at 10 o'clock. The Class Day program of the high school class will be held at 2 o'clock. The business session of the General Alumni Association will be held in the Alumni Hut at 3 o'clock and at 4:30 the girls' physical exhibition will take place in the quadrangle. The class day program for the college students will be held in Logan Hall at 7:30. The Tuskegee chapter of the Alumni Association will entertain for the class of 1927 in the Alumni Hut at 9:30.

The members of the Amoeba Colony High School Biology Club held their closing meeting of the year at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital in order to have as their guests the nine crippled children of the orthopedic division, Dr. John W. Chenault, director. The work is carried on through the cooperation of the State Board of Health and the State Board of Education under provision of the Social Security Act. Crippled children from all over the State will be received at the John A. Andrew Hospital as fast as provision can be made, for them. The little children dressed in gay paper hats enjoyed games, stories and music and were served ice cream. Mildred Meadows of the graduating class college department, sang several selections to the delight of the children who for the time being forgot their plastered casts, crutches, braces and bandages. Evelyn Luffboro, also a member of the college graduating class assisted in the arrangements made for the entertainment of the crippled children. Carolyn Walcott Ford, sponsor of the club, recited nursery poems and awarded certificates to members of the club who had maintained as average throughout the year.

## Final Exercises Thursday

Thursday the annual commencement exercises will be held. The first session will begin in Logan Hall at 10 o'clock. The second session will be held in the Institute chapel at 2 o'clock, at which time Dr. Carter G. Woodson, editor of the Journal of Negro History, Washington, D. C., will deliver the commencement address.

Shelton B. Stevenson, New York City; A. A. Hicks, Grove Hill, Ala.; Larry Robinson, Lucien A. Green, Dr. Ibb Grant, Philadelphia, Penn., and Dr. Edgar Alexander, are members of the 1927 class here for the 10th annual reunion.

## Graduation On At Tuskegee Varied Program Given As Commencement

*Wed. 6-2-37*  
**Continues**

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, A.L.A., June 1.—Exercises in connection with the annual commencement activities at the institute were continued today. An inspection of the shops and campus was made yesterday by members of the 1927 class which is celebrating its tenth anniversary reunion this year along with parents and friends of members of the graduating classes. *p. 13*

The closing exercises of the nursery school were held on the lawn in front of the Home Economics building with children ranging from one to five years of age participating in the program.

Following the class history, tree ceremony tributes of gratitude class prophecy, gavel oration, class dreams and the class will, there was given

cises the welcome address, the salutatorian, the valedictory and commencement address. The concluding program was the presentation of certificates, tributes to alumni, parents and friends and the class song. The work of the nursery school has gone forward with marked success and will be held in the assembly room of the William G. Willcox Trades School at 10 o'clock. The Class Day program of the high school class will be held at 2 o'clock. The business session of the General Alumni Association will be held in the Alumni Hut at 3 o'clock and at 4:30 the girls' physical exhibition will take place in the quadrangle. The class day program for the college students will be held in Logan Hall at 7:30. The Tuskegee chapter of the Alumni Association will entertain for the class of 1927 in the Alumni Hut at 9:30.

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Last night members of the Junior and Senior College classes met in debate for the president annual prize.

The commencement activities will continue through Thursday.



Education-1937

Off-shoot of Tuskegee Institute.

# Tuskegee Institute, Comments on. Self-Sustenance On Farm Is Creed of Negro Leader Who Founded Own School

## Persevering Mississippi Native Worked Way Through Tuskegee, Seeks to Aid Race Find Happy Existence

Special to The Commercial Appeal

FARGO, Ark., July 10.—Seventeen years ago a negro who hoped to do something for the youth of his race came to this settlement near Brinkley and founded the Fargo Agricultural School.

He was Floyd Brown, a native of Mississippi, a disciple of Booker T. Washington, and who was 20 years of age before he could read or write. "My ambition is to teach the boys and girls of my race how to live a happy, successful life in a rural community," Brown says. "When I began, I wanted to teach the students that everyone cannot live in town, that it is better to work with poor land or to live in swamps than to be parasites upon other people."

When he entered Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, he could not "make a class," as he terms it, but he did not stop and eventually was graduated from Tuskegee and the A. M. & N. College for Negroes at Nashville. He worked during his entire time while in college to help pay his expenses for there were nine in his family. His work has become known to philanthropists of the north. When he needs ready cash he goes to some northern or eastern city and returns with a nice donation.

There are around 180 students in the school, with eight teachers.

### Aided By Friends

When he came here, there was nothing but woods in which to build a school which he hoped would benefit his race. With good judgment, he obtained help from white friends and through the years he has had an advisory board of white persons who have aided him in every way possible.

The board at this time is composed of Henry C. Read of Fort Smith, W. W. Sharp of Brinkley, H. K. Smith of Wheatley, B. F. Smith of Texarkana, Mrs. Laura Conner of Augusta, Charles Evans of Little Rock, and R. F. Milwee of Little Rock.

Financial aid is not received from the state and only a small amount is given annually by the Monroe County court. The school is maintained by contributions, mainly from whites, and by sale of products of the school farm. In 15 years the school has grown from a 25-acre farm, with a \$500 indebtedness, to a farm of 175 acres virtually free of debt and valued, including buildings, at \$50,000.

### Headquarters Of 4-H

The school serves as headquarters for the 4-H clubs and the Farmers Conference, composed of negro farmers, which was instituted about 10 years ago. Each year the benefits of the conference become more evident.

### Lives At Home

The school farm is operated on a practical and profitable basis. Only such products as can be used by the school, with grain and hay for the livestock have been raised. Brown says 800 gallons of sorghum were produced this year, 500 gallons to be utilized by the school, and 300 gallons sold to the government. Dairy and poultry products, as well as beef and pork, are also produced. Farm operations are under the direction of J. F. Walker, who received his training at the Utica Institute and at Tuskegee.

The manual training and carpentry department is one of the most active phases of the school. The seven buildings were built entirely by student labor. All the school's buildings are practical frame buildings with the exception of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. hut, which is made of logs. The students installed the telephones and wired the buildings for electricity.



Education — 1937

Tuskegee Institute Choir.  
6

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Macon, Ga., News  
November 20, 1937

## SUPERB ART SHOWN BY CHOIR FROM TUSKEGEE LAST NIGHT

But Audience Is Small and Fails  
to Pay Expense Incurred for  
Performance

ficit. Arthur Lewis who had charge  
of this feature announced \$100.30  
had been collected.

The performance was to have been  
for the benefit of St. Luke's hospi-  
tal but resulted in a deficit. The  
fund was to have purchased X-ray  
equipment, it was announced.

Dr. Charles C. Harrold spoke, dur-  
ing intermission, of the effective  
work of Dr. C. W. Dyer and of his  
hospital and of the co-operative spir-  
it that existed among doctors of the  
two races.—D. G. M. Jr.

Choral singing on part with that  
offered by professional groups was  
given last night by the Tuskegee  
choir in the Macon auditorium.

Complete responsiveness, prompt  
attack and delicate shading of tones  
produced an effect that was always  
pleasing and frequently rose to the  
heights of superb art.

William L. Dawson, conductor, is  
to be congratulated for the finished  
singing of the group particularly be-  
cause it is recruited from a college  
student body.

### Five Harmony

The pleading of the Negro race  
and the joy of religious fervor were  
skillfully portrayed in the contrast-  
ing voices of the male and female  
sections of the choir. Some of the  
best harmonies of the evening were  
developed as the group hummed an  
entire verse or gave a hummed ac-  
companiment to the soprano section.  
The sound was like a string section  
of a great orchestra.

The program varied from ensem-  
bles by the entire group of 100  
voices, to quintet offerings by male  
voices and a chorus of male voices.  
The numbers were largely Negro  
folk music with several hymns from  
well-known collections.

The full soprano voice of Addie  
Mae Stabler reached the height of  
artistic singing in her second solo  
number, I Couldn't Hear Nobody  
Pray. A brilliant crescendo which  
occurs in the piece brought such ap-  
plause that she was forced to re-  
peat a part.

### Ensemble Singing

Some of the best ensemble singing  
of the evening was that of the male  
chorus yet it is difficult to say any  
selection surpassed others as all was  
done on such a high plane of excel-  
lence.

Four compositions by the conduct-  
or were included in the program. Of  
these the last, Oh, What a Beauti-  
ful City, ended with a glorious Al-  
leluia of effective harmonies.

The audience was composed of 666  
persons of whom about 400 were Ne-  
groes and 200 whites. On account  
of the small attendance a collector  
was taken to help make up the de-



Education - 1937

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on

# TUSKEGEE CHOIR

11-18-37  
110 VOICES

MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM

Friday, November 19th—8:30 P. M.

Tickets on Sale at all downtown drug stores.

SEATS FOR WHITE AND COLORED PEOPLE

ADULTS 40c—CHILDREN AND STUDENTS 25c

Benefit St. Luke's Community Hospital

## Famed Tuskegee Singers At Auditorium Tonight

Every Music Lover Should Hear  
This Outstanding Organization, Maerz Says

The famed Tuskegee choir appears in concert at 8:30 p.m. today in the Macon auditorium, with proceeds of the benefit performance going to the St. Luke hospital for Negroes.

Admission will be 40 cents for adults and 25 cents for all students. Tickets are on sale at downtown drug stores and half of the auditorium will be reserved for whites.

Prof. Joseph Maerz, director of Wesleyan Conservatory, said the choir is one "of the most outstanding attractions of recent years in Macon."

"The Tuskegee choir stands alone in the character and quality of the music it has to offer," he said. "I do not believe there is another organization capable of presenting the tremendous message of Negro music as it is presented by the Tuskegee choir, and I wish that every music lover in Macon might hear this outstanding organization."

William L. Dawson, Negro who worked his way through Tuskegee and who later returned to teach music there, is director of the 100-voice organization.

Singers are recruited from all schools of the institute except the school of nursing. Most of them belong to either the Baptist or Methodist church, although other denominations are represented. Many sang in the choir or played the organ in church at home.

All work at least part of the time and 18 are wholly dependent on their earnings for expenses.

In addition to the choir numbers, a male chorus, a male quintet and four soloists will be heard. The soloists will be Verdell Carnegie, Eloise R. McGregor, Addie Mae Sta-

bler and Otis D. Wright.

Program is Listed

President F. P. Patterson of Tuskegee will accompany the choir to Macon, it was announced late last night.

Choral members will include Go Down Moses, Show Me the Way, Oh, What a Beautiful City, Lost in the Night, Ain't Dat Good News, Listen to the Lambs, I Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray, Deep River and Study War No More.

The male quintet will sing Ride Up in De Chariot, My God is So High and Swing Low, Sweet Chariot. The male chorus will sing Done What You Told Me, The Summer Evening and Soon I Will Be Done.

It was pointed out last night by white Maconites who are assisting in sponsoring the appearance of the choir that St. Luke hospital and Central City college are attempting to work along the same lines as Tuskegee in benefitting Negroes.

Dr. C. C. Harrold will tell of the work of St. Luke's hospital during the five-minute intermission.

## TUSKEGEE CHORUS THRILLS AUDIENCE

Negro Singers Give Benefit Performance for Local Hospital, Get Encores

By LOUISE JOHNSON

The 100 voices of the Tuskegee Institute choir, singing as with one accord, thrilled a sparse crowd of white and Negro music-lovers last night in the Macon auditorium. Under the inspired direction of William L. Dawson, the choir, male quintet, and 50-voice male chorus gave a program of Negro folk music supplemented by several selections of sacred music.

## Tuskegee Institute Choir.

From the opening number, Go Down Moses, Burleigh, through the final encore, the singers sang with perfect harmony and exhibited an exceptional tonal quality. Perfect co-operation with the conductor on the part of every singer resulted in a finished performance.

Of the estimated 1,000 persons who attended the concert more than two-thirds were Negroes. The disappointing smallness of the crowd necessitated the taking of a collection during the intermission in an effort to prevent St. Luke hospital, the Negro institution for the benefit of which the performance was given, from having to make up a deficit in receipts of more than \$200.

Arthur Lewis directed the taking of a collection, which netted \$100.21. He called on several ministers, both white and Negro, in the audience, to aid in raising the fund, used high pressure methods, and at the same time kept the crowd in the best of good humor.

Dr. Harrold Speaks

Other intermission speakers were Dr. C. C. Harrold, Macon surgeon, who stressed the importance of St. Luke hospital to the community; Professor Harris, business manager of Central City College, who praised the group hospitalization plan sponsored by the hospital, and Dr. C. W. Dyer, head of St. Luke hospital.

Of unusual interest in the musical program were four members which are the compositions of the choir's conductor, William Dawson. The very effective Seeking for a City and Ain't That Good News, sung by the choir; a selection by the male chorus, Soon-a Will Be Done; and Oh, What a Beautiful City, a stirring number with a crescendo climax, by the choir and Verdell Carnegie, soloist, were Dawson's works.

Dudley Buck's He Shall Come Down Like Rain, sung in four parts by the choir, and Beautiful Savior, Christiansen, were well rendered sacred selections.

A male quintet with an organ-like tone sang two universally known spirituals, Ride Up in De Chariot, and Swing Low, Sweet Chariot, and My God is So High, by Dorsey. Old Man River and a humorous song about a chicken dinner were popular encores.

Perhaps the outstanding single voice in the choir was that of Otis Wright, whose exquisite tenor was heard in the solo part of Palmgren's The Summer Evening, sung by the male chorus. David Cornelius and Addie Mae Stabler ably carried solo parts in several songs.

Among the ever popular folk songs by the choir and the chorus were Ain' Gwine Study War No More, A Little Talk With Jesus, I've Heard of a City Called Heaven, Listen to the Lambs, Don What You Told Me to Do, I Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray, and Deep River, the first three of which were given as encores.

The 50 male students of the choir and chorus wore uniforms of dark blue, the girls, dark blue skirts with white blouses. They stood in four semi-circular tiers on the auditorium stage for the numbers by the full choir.

Negro Boy Scouts served as ushers.

Birmingham, Ala. Post

November 18, 1937

## Eddie Cantor Has Bright Idea, But It Kicks Back

He Tries Out His Stuff On Studio Audience First—And Rivals Slip In To Steal Gags . . . Yardage Is Gained In 'Tuskegee Incident'

By James Shipley

Post Radio Editor

WAPI's Sam Benton, who refers to our joint battle to bring the Sunday Tuskegee Institute Choir concerts over WAPI as the "Tuskegee Incident," declared today he had enlisted the support of one Jim Boyak, Eastern press representative for the Negro school.

Now at least four persons—Sam, the school's president, Boyak and the writer—are carrying the ball. We are near the midfield stripe.

Boyak, according to Sam, is to confer with NBC officials this week on the possibility of getting the spiritual choristers on the Birmingham station's schedule. Strange enough, Sam—who saw this publicity man in Tus-



Arlene Jackson

kegee last Sunday—said Boyak thought the NBC series had been available to WAPI since its inception.

Macon, Ga., News  
November 19, 1937

## TUSKEGEE CHOIR TO APPEAR IN BENEFIT PROGRAM TONIGHT

Half of Auditorium Is Reserved for White Persons for Tonight's Concert

Negro spirituals sung by one of the best interpreters of the medium. Music. The Tuskegee Choir, will be presented in the Macon auditorium at 8:30 o'clock tonight.

The program is offered as a bene-

fit performance to aid St. Luke's hospital, here. Half of the auditorium has been reserved for white patrons. Tickets are 40 cents for adults and 25 cents for students.

The choir was highly praised today by Joseph Maerz, director of the Wesleyan Conservatory of

High In Quality

"The Tuskegee Choir stands alone in the character and quality of the music they have to offer," he said. "I do not believe there is another"



organization capable of the tremendous measure of music as it is presented by this choir.

"The program tonight is undoubtedly one of the most outstanding musical attractions of recent years in Macon. I wish that every music lover in Macon might hear this organization."

#### Dawson Is Director

William L. Dawson, Negro who worked his way through Tuskegee and who later returned to teach music there, is director of the 100-voice organization.

In addition to the choir numbers, a male chorus, a male quintet and four soloists will be heard. The soloists will be Verdell Carnegie, Eloise R. McGregor, Addie Mae Stabler and Otis D. Wright.

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Dr. C. C. Harrold will tell of the work of St. Luke's hospital during the five-minute intermission.

# RADIO CHOIR WINS LOFTY PRAISE

Tuskegee Singers To  
Be Heard Again On  
N. B. C. Stations

FINE SPIRITUALS

The Tuskegee Institute Choir would be singing continuously day and night for ten days and forty hours, it was calculated, if the choir sang all the requests received

at the famous Negro school of learning from music lovers all over the country asking for their favorite Negro spirituals on the all-request program last Sunday.

Endeavoring to please listeners, the choir, under the direction of the noted composed-conductor, William L. Dawson, has chosen a group of the most popular spirituals for another all-request program on Sunday, November 28, over Radio Station WEA, and the N.B.C. red network at 1:30 p.m., E.S.T.

"Deep River, My Home is Over Jordan," the humming of which introduces the world famous Tuskegee Institute Choir each Sunday at 1:30 p.m., E.S.T. over N.B.C.'s red network, vividly portrays the hopes and longings of the humble Negroes on another day.

The choir's theme song will be featured in full next Sunday, November 28, on the second all-request program for listeners who have sent a deluge of mail asking that their favorite melodies of the Southland be sung on this program.

Though "Deep River" is probably one of the most popular spirituals, no one knows who composed it. Radio Station W2XAD, Schenectady's short wave station which broadcasts the famed Tuskegee Institute Choir each Sunday at 1:30 p.m., E.S.T. to many foreign countries received an avalanche of fan mail from the U. S., following last Sunday's broadcast. Because the Negro choir of 100 student voices was discontinued temporarily on a number of Middle West and far West stations due to commercial commitments, listeners turned to the Schenectady station for this program of Negro spirituals.

Though the choir broadcasts direct from the chapel of the Alabama institution, the program has never been carried on Alabama stations because of previous program commitments. Alabamans have been listening regularly to W2XAD since the introduction of the choir on the short wave length.

Macon Ga. Telegraph  
November 20 1937

## TUSKEGEE CHORUS THRILLS AUDIENCE

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By LOUISE JOHNSON

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Other intermission speakers were Dr. C. C. Harrold, Macon surgeon, who stressed the importance of St. Luke hospital to the community; Professor Harris, business manager of Central City College, who praised the group hospitalization plan sponsored by the hospital, and Dr. C. W. Dyer, head of St. Luke hospital.

Of unusual interest in the musical program were four members which are the compositions of the choir's conductor, William Dawson. The very effective Seeking for a City and Ain'-a That Good News, sung by the choir; a selection by the male chorus, Soon-a Will Be Done; and Oh, What a Beautiful City, a stirring number with a crescendo climax, by the choir and Verdell Carnegie, soloist, were Dawson's works.

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Among the ever popular folk songs by the choir and the chorus were Ain' Gwine Study War No More, A Little Talk With Jesus, I've Heard of a City Called Heaven, Listen to the Lambs, Don What You Told Me to Do, I Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray, and Deep River, the first three of which were given as encores.

The 50 male students of the choir and chorus wore uniforms of dark blue, the girls, dark blue skirts with white blouses. They stood in four semi-circular tiers on the auditorium stage for the numbers by the full choir.

Negro Boy Scouts served as ushers.



Education - 1937

Tuskegee Institute Choir Series of Broadcasts over N.B.C.

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.  
**Broadcast of Tuskegee Choir  
Not Carried by Leading Radio  
Stations In Midwest Territory**

Middle Western radio fans who got close to their loud speakers Sunday morning in anticipation of hearing the first broadcast of the Tuskegee institute choir over the NBC red network were disappointed when instead of the famous singers of spirituals local programs were presented.

Station WDAF, leading station in this section which is on the red network, broadcast a local furniture program at the time the Tuskegee choir had been announced to appear. Station WREN of Lawrence is on the blue network of the NBC and was not scheduled to carry the program.

**Reply to Inquiry**

Disappointed, many lovers of spirituals telephoned The Call to learn why the Tuskegee program was not carried in this territory. Inquiring of WDAF officials why the program was not broadcast, The Call received the following explanation from V. S. Batton, assistant manager of WDAF:

The Call: 10-15-37  
I have your letter of October 11 in which you call attention that many radio fans were disappointed last Sunday because WDAF did not broadcast the Tuskegee Institute choir. The program on Sunday, October 10, was scheduled from 12 to 12:30 o'clock Kansas City time and because of previous program commitments WDAF was unable to carry the broadcast, for which I am sorry.

Starting next Sunday, October 17, the program will be heard over a split National Broadcasting Company network which does not include WDAF. The program was not offered WDAF by the National Broadcasting Company because of a previous program commitment that the National Broadcasting Company has from 12:30 to 1 o'clock Sunday. For your information, the program is not available in the following cities: Cleveland, St. Louis, Kansas City, Des Moines, Omaha and St. Paul.

If this program were made available to WDAF, I am sure it would be included in all program schedules as I have heard the choir on other broadcasts and it is indeed a very fine group of singers.

Very truly yours,

V. S. Batton

Assistant Manager WDAF

A further inquiry revealed that

the Tuskegee program was prepared originally only for northern stations, not for southern stations. Although the program originates from a Birmingham station that station does not carry it for its own listeners.

Station WMAQ, Chicago, on a frequency of 590 kilocycles, is the closest station to Kansas City which carries the program.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot

October 24, 1937

Today

The Tuskegee Institute Choir, which has soared to national attention since it began a series of Sunday concerts only a few weeks ago, will be on the air again today at 1:30 o'clock over NBC-WTAR. Seldom is better Negro spiritual singing heard.

Somebody's Knockin' at Your Door," traditional; "I Want to Be Ready," traditional; Johnson's "City Called Heaven;" "A Little Talk With Jesus," and "Bye and Bye," both traditional; Dawson's "Soon Will Be Done," and Palmgren's "The Summer Evening," both to be sung by the male chorus, and Dawson's "Ain't That Good News."

## TUSKEGEE RADIO PROGRAM WINS PARISE OF CRITICS

By JAMES EDMUND BOYACK

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., Oct. 29.

"Telegrams and letters from leaders of both races in all walks of life and from cities throughout the nation are continuing to pour into local broadcasting stations and to Radio City as a result of the initial Sunday broadcast of the Tuskegee Institute Choir, it was reported this week by the National Broadcasting Company.

While broadcasting officials here were familiar with the great 100 voice choral ensemble, it is said that the nationwide reception received is unprecedented for this type of program.

Meanwhile Dr. Frederick Douglas Patterson, president, and the choir's conductor, William L. Dawson were swamped with an avalanche of felicitations and congratulations on the choir's brilliant renditions of the beloved spirituals of the Southland.

It is expected that the Tuskegee

Asheville N. C. Citizen

October 24, 1937

For the first time in the series of concerts being presented by the famed Tuskegee Institute Choir, the ensemble's male chorus of 60 voices will be heard today at 1:30 o'clock over Station WWNC.

This male chorus will feature two beloved spirituals, "The Summer Evening," and the little known work, "Soon-a Will Be Done," which has been arranged for concert performance by the choir's conductor, William L. Dawson.

The program follows: "Somebody's Knocking At Your Door," "I Want to Be Ready," "City Called Heaven," "A Little Talk With Jesus," "By and By," "Soon-a Will Be Done," male chorus; "The Summer Evening," male chorus; and "Ain't That Good News."

## Congratulatory Telegrams Testify To Popularity Of Tuskegee Choir's Program

NEW YORK, N. Y. HER. TRIB.

OCT 24 1937

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.

Telegrams of congratulations flooded the office of President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute here shortly after the first of the current Sunday series of Tuskegee Choir Radio Broadcasting Company nationwide network, Sunday, Oct. 17.

One of the first of these telegrams came from President Emeritus R. R. Moton, of Capahosic, Va. "Mrs. Moton and I wish most sincerely to thank you, Tuskegee, Mr. Dawson, members of the choir, and the student body for the magnificent program to which we have just listened. It was perfect in every respect. Your address was excellent and so was that of Gov. Graves. The program was splendid. He seems to have caught in a measure the spirit of Tuskegee. It was a great achievement."

Others who sent telegrams were: Claude A. Barnett, Chicago, Ill.; Melvin J. Chisolm, Philadelphia; the Rev. H. McNeil Davis, Salina, Kan.; J. B. Moore, Southern University-Tuskegee Club, Scotlandville, La.; W. I. Peek, president Tuskegee Alumni Association, Anderson, S. C.; Mr. Charles D. Jones, Chicago; Springfield, Ill.; J. P. Kelley, M.D., Talladega, Ala.; Pearl M. Ross, New Orleans; Stanley Sweeting, Miami; M. Haynes, manager, Postal Telegraph, Tuskegee, Ala.; Thomas L. Puryear, Newark; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Carry, Chicago; and Lovelyn J. Evans, Chicago.

F. N. Cardoza, Baltimore; Sibyl Marston, Oakland, Calif.; Walter L. Lingle, president, Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.; J. C. Napier, Nashville, Tenn.; W. M. Phillips, principal, Douglass High School, Duncan, Okla.; Miles W. Conner, Baltimore; S. H. Lee, county farm agent, State of Georgia; Emerson D. Owen, New York City; Frank E. Steele, New York City; and T. Edward and Caroline Owens, New York City.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE CHOIR  
AND CHORUS. This afternoon at 1:30, WEAF.

"Somebody's Knocking at Your Door," Traditional  
"I Want to Be Ready," Traditional  
"City Called Heaven," Johnson  
"A Little Talk With Jesus," Traditional  
"By and By," Traditional  
"Soon-a Will Be Done," Dawson  
"The Summer Evening," Palmgren  
"Ain't That Good News," Dawson

NBC Continues

### Tuskegee's Choir

NEW YORK (ANP)—Originally scheduled for a series of four broadcasts over the nationwide red network of the National Broadcasting System, Tuskegee Institute's famed 100 voice choir under the direction of William L. Dawson will be heard indefinitely over the airways according to an announcement by Dr. Frederick Douglas Patterson, president, here today after conferring with N.B.C. officials.

So enthusiastic has been the public response to the thrilling renditions of the beloved songs of the Southland by Tuskegee's choirsters that they have been made one of N. B. C.'s featured sustaining programs.

After each concert telegrams and letters continue to deluge the famed institution, and Radio City headquarters, expressing appreciation for the unique concerts which are heard each Sunday at 1:30 p. m., E. S. T.

The program announced for Sunday, November 14th follows:  
Hol' De Win' - Dawson  
A Little Wheel a-Rollin' in Mah

Heart  
I Know The Lord  
Beautiful Savior  
Keep-a Inchin' Along - Traditional  
(60-voice male chorus)  
The Summer Evening - Palmgren  
(60-voice male chorus)  
Oh! What A Beautiful City  
Dawson



Education—1937

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Tuskegee Institute Choir Series of Broadcasts Over N.B.C.

## TUSKEGEE CHOIR INAUGURATES SERIES OF CONCERT PROGRAMS

NEW YORK, Oct. 15. (Special)—William L. Dawson, foremost authority on Race spiritual music, those "Deep River," "My Home Is Over Jordan," and "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," to feature the first of the series of concert programs which his famed Tuskegee Institute choir inaugurated over N.B.C.'s radio network October 10.

At the age of 13 Dawson ran away from his humble cabin home at Anniston, Ala., to attend Tuskegee, arriving there literally barefoot. He was even work on the institute to pay his way and began to collect the spirituals which his fellow workers brought from their homes all over the cotton fields of the South. Dawson's musical genius carried him from Tuskegee to other schools and finally to the American Conservatory of Music in Chicago, which graduated him with high honors. He promptly became first trombone player of the Chicago Symphony orchestra.

Dawson composed the first full-length Race symphony which was given its premier by Leopold Stokowski and his Philadelphia orchestra, receiving the enthusiastic approval of the music world. He has been director of Tuskegee Institute School of Music since 1930, helping to give the under-privileged Race youth of the South the educational advantages he received.

The following group of spirituals was selected for the first broadcast of the Tuskegee choir: "Go Down Moses, Way Down in Egypt Land," "My Lord Has Laid His Hands on Me," "Every Time I Feel the Spirit," "Hold Out Your Light," "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," "He Shall Come Down Like Rain," and "Deep River, My Home Is Over Jordan."

### Tuskegee Choir Heard Over Air

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Oct. 10.—(AP)—Tuskegee Institute's nation-famous choir made its radio network debut today with the first of a Sunday series of "Deep River" programs from its beautiful college chapel.

The 63-member negro choir, drawing personnel from cotton fields, the ranks of common laborers and bellhops and a dozen other professions opened before a distinguished audience which included Gov. Graves and his wife, U. S. Senator Dixie

Graves. Both spoke briefly. Humming strains of "Deep River," an old spiritual opened the broadcast as it will all others, and more than 2,000 students and visitors joined in "Ain't Goin' Study War No Mo'." Deep-voiced "Go Down Moses" was followed by "Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray," in which Addie Stabler from a deep-south Alabama village sang the soprano solo role. She received resounding applause, many of the audience standing, as she finished.

Tuskegee's quintet, widely known in Southern musical circles, gave two selections, "Hol' Out Yo' Light," and "Swing Low," dedicating the latter to Gov. Graves as his favorite spiritual.

William L. Dawson, 38, who ran away from home at 13 to work his way through Tuskegee as a farm hand and became musical director in 1930 handled the choir today.

For the most part, the choir performed without instrumental accompaniment.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser  
October 18, 1937

### Tuskegee Choir Gives Second Radio Program

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Oct. 17.—(Special)—Inspired by a deluge of telegrams from over the nation the famed Tuskegee choir today presented a second in a series of radio performances. The choir, under the direction of William L. Dawson, is doing a series of Sunday broadcasts over a national hookup. Today's presentation included: "Done Paid My Vow to the Lawd," "I'm Seeking for a City, Hallelujah!" and "I'll Never Turn Back," two numbers by the quintet, "Rise and Shine" and "My God is So High." Other numbers were: "He Shall Come Down Like Rain" and "Everytime I Feel the Spirit Moving in My Heart, I Will Pray."

The choir opens and closes its program with the strains of "Deep River."

## Write Radio Fan Letters!

GET THE RADIO WRITING HABIT! Whenever there is a person or program on the air worth hearing, write a letter about it. A word from the vast radio audience often means the difference between success and failure.

Many heard and were enthusiastic about the Louis Armstrong hour, one of the few commercial programs headlining colored people. But reliable sources say the great Satchmo left the airlines because his sponsors heard to little about it (by the way of fan mail).

The Tuskegee Institute Choir comes to the air in concert series and the length of their stay on a nation-wide hookup depends upon the popularity of the program as shown by the number of cards, letters, and telegrams received.

Complaints have been voiced because some announcers hedge and tend to minimize the feats of colored gridmen; by their undercurrent of thinly veiled reluctance to give full credit; by their grudging admission that a good play has been executed by a colored player.

In the great radio audience lies the magic to change these things — simply by writing radio fan letters. When praise is due, give it unsparingly; when protest is due, pile it on the offender's head.

Your letters will keep the Tuskegee singers, the finest choir in the world, on the air. Your letters will keep commercial programs running. Your letters will place Captain Harris of Iowa, Reed of Minnesota

Birmingham, Ala. News  
October 17, 1937

CHOIR ON AIR AGAIN  
The Tuskegee Institute Choir which inaugurated a series of concerts over the NBC network last Sunday, will be on the air again at 12:30 p.m. Sunday but not available over a local station. WAPI officials and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, are making efforts to have the program arranged so the local station can take it. WAPI arranges the presentation and feeds it to the network, with Lionel Baxter at the mike Sunday and Clayton Dow at the controls.

Birmingham, Ala. Post  
October 15, 1937

Tuskegee Chorus  
Steps are being taken by the officials of the Tuskegee Institute to make the Sunday broadcasts of the 100-voiced Tuskegee Choir available to stations in the South, a note from F. D. Patterson, president of the school, stated today.

NBC, for some unknown reason, scheduled the choral series for stations in the North and East only. (NBC-Red. Sunday noon.)

on the All-Stars team and other coveted honors.  
Individuals, clubs, lodges, churches—everybody can and should take an active part in this move which will do much to bring the recognition of your favorite person in public life. Every community has someone to support. WRITE RADIO FAN LETTERS.



OCT. 4, 1937

5:45—George Han, WAPI.

021

\* \* \*

Funny thing this radio. Next Sunday the Tuskegee Institute Choir goes on the air and on the NBC network and neither of the Birmingham stations will get to carry it. However, the WAPI announcers and engineers will originate the program from Tuskegee for the chain. Both WSGN and WAPI have commercials at 12:30 p.m., when the voices will be carried. But in the main the choir is being presented for the eastern and mid-western sections over NBC.

BIRMINGHAM ALA. POST

OCT. 4, 1937

021

## Tuskegee Choir Sings On NBC—Except In South

WAPI Originates Program On Red Network, But Will Not Carry It, And Neither Will Any Other Southern Station

By The Listener

Important news and radio's imponderables are the twin topics for today, my dialing companions.

From New York today comes a report with this information: The famous Tuskegee Institute Choir is to be presented over NBC in an indefinite series of programs beginning next Sunday.

Then Sam Benton, one of the officials at WAPI, called to announce that WAPI was to be the TUSKEGEE CHOIR key station in the broadcast originating in Tuskegee.

### Just For The North

There seemed nothing unusual about that so we decided to let the radio powers work out the details and prepared to tune in WAPI next Sunday when the Negro choir's spot rolled around.

Then the surprise: WAPI will not carry the program of spirituals from Booker T. Washington, national center. In fact, Mr. Benton declared, the choristers will not be available to any station in the South.

The Tuskegee series, Mr. Benton explained, was prepared especially for listeners in the North and Northeast.

### Won National Fame

Most stations in the South, he concluded, will carry a commercial cigar program while the 100 Negro boys and girls sing their spirituals.

The Tuskegee series will be available over certain stations of the NBC-Red network beginning at 12:30 p. m. Sunday.

Back in 1932 this exceptionally talented choir won national recognition when it appeared in New York during the ceremonies opening Radio City.

New York City, N. Y.—"Telegrams and letters from leaders of both races in all walks of life from cities throughout the nation are continuing to pour into local broadcasting stations and to Radio City as a result of the initial Sunday broadcasts of the Tuskegee Institute Choir, it was reported today by the National Broadcasting Company."

While broadcasting officials here were familiar with the great 100 voice Negro choral ensemble it is said the nationwide reception received is unprecedented for this type of program.

### Governor Speaks

The initial October 10th broadcast is believed moreover to have exerted a profound inter-racial impression throughout the South when Governor Bibb Graves of Alabama stood before the microphones in Tuskegee's chapel to declare:

"You know I am sure of the music of Tuskegee Institute. I would have you know that there is much more to the story of this institution than either music or meal tickets. I would have you know of the character and citizenship with which its output is imbued.

"I am informed and believe it so

—that no graduate of Tuskegee Institute was ever in a poor house, was ever in a penitentiary or was ever on a relief roll. That is the big story of Tuskegee Institute—where the spirit of Washington (Booker T. Washington), the greatest product of his race, has been carried on by his successor, Major Moton, and today by Dr. Patterson, who in my judgment is doing the greatest service that is today being rendered by any man of his race. Dr. Patterson is continuing to keep on giving character and citizenship to the output of this institution."

In presenting the choir for the nation's entertainment Dr. Patterson pointed out that Tuskegee Institute has encouraged the singing of spirituals both because of their sheer beauty and spiritual quality and also because it has recognized these songs as distinctive contributions to America and the world.

## Tuskegee Choir Series On NBC Indefinitely

NEW YORK.—Originally scheduled for a series of four broadcasts over the nationwide red network of the National Broadcasting system, Tuskegee institute's famed 100 voice choir under the direction of William L. Dawson will be heard indefinitely over the airways according to an announcement by Dr. Frederick Douglass Patterson, president, here after conferring with NBC officials.

So enthusiastic has been the public response to the thrilling renditions of the beloved songs of the Southland by Tuskegee's choristers that they have been made one of NBC's featured sustaining programs.

After each concert telegrams and letters continue to deluge the famed Negro cultural institution, as well as local stations and the Radio City headquarters of the broadcasting company, expressing appreciation for the unique concerts which are heard each Sunday at 1:30 p.m., eastern standard time.

The program announced by Mr. Dawson for Sunday, November 14 follows:

Hol' De Win' (Dawson); A Little Wheel a-Turnin' in Mah Heart, (traditional); I Know the Lord, (traditional); Beautiful Savior, (Christianson); Keep-a-Inchin' Along, (traditional); (60-voice male chorus) The Summer Evening, (Palmgren); Oh! What a Beautiful City, (Dawson).

OCT 10 1937

TUSKEGEE Institute Choir. First of a series this afternoon at 1, WAPI.

"Go Down Moses—Way Down Egypt Land".....Ar. by Burleigh  
"Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray".....Trad.  
"Deep River—My Home Is Over Jordan".....Arr. by Burleigh  
"Hol' Out Yo' Light".....Trad.  
"Swing Low Sweet Chariot".....Trad.  
"He Shall Come Down Like the Rain".....Buck  
"Study War No' Mo'".....Trad.

Birmingham, Ala. News  
October 11, 1937

## Tuskegee Choir Sings Spirituals On Radio Hookup

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The Tuskegee Institute Choir Sunday made its debut on a national radio network with the first of a series of "Deep River" programs. The program, which featured old spirituals, was broadcast from the college chapel.

The 63-member Negro choir, drawing personnel from cotton fields, the ranks of common laborers and bellhops and a dozen other vocations, opened before an audience which included Gov. Graves and his wife, U. S. Senator Dixie Graves. Both spoke briefly.

Humming strains of "Deep River," an old, old spiritual, opened the broadcast, as it will all others, and more than 2,000 students and visitors joined in singing of "Ain't Goin' Study War No Mo'."

Deep-throated "Go Down Moses" was followed by "Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray," in which Addie Stabler, from a Deep-South Alabama village, sang the soprano solo role. She received resounding applause, many of the audience standing, as she finished.

Tuskegee's quintet, widely known in Southern musical circles, gave two selections, "Hol' Out Yo' Light," and "Swing Low," dedicating the latter to Gov. Graves, as his favorite spiritual.

William L. Dawson, 38, who ran away from home at 13 to work his way through Tuskegee as a farm hand and become musical director in 1930, handled the choir.

For the most part, the choir performed without instrumental accompaniment.



Education - 1937

Tuskegee Institute Choir Series of Broadcasts over N.B.C.

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

# \$10,000 Broadcast by Tuskegee Choir Gives 'Bama Governor Spot

## Composer

### Head of Mr. Justice Black's State Will Speak

(Special to Amsterdam News.)

**TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 29.**—With the haunting strains of "Deep River—My Home Is Over Jordan" as theme song, the 100 voices of the famed Tuskegee Institute Choir will make its radio bow to the nation on next Sunday, October 10, when it initiates a series which is planned to be "a major Negro radio program."

Over the Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company the singers will be on the air from 1:30 to 2 p.m., Eastern standard time, under the direction of William L. Dawson, internationally reputable composer and director of the Tuskegee Institute School of Music.

The opening program will be marked by brief addresses from the Governor of Alabama, Bibb Graves, and Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, and will originate from the ivy-covered chapel through WAPI, Birmingham. Each broadcast will cost the broadcasting company \$10,000.

#### Want Out for Graves.

With the flurry of Ku Klux Klan charges which have broken over, "which was given a world pre-Hugo L. Black, Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, the appearance of Governor Graves has become embarrassing, it is said, since he is governor of Mr. Black's state, but both Tuskegee Institute and the broadcasting interests have found no way to eliminate the state executive from the program. It is being hoped that Negroes and Northern friends of the school will not react adversely to the series because it is ushered in by Bibb Graves.

The programs for the radio concerts will present a wide variety of Negro music, although it will not be confined to Negro music, it has been made known. While some spirituals will be presented in their simplest musical form, as sung in the churches of the Southern rural districts, most of the numbers of each



**WILLIAM L. DAWSON, director of the Tuskegee Institute Choir, soon to be heard over radio.**

program will be special arrangements by the leading Negro composers, including Mr. Dawson, R. Nathaniel Dett, Harry Burleigh, W. C. Handy and S. Coleridge Taylor.

#### Dawson Composed Symphony.

Dr. Dawson, the director, is composer of the "Negro Symphony No. 1," which was given a world premiere by Leopold Stowkowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra. He is an authority on Negro spirituals and has made his own arrangements of hundreds of them. The members of the choir, which he has trained, are the pick of the 2,300 students whom the institute draws from nearly every state in the union.

In a statement here, Dr. Patterson pointed out that Tuskegee is one of the few places in the nation where the rich heritage of Negro culture is being preserved and fostered.

"Since the earliest days of our institution, which was founded in 1881 by Booker T. Washington, 'plantation melodies' have played a prominent role in our community campus life," he said.

#### Contribution of Race.

"We therefore take pleasure in

presenting the Tuskegee Institute Choir for the nation's entertainment as a contribution of the Negro race, as an expression of Negro culture, and as an instrument of interracial good-will."

The choir will be remembered for its engagement at the opening of the Radio City Music Hall, New York, in 1933, followed by concerts in Carnegie Hall, New York, the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and the White House. In this brief tour Mr. Dawson and the choristers received instantaneous approval, one New York critic naming them "probably the finest vocal ensemble in the world today."

"The Tuskegee Choir has not heretofore been available for national radio presentation because of the school's isolation from a city possessing a network radio station," Dr. Patterson explained. "Counting line costs of 185 miles to Station WAPI, Birmingham, radio engineering staff and the combined value of the station time on the air, it is estimated that the program will cost nearly \$10,000 each week to put on the air through the courtesy of the National Broadcasting Company."

Lakeland, Fla., Ledger & Star, Tele. September 27, 1937

The Tuskegee institute choir will begin a series of broadcasts Sunday Oct. 10, from 12:30 to 1 p. m. from the campus, Dr. Frederick Douglas Patterson, president of the institute, has announced. Gratefully acknowledging generous support received from the north, Dr. Patterson, said, "We have long owed a debt of gratitude to the southern press. Without its unfailing support of our program x x x we would many times have faltered in our task of continually expanding Tuskegee's usefulness to the south." Governor Bibb Graves will be among the speakers. Tuskegee has played a role in southern life that justifies full and hearty support.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle September 27, 1937

## TUSKEGEE CHOIR IS BIG SUCCESS

### Deep-Throated Spirituals of Southern Negro Life Win National Prominence

**Tuskegee, Ala., Sept. 26 (AP)**—A choir that draws its personnel from cotton fields, kitchens and the ranks of common labor has sung its way into national prominence with the deep-throated spirituals of southern Negro life.

Its director, William L. Dawson, 38, ran away from home at 13 to work his way through Tuskegee institute as a field hand. Since becoming musical director in 1930, he has led the Tuskegee choir to national recognition. Two weeks hence it begins a series of non-commercial Sunday radio (WEAF-NBC) concerts.

Dawson's 1937 proteges were drawn from every walk of life. The roster lists some as earning college money as bell-hops. One's livelihood comes from portering at a bus station, and another's from waiting in a railway dining car. One of the girls works as a maid, three are stenographers, four seamstresses.

For the most part, the 63-member choir performs without instrumental accompaniment. At times the voices boom at full volume then drop to a pianissimo so soft they scarcely can be heard.

To the average man its discipline and performance are wonderful. Critics and musicians the nation over in past years have praised it.

In the Tuskegee chapel chancel here, stained glass windows depict a musical history of the Negro—and each scene is based upon a spiritual.

"Deep River" outranks all others among favorites of the choir, only six of whom, a roster shows, have had previous musical education. "Swing Low" ranks fifth among the favorites, along with "Jericho."

#### "Jericho."

"In the more remote sections where the Negro is little touched by the influences of other groups, Negro folk music is springing today as spontaneously as it always has from the life of the Negro people," said Dawson.

"The modes and forms of the present day, however, are sometimes vastly different from the older creations."

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer, Sept. 27, 1937

## Tuskegee Choir Nationally Known

**TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 26—(AP)**—A choir that draws its personnel from cotton fields, kitchens, and the ranks of common labor has sung its way into national prominence with the deep-throated spirituals of Southern negro life.

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by the influences of other groups, negro folk music is springing today as spontaneously as it always has from the life of the negro people," said Dawson. "The modes and forms of the present day, however, are sometimes vastly different from the older creations."



# Famed Choir of Tuskegee To Begin Radio Concerts

Assemblage of Negro Singers Draws Members From Cotton Fields and Ranks of Common Labor—38-Year-Old Director Ran Away From Home to Enter School

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 26 (AP).—A choir that draws its personnel from cotton fields, kitchens and the ranks of common labor has sung its way into national prominence with the deep-throated spirituals of Southern Negro life. Its director, William L. Dawson, 38, ran away from home at 13 to work his way through Tuskegee Institute as a field hand. Since becoming musical director in 1930, he has led the Tuskegee choir to national recognition. Two weeks hence it begins a series of non-commercial Sunday radio (WEAF-NBC) concerts.

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Birmingham, Ala. News  
September 23, 1937

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, has announced that final arrangements have been made for the institute choir to go on the air Oct. 10.

This will be the first of a series of four programs of Negro spirituals, folk songs and other favorite choral numbers to be presented during the Fall by the famous Tuskegee chorus over the red network of the National Broadcasting

past years have praised it.

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Company. The choir will be directed by William L. Dawson who gained nation-wide acclaim for the presentation of his Negro Folk Symphony by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Leopold Stokowski in 1934. The October broadcast will be the first

opportunity music lovers of the nation have had to hear the Tuskegee Choir since this organization was put on the air by Roxy in connection with the opening of Radio City December, 1932.

Savannah, Ga., News  
September 27, 1937

## TUSKEGEE CHOIR READY TO SING

Personnel From Cotton  
Fields and Labor Ranks

SIXTY-THREE MEMBERS

Most of Them Working  
Their Way Through College

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 26 (AP).—A choir that draws its personnel from cotton fields, kitchens and the ranks of common labor has sung its way into national prominence with the deep-throated spirituals of southern Negro life.

Its director, William L. Dawson, 38, ran away from home at 13 to work his way through Tuskegee Institute as a field hand. Since becoming musical director in 1930, he has led the Tuskegee choir to national recognition. Two weeks hence it begins a series of non-commercial Sunday concerts.

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# TUSKEGEE CHOIR BEGINS BIG RADIO PROGRAM SUNDAY

Famed Dixie Singers Will Be Heard on NBC Over  
Coast-to-Coast Hookup at 12.30 p. m.—Dawson  
To Direct 63 Voices

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 7. (Special).—The Tuskegee Institute Choir, long famous in Alabama and the South, is to extend its name and fame throughout the Nation, in a series of Sunday afternoon radio broadcasts, beginning Sunday, October 10 at 12:30 p. m., central standard time, over a coast-to-coast hookup of the Red Network of the National Broadcasting System. The program will be non-commercial.

The choir of 63 trained voices and directed by William L. Dawson, has a wide repertoire, but is best known for its matchless rendition of the Negro spirituals, the airs of some of which date back to the ancient history of the mother country of the singers' forebears. They invariably sing without accompaniment, and their music is in a class by itself, for none can sing the songs of their race, as they can.

No one can listen without being deeply stirred and uplifted, to their rendition of "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," "Deep River," "Go Down Moses," "Golden Slippers," "Roll Jordan Roll," "Jericho" and all the other deathless hymns and folk-songs, so well known by those who dwell in the South, and now to be known to all Americans. Everywhere in the United States,

music-lovers owe it to themselves to hear the Tuskegee Choir, for there is no other music anywhere that even remotely resembles it. Its appeal is universal. The effect is that of a great organ responding to the inspiration-guided hands of a genius with an alternating ebb and flow of pure, golden melody. The technique of the music is perfect, and yet, as it sinks and fades sometimes, almost to a whisper only to gather momentum again to rise to a mighty volume of harmonious sound, there is in it an underlying note of elusive pathos, sadness even at times, that stirs the listener strangely, and sets this music apart from all the rest.

Director Dawson who leads the choir, and is now 38, ran away from home when he was 13 and as a farm hand, worked his way through Tuskegee Institute. After graduation, he later became a member of the Institute band and orchestra, then the choir, which he has been directing since 1930.

An invitation to speak on the program that will mark the beginning of the choir's regular Sunday broadcasts, was extended recently to Gov. Graves by Dr. F. D. Patterson, the Institute's President. The Governor has accepted, and will take other guests with him for the occasion.

The official party will include in addition to the Governor, Judge Grover C. Hall, Editor of The Montgomery Advertiser; Algernon Blair of Montgomery, Trustee of the Institute, and Benjamin F. Russell of Alexander City, president of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce.

It is expected that the coming broadcasts will exert a tremendous influence on the progress of inter-racial relations and understanding throughout the entire country.

*Hampton, Va. Times*  
OCT 4 1937

## Tuskegee Choir Broadcasts

The Tuskegee Institute choir will be heard on the coast-to-coast red network of the National Broadcasting System in a series of broadcasts beginning Sunday, October 10. The broadcasts, which will originate on the Tuskegee campus, will be heard every Sunday from 12:30 p. m. to 1 p. m. C.S.T.

Availing that Tuskegee has "long owed a debt of gratitude to the Southern press," President Frederick Douglas Patterson writes, "We feel that we would like to dedicate this program to our host of friends, particularly of the press, whose constructive criticism and appreciation of our task have been a constant inspiration through the years."

Since that historic day in 1881 when Booker T. Washington founded the Institute, Tuskegee has been a factor of growing usefulness and influence in moulding the destinies of the Negro youth. From its halls have come many of the wiser and more influential leaders of the race in the present generation.

Both as an expression of Negro culture and as an instrument of inter-racial good will the contemplated broadcasts by the Tuskegee choir doubtless will have distinct value. Governor Bibb Graves of Alabama will be present and speak briefly at the initial broadcast October 10.



Education - 1937

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Tuskegee Institute Choir Series of Broadcasts Over N.B.C.

BIRMINGHAM ALA. AGE-HERALD  
OCT. 11, 1937

BIRMINGHAM ALA. NEWS  
OCT. 10, 1937

## Noted Tuskegee Choir Sings Spirituals In First Broadcast

Alabama goes on the air again. From the towers of Tuskegee Institute, rising above the magnolia trees of our sunny state, the voices of the Tuskegee Institute Choir will ring out for the first time in a series of weekly broadcasts Sunday over the NBC-Red network.

The program will be presented Sunday from noon until 12:30 p.m., over the basic Red network and resound throughout the states and Canada, with stations from Florida to the Midwest and from the South through Canada unum in.

WAPI will superintend the presentation, with Sam Benton, ace announcer, and Clayton Dow, chief of the engineering staff, journeying to Tuskegee to help put on the choir.

At first it was announced that neither local station would be in a position to carry the program, but due to rearrangement of schedule, his first of the series will be presented Sunday over WAPI.

Consisting of 100 boy and girl students of the South's famed vocational school, the choir will be presented under direction of William L. Dawson, nationally prominent Negro conductor and composer, who will render a program of Negro spirituals each week. Gov. Graves is to join with Dr. Frederick Douglass Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, in the ceremonies introducing the choir and its conductor to the national radio audience.

The Tuskegee Institute Choir will be remembered for its brief visit to appear at the opening of Radio City Music Hall, followed by concert appearances in Carnegie Hall, New York, the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and the White House before returning to the campus which has been described as "a green oasis amidst miles of cotton fields, 40 miles from the nearest town."

In their brief tour they received instantaneous critical approval, one New York writer naming them "probably the finest vocal ensemble in the world today."

A rich variety of Negro programmatic material is promised for the series of broadcasts. While the choir will present some spirituals in their simplest musical form as sung in the churches of the Southern rural districts where they had their origin, the major portion of each program will consist of material specially arranged for concert performance by such prominent Negro composers as R. Nathaniel Dett, Harry Burleigh, W. C. Handy, S. Coleridge Taylor, and Dawson himself, in a style which enhances their power by emphasizing their harmonic structure and their melodic beauty. Each program will be specially designed for radio presentation.

The choir's conductor, who is also director of Tuskegee Institute department of music, is widely known for his "Negro Symphony No. 1," which received its world premiere in November, 1934, under the baton of Leopold Stokowski with the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

From among several hundred spirituals, for many of which he has made the musical arrangements Dawson has chosen the following group for the first broadcast of the Tuskegee Choir.

OPELIKA, ALA., NEWS  
OCT. 11, 1937

## RADIO DEBUT OF TUSKEGEE CHOIR

Tuskegee, Ala., Oct. 11.—(AP)—Tuskegee Institute's nation-famous choir made its radio network (WEAF-NBC) debut Sunday with the first of a Sunday series of "Deep River" programs from its beautiful college chapel. The 63-member negro choir, drawing personnel from cotton fields, the ranks of common laborers and bellhops and a dozen professions, opened before a distinguished audience which included Gov. Bibb Graves and his wife, U. S. Senator Dixie Graves.

October 30, 1937  
"STUDY WAR NO MO'", a Negro spiritual which dramatizes the inherent longing of the Negro race for a peaceful life free from war and other tribulations, has proved the most popular number in the repertoire of the Tuskegee Institute Choir. In response to more than 2,000 requests, Conductor William L. Dawson is again featuring it in his program for Sunday at 1:30 p. m. Another famous spiritual, "Balm in Gilead," will be sung by a special ensemble of 80 male voices.

NEW YORK, N. Y., TIMES

OCT 24 1937  
6:30 P. M.  
Negro Spirituals sung by the Tuskegee Institute Choir, conducted by William L. Dawson: WEAF, 1:30 P. M.

Somebody's Knocking at Your Door. Traditional

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 10.—(AP)—Tuskegee Institute's nation-famous choir made its radio network (WEAF-NBC) debut Sunday with the first of a Sunday series of "Deep River" programs from its beautiful college chapel.

The 63-member Negro choir drawing personnel from cotton fields, the ranks of common laborers and bellhops and a dozen other vocations, opened before an audience which included Gov. Bibb Graves and his wife, U. S. Senator Dixie Graves. Both spoke briefly.

Humming strains of "Deep River," an old, old spiritual, opened the broadcast, as it will all others, and more than 2,000 students and visitors joined in singing of "Ain't Goin' Study War No Mo'."

Deep-throated "Go Down Moses" was followed by "Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray," in which Addie Stabler, from a Deep-South Alabama village, sang the soprano solo role. She received resounding applause, many of the audience standing, as she finished.

Tuskegee's quintet, widely known in Southern musical circles, gave two selections, "Hol' Out Yo' Light," and "Swing Low," dedicating the latter to Gov. Graves, as his favorite spiritual.

William L. Dawson, 38, who ran away from home at 13 to work his way through Tuskegee as a farm hand and become musical director in 1930, handled the choir.

For the most part, the choir performed without instrumental accompaniment.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont

OCT 23 1937

FOR THE FIRST TIME in radio's history a choir consisting of farmers, cotton field workers, carpenters, brick layers, tailors, laundresses, dressmakers, cooks and what-not, made its national radio bow to be received with plaudits from coast to coast.

This unusual musical organization is the Tuskegee Institute Choir from the famed Negro vocational school in the "black belt" of Alabama, which is giving a series of Negro Spiritual concerts on Sundays at 1:30 P. M. over the NBC-WFBC network. Despite the humble station of its members, the Tuskegee

Choir is recognized as one of the world's great vocal ensembles.

Booker T. Washington, the ex-slave who founded Tuskegee Institute in 1881, was called the Moses of his people because he led them out of ignorance. Today Tuskegee still operates according to his original admonition: "You shall prosper in proportion as you learn to glorify and dignify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life."

Each student must learn a trade while studying academic subjects. Many members of the Tuskegee Institute Choir are up in the morning before dawn, milking the cows, plowing the school's 2,300-acre farm or tending the horses, poultry or the extensive truck gardens. Girls become trained laundresses, cooks, dressmakers, or learn domestic science. There are 29 trades for the boys and nine for the girls. All the students are underprivileged children who go to Tuskegee from the South's very humble cabins.

William L. Dawson, noted composer of "Negro Symphony No. 1," and conductor of the choir, himself arrived at Tuskegee literally barefoot. After a brilliant musical career he is now back as Director of Tuskegee's School of Music, giving a younger generation the same opportunity he received to rise out of ignorance and poverty into a life of usefulness and industry.

BIRMINGHAM ALA. NEWS  
OCT. 11, 1937

NICE GOING, SAM, BOY  
When the Tuskegee Choir went over the NBC network Sunday, with about 50 stations tuned in, the chain turned the job of putting the program on over to WAPI. And two boys, Sam Benton, chief announcer, and Clayton Dow, chief engineer, did the job up in fine style.

As a matter of fact, Sam Benton's voice sounded as good as any of the big chain's announcers and as for the way it came over the air, WAPI's portion of it was flawless.

The entire program was beautifully done and the only regret is that it will not be available each Sunday as it was the first time.

Benton's announcing and technique in handling the presentation is to be commended. The networks might get you, if you don't watch out. Congrats to both Sam and Clayton!



# ENTIRE WORLD TO HEAR FAMED TUSKEGEE CHOIR SUN. NOV. 21

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—For the first time in radio history, a radio program using solely Race material will be broadcast on regular short wave international schedule, when the famed Tuskegee institute choir of 100 voices makes its debut next Sunday singing to the entire world, it was announced here this week, by Dr. Frederick Douglas Patterson, president of the school.

London, Paris, Berlin, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, and other world capitals will now be able to enjoy thrilling concert renditions of Race spirituals, sung by boys and girls who learned them literally at their mother's knee.

## Broadcasts World-Wide

In addition to its usual Sunday broadcasts through U. S. radio stations the famous choir will be heard wherever short wave pick-up facilities are available abroad. Station W2XAD, Schenectady, one of the world's most powerful short wave stations, will broadcast the Tuskegee choir over a wave length of 19.56 meters to Europe, the British Empire and South America.

The National Broadcasting Company states that the following stations are broadcasting the program each Sunday and will continue to do so. They are:

WEAF, New York, N. Y.; WNAC, Boston, Mass.; WTIC, Hartford, Conn.; WJAR, Providence, R. I.; WTAG, Worcester, Mass.; WCSH, Portland, Me.; KYW, Philadelphia, Pa.; WDEL, Wilmington, Delaware; WFBR, Baltimore, Md.; WRC, Washington, D. C.; WGY, Schenectady, N. Y.; WBEN, Buffalo, N. Y.; WMBG, Richmond, Va.; WTAR, Norfolk, Va.; WPTF, Raleigh, N. C.; WSOC, Charlotte, N. C.; WFBC, Greenville, S. C.; WWNC, Asheville, N. C.; WIS, Columbia, S. C.; WCSC, Charleston, S. C.; WJAX, Jacksonville, Fla.; WFLA-WSUN, Tampa, Fla., and WIOD, Miami, Fla. Also W2XAD, Schenectady, N. Y.

The program which will be sung by the famed choir over the stations mentioned above, under the direction of the noted composer-conductor William L. Dawson, on Sunday, November 21, follows: "Roll Jordan Roll," traditional; "Jacob's Ladder," traditional; "Show Me The Way," traditional; "Lost in the Night," Christiansen; "Done Foun' My Los' Sheep," traditional; "My God is so High," traditional; "No Ways Tired," Dawson, and "O Mary Don' You Weep," traditional.



Education — 1937

## Vocational

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald

September 15, 1937

# WPA SCHOOL FOR NEGROES OPENED

## Approximately 40 Enroll in Business School

Approximately 40 students have enrolled for the WPA business school for negroes which opened Monday at 175½ North Church street, it has been announced.

The school is the only commercial school for negroes in the state and has experienced a successful placement of graduates in the past, school officials stated.

### Courses Offered

Courses offered include spelling rapid calculation, filing, shorthand typewriting, English, business training, commercial law and penmanship. Students must furnish all books necessary, it was said.

An added feature of the fall term is a night class for adults (men and women of all ages) who are in need of more education and for service workers busy during the day.

### Reading and Writing

Classes in reading and writing will be given from 6 to 8 o'clock every Monday, Tuesday and Thursday night.

Classes for high school graduates are held from 9 to 11 o'clock in the morning and special classes begun during the summer months are being held during the afternoon this fall.

The late Mrs. Maude F. Belcher founded the school and was its first supervisor. Miss Flora McKelvey is area supervisor and Carrie Nell Hamilton is instructor of all classes. The present instructor is a daughter of Mary H. Wright, one of the oldest negro teachers in the city school system.



## Education - 1937

### Vocational

Quitman, Ga., Free Press  
February 11, 1937

### Colored School Has Fine Hog Program

On last Thursday evening at the Cross Road school the evening class was held by the trainee W. H. Harmastery of the touch system of typing. The judgment is under direction of E. E. Williams of Brooks County Training School. The discussion was Hog Sanitation. The phase that was given most consideration during this meeting was controlling diseases and parasites. The round worms are found abundantly where hogs are allowed to run for years without any sanitary measures. The small pigs are born into the world begin looking for something to eat. If the sow's udder is not perfectly clean, the little pigs may take in enough worm eggs to stunt their growth for life. Bull nose is caused from a germ which lives in the soil. This germ enters the pig through open cuts and wounds; also they may enter through the feed. Old man Nature seems to play his part in ridding the soil of contamination. The air passing through the soil seems to help kill germs and some of the worm eggs. Crop rotation should be practiced. Problems related to the establishment of hog sanitation unit will be discussed at Cross Road School Wednesday night.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal  
June 16, 1937

### Negro Business Training

The negro business training school conducted in this city is the only WPA project of its kind for boys and girls of that race in South Carolina, although there are such WPA projects for whites scattered throughout the state, totaling some 27.

At the local school, under competent supervision and direction secretarial courses are taught, as well as bookkeeping, stenography and typing. It has been in existence two years and the enrollment has averaged around 80 or 90 each year.

Here negro boys and girls who having finished high school cannot go to college find an opportunity to better equip and prepare themselves for employment. If positions for which they are trained are not open in the negro offices, industries or stores they are by reason of completing a business course in position to render better service in any line of work open to them. It requires from seven to eight months to complete a business course.

Those who attended the commencement exercises

of the school held at the Majority Baptist church Monday evening were impressed with the features of the program which demonstrated the kind and quality of work carried on. Graduates displayed their skill and efficiency in brief exercises of taking dictation, and reading and typing lessons, as well as a mastery of the touch system of typing. The judgment of the audience, white and colored, was that the graduates well deserved the certificates awarded them by the state supervisor of adult education, O. W. Bunker.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times  
June 12, 1937

### NEGRO VOCATIONAL SCHOOL DISCUSSED

#### McMillan Sees Possibility of U.S. Aid for Plan.

#### District Official Requests Commissioner to Supply Data on Proposal.

Possibility of obtaining federal aid toward establishing a Negro vocational school in Chattanooga was announced yesterday by T. H. McMillan, city commissioner of education, on his return from Nashville, where he conferred with district vocational education officials.

"But it's too far in the offing to state anything definite," the commissioner stated.

Commissioner McMillan said that he "placed squarely" before W. A. Seely, acting district vocational education supervisor, the matter of backing a Negro vocational school in Chattanooga.

"I urged that it be backed, and told him that I had a place for it," Commissioner McMillan said, explaining that he would locate a colored vocational school in one of the present city buildings.

Seely requested him to prepare data on the project to forward to Washington, and McMillan promised that he will do so immediately, he reported.

McMillan also discussed with Seely the program for the Chattanooga Technical and Vocational school, toward which the government contributes from \$16,000 to \$18,000 annually, for next year.

While in Nashville, McMillan attended the school administrators' conference. W. T. Robinson, superintendent of city schools, remained in

Nashville yesterday for the closing conference.

One of the most interesting curricular discussions at the conference, McMillan reported, was the question of whether the schools today are overloading their responsibilities by undertaking to offer too many types of education, such as home training, etc. The commissioner said he took no stand in this discussion, as it involved too many points in which the Chattanooga school system is not interested.

## Federal Funds For Vocational Education

It has been decided, before certifying the States for their allotments, to ascertain the amounts of money they will properly and efficiently spend during the year for the provisions of the Act. Under the provisions of the Act, Un-W. Studebaker has mailed letters to all State boards of vocational education requesting certain information on a basis of which he would be able to issue certificates of allotment to the year, will now be retained in the Treasury of the United States for Federal Treasury.

As soon as the information requested by the Commissioner of Education has been received from the States and examined, certificates of allotment may be issued. During the year, field agents of the Office of Education will check the proposed programs and actual expenditures in the States through personal investigation. This procedure has been developed in line with the policy of the Government in providing funds for needed and economically administered programs of vocational education, while at the same time, respecting the sound cooperative relationship which exists between the States and the Federal Government in the development of education.

One of the basic provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act, which also governs the operation of the George-Deenn Act, is that each year the Department of the Interior shall annually ascertain whether the States are using or are prepared to use the money received by them in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Heretofore the practice has been to accept evidence from the States that they had provided the legal machinery to make use of the funds, whereupon the full allotments provided by the appropriations were sent them. Any illegal expenditures and unexpended balances then remained in the State Treasuries at the end of the fiscal year.